Fast Facts

Endometriosis

- -When the tissue that usually lines the inside of uterus (the endometrium) grows outside of it -Typically, involves your ovaries, fallopian tubes, and the tissue lining the pelvis -Rarely it'll travel to areas outside of the pelvis
- -During menstrual cycle, endometrial tissue thickens, breaks down, and bleeds (endometrial
- -Problem is that it doesn't have anywhere to exit your body, so it becomes trapped, resulting in surrounding tissue becoming irritated and eventually developing scar tissue and adhesions (bands of fibrous tissue that result in pelvic tissue and organs sticking to each other)

tissue that is outside of uterus is no different)

- -If ovaries are involved, can have cysts (endometriomas)
- -Usually develops several years after the onset of menstruation
 - -Exact cause unknown, but several factors may contribute

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Symptoms	Treatment	Prevention
-Pelvic pain (usually	-Depends on the severity of	-No way to prevent
associated with menstrual	symptoms and whether you hope to	
periods)	become pregnant	-Try reducing the number
-Lower back	CA Y	of complications by
-Abdominal pain	Medications:	seeking treatment early
-Discomfort during or after	-Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatories	
sex	(NSAIDs) ibuprofen or naproxen	
-Pain with bowel	-Hormone therapy (birth control	
movements and urination	pills, patches, vaginal rings,	
(usually occurs during	gonadotropin-releasing hormone	
menstruation)	(Gn-RH) agonists and antagonists,	
-Heavy menstrual periods	progestin therapy, and aromatase	
-Bleeding between periods	inhibitors)	
-Fatigue		
-Bloating	Surgery:	
-Constipation	-Remove the endometrial implants	
-Diarrhea	while preserving uterus and ovaries	
-Nausea		

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