BOTUCATU MEDICAL SCHOOL – UNESP
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POSTGRADUATION PROGRAM ON GYNECOLOGY, OBSTETRICS AND MASTOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY
GYNECOLOGICAL ENDOSCOPY AND FAMILY PLANNING SECTOR

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Clinical Correlation with Laparoscopic Features of Peritoneal Endometriosis

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PERITONEAL ENDOMETRIOSIS
Clinical, Videolaparoscopic and Histopathologic Aspects of Peritoneal Endometriosis

The clinical, videolaparoscopic and histopathologic features of pelvic endometriosis have stimulated several studies with the aim of understanding the pathogenesis, diagnosis and evolution of this disease.

The biggest challenge: Chronic Pelvic Pain

Infertility

15-82% 84%
20-77% 6-22%

DESIGN OF STUDY:

Chronic Pelvic Pain
Dyspareunia
Dysmenorrhea
63 (57.3%)

Anexial Mass
8 (7.3%)

Infertility
39 (35.4%)

TOTAL NUMBER
OF PATIENTS
n=110

Results were analyzed according:
the incidence;
the clinical features;
the macroscopy;
the lesion stage;
the histology.

Intervention: Analyze of the surgery and histopathologic findings
244 biopsies were obtained for the different lesions

peritoneal or ovarian findings suggestive of endometriosis

Anexial Mass
8 (7.3%)
**SUPERFICIAL ENDOMETRIOSIS LESIONS**

**Typical lesions**
- Black
- Dark-brown

**Atypical Lesion**
- Red Implants
- Petechial
- Vesicular polypoid
- Clear vesicles
- Haemorrhagic
- Red flame-like

**Atypical Lesion**
- White Plaques
- Peritoneal discoloration
- Ovarian adhesions
- “Café-au-lait” lesions
- Peritoneal failures

‘Powder-burn’
‘Gunshot’
PERITONEAL ENDOMETRIOSIS

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Black

- Dark-brown
  - ‘Powder-burn’
  - ‘Gunshot’

Typical

- 57.3%

Atypical

- 23.6%

Typical + Atypical

- 9.1%
• Major probability of finding typical lesion was correlated with mean age of 25-35 years;

• Atypical lesion was most common in patients over 35 years;
Chronic pelvic pain was the most common complaint in the majority of the patients in this study;
Atypical lesions were most common (80.9%), mainly localized in the uterus-sacral ligaments and the ovaries;
The first stage (rASRM) of endometriosis was the most found in 52.7% of the cases;
The histopathology confirmed the clinical and videolaparoscopic suspects in 80% of the cases.
In all of the cases endometriosis was associated with the large symptomatology and the macroscopic aspects observed at the videolaparoscopic procedures.

The association of videolaparoscopic findings and the histopathological confirmation are considered the best resource of diagnosis.
Thank you

Obrigado

Merci

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спасибо

謝謝

ありがとう