

Pelvic Pain? Painful Periods? Maybe It's Endometriosis

Jeremiah McNamara, MD
Boulder Women's Care
720-538-0624

- Consultant for Medtronic.

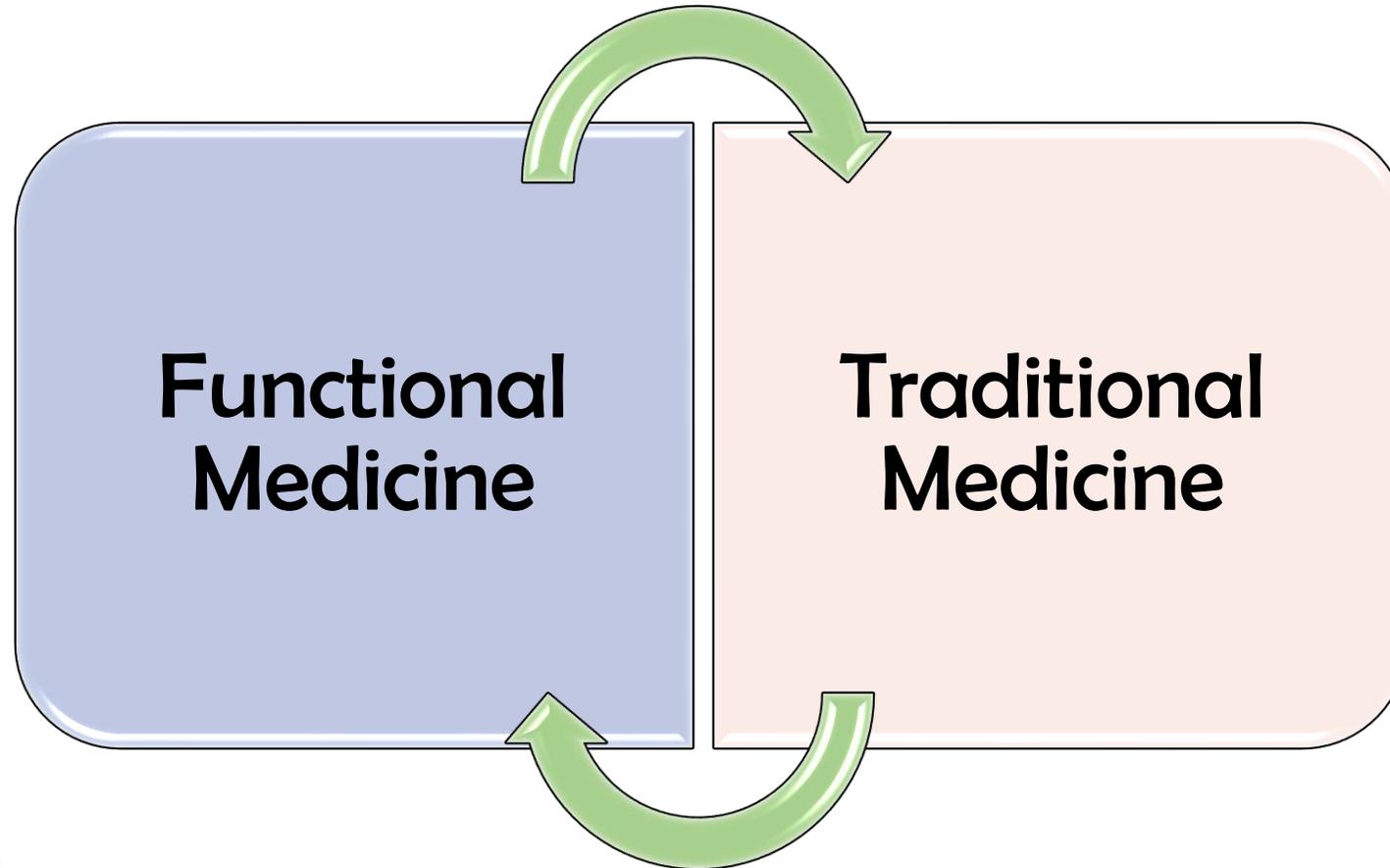
Boulder Women's Care



OBSTETRICS



GYNECOLOGY



- What is Endometriosis?
 - Who does it affect?
 - Why does it arise?
- How do we diagnose it?
- What can we do about it?



*** In this talk, I will use the terms "woman/en" or "patient(s)" but I acknowledge the experience here for all transgender and gender-diverse individuals as well.**



Freud's Couch



The New York Times

A Debilitating Illness, Often Ignored

Nearly one in 10 women experiences the chronic pain of endometriosis, but for many the symptoms are dismissed. Why is this still happening?

[Share full article](#) [↻](#) [🔖](#) [💬 727](#)



Kim Ryu

 **By Dani Blum**

July 18, 2022



The New York Times

FAMILY

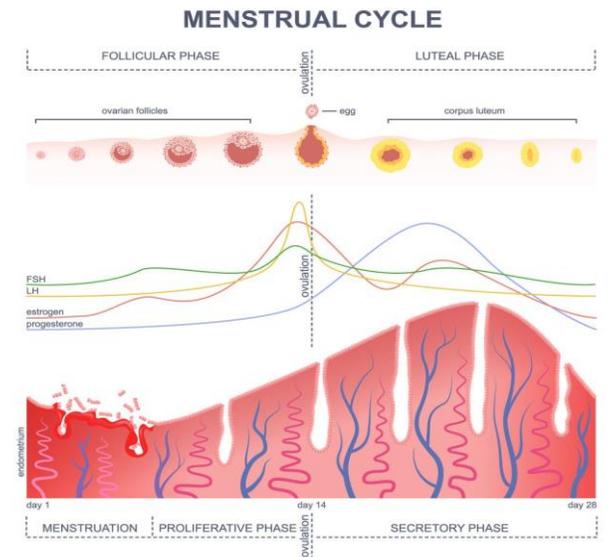
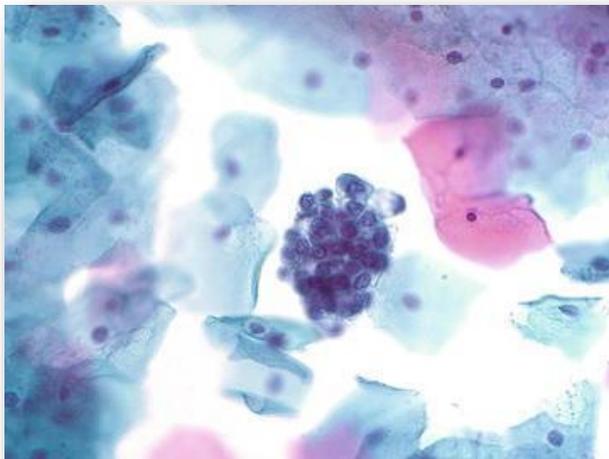
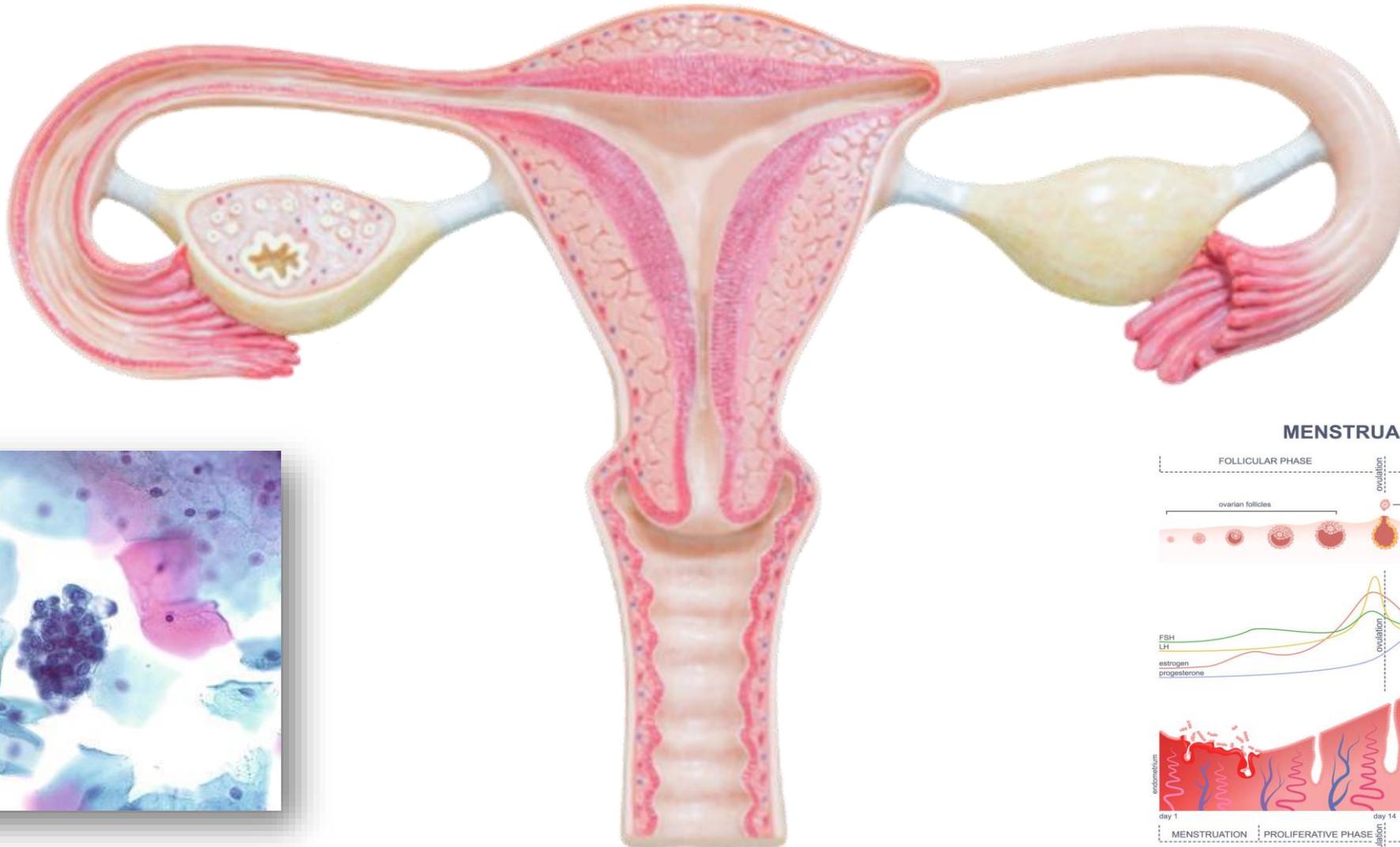
Endometriosis Is Often Ignored in Teenage Girls

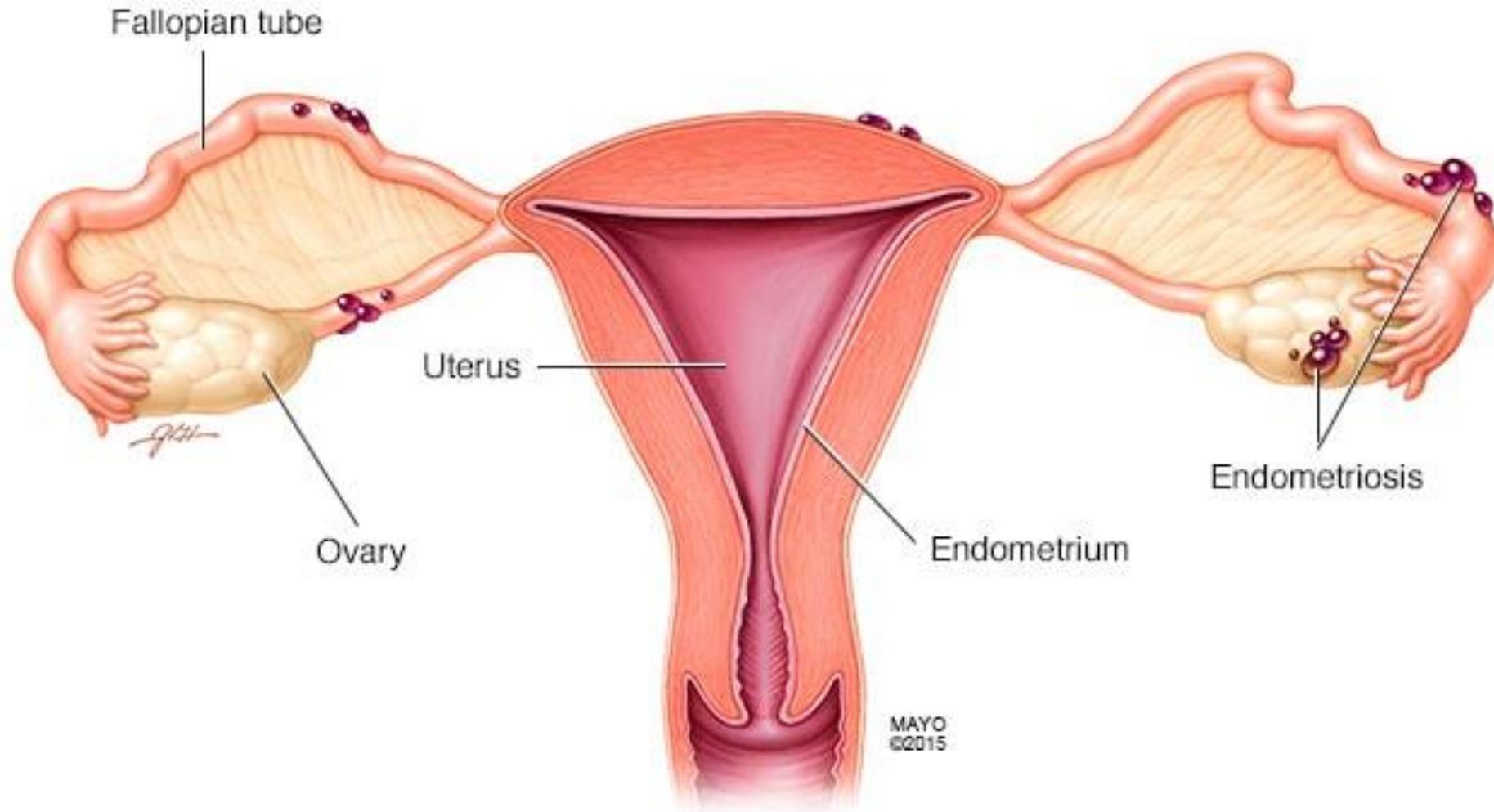
BY ABBY ELLIN MARCH 30, 2015 2:07 PM 231

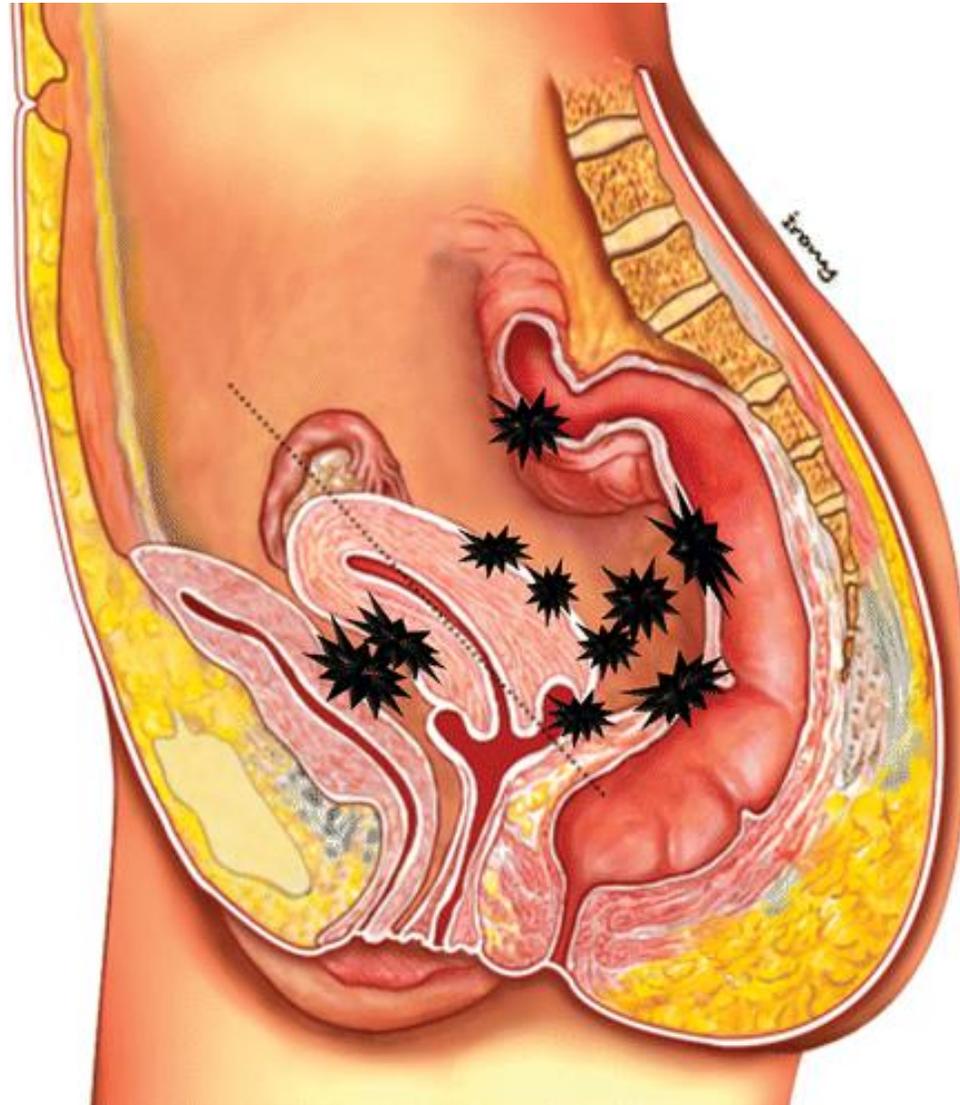


Christopher Silas Neal

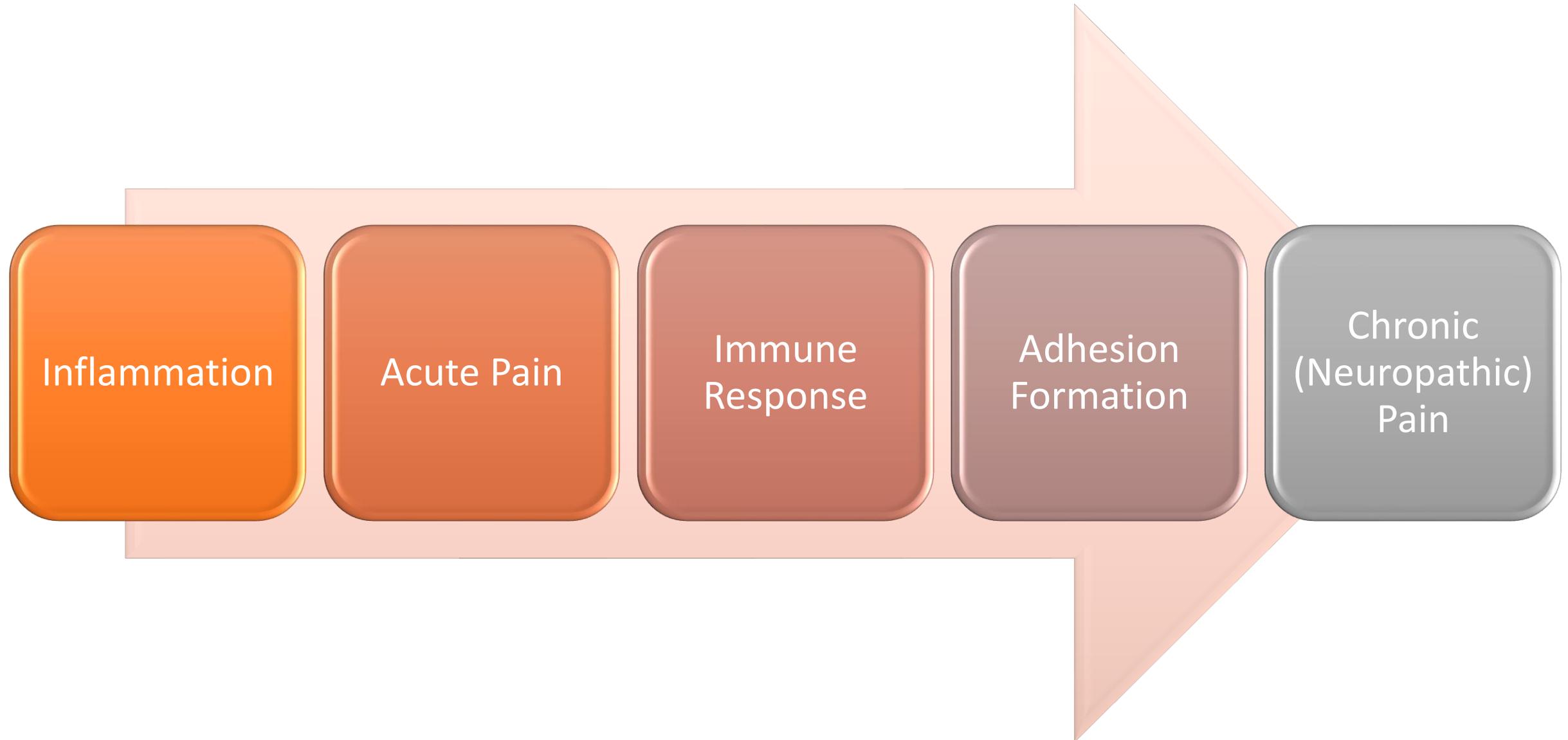
Endometriosis: What Is It?





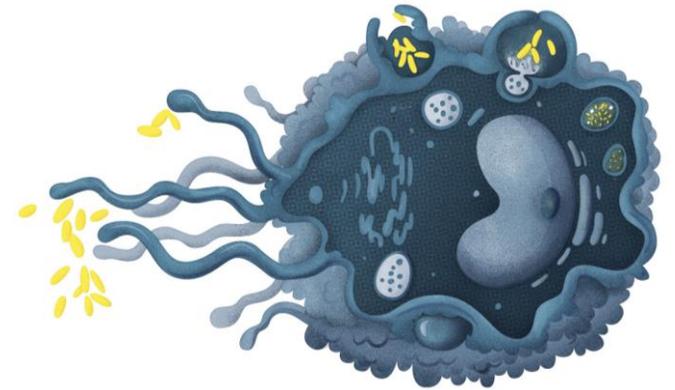


An Ugly Progression



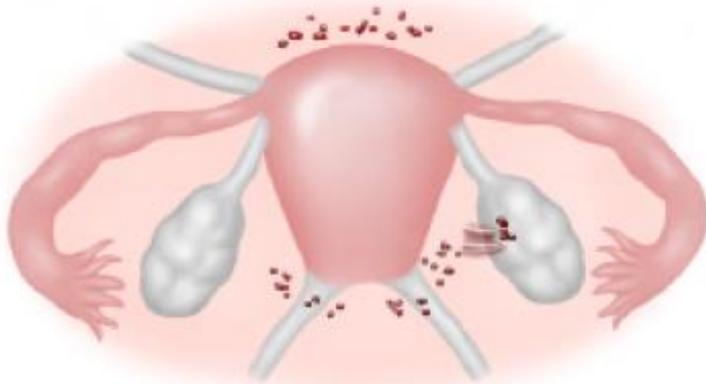
A "Nerve-Centric Disease"

- Recent research, highlighted at the **Endometriosis 2026 Global Congress**, reframes the condition as a **neuroinflammatory, nerve-driven disease**.
 - **Neuro-Immune Crosstalk:** Pathogenesis is increasingly viewed through the lens of nociceptor-immune signaling. Macrophages and neutrophils are now known to engage in a feedback loop that promotes **neuro-angiogenesis** and **perineural fibrosis**.
 - **Mechanistic Detail:** Ectopic lesions don't just "bleed"; they recruit nerve fibers. The density of these fibers correlates more closely with pain scores than the surgical stage of the disease.

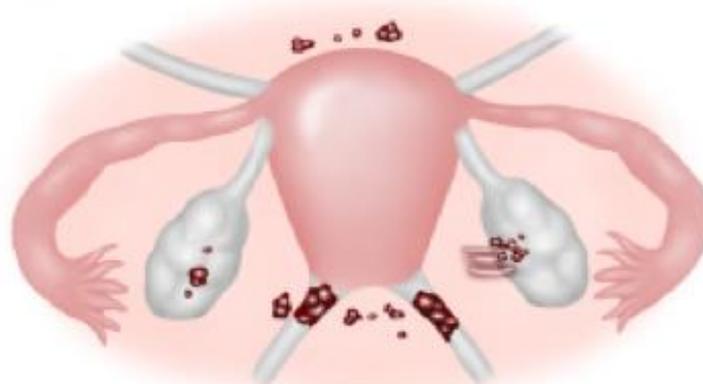


Stages

Stage I, minimal



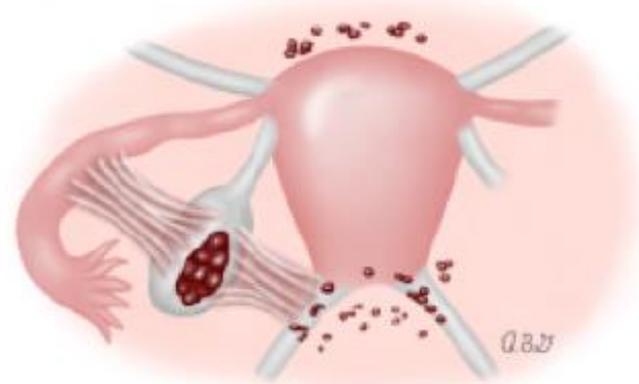
Stage II, mild



Stage III, moderate



Stage IV, severe



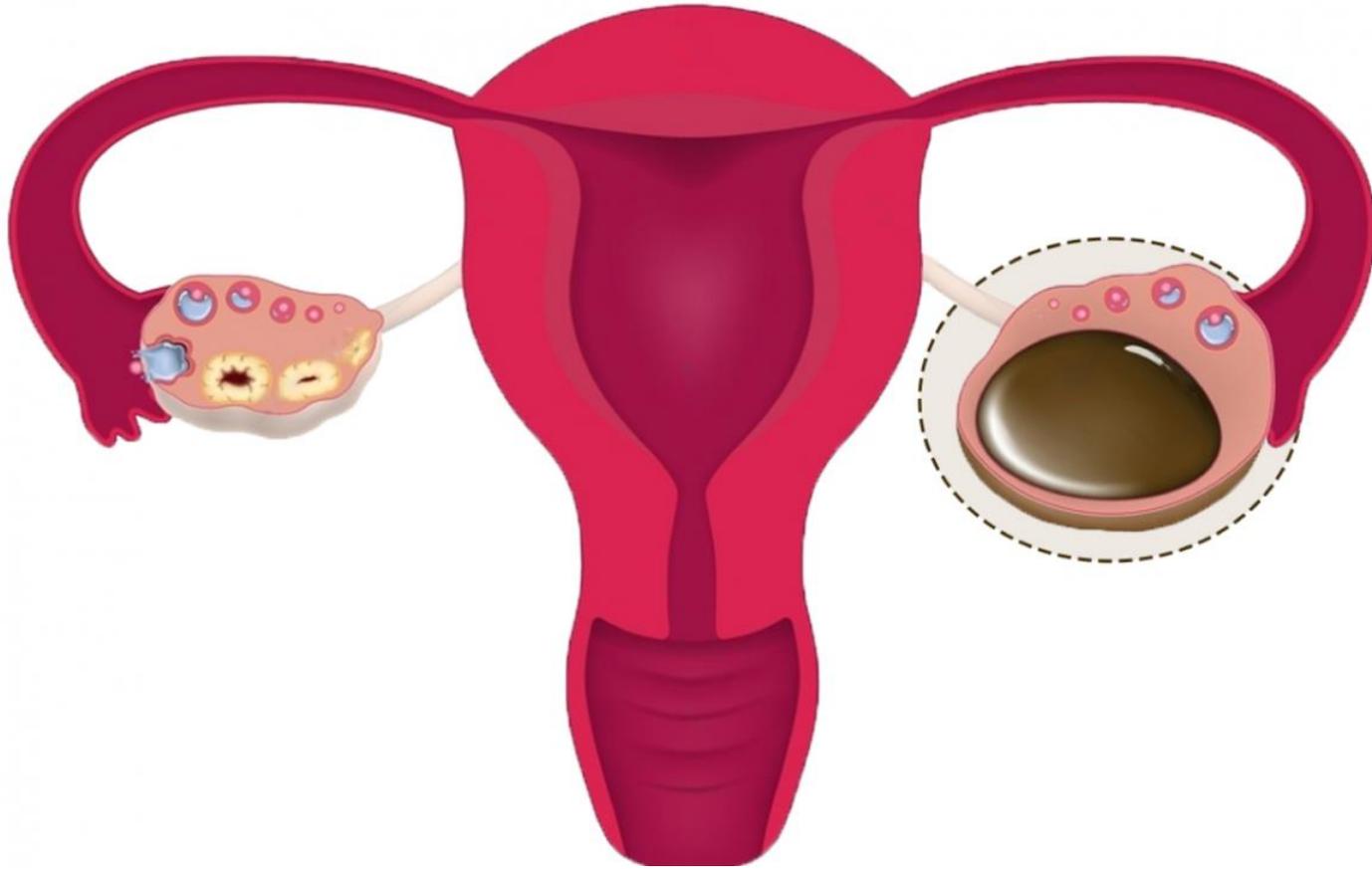
Stage I (minimal) _____ 1 to 5

Stage II (mild) _____ 6 to 15

Stage III (moderate) _____ 16 to 40

Stage IV (severe) _____ >40

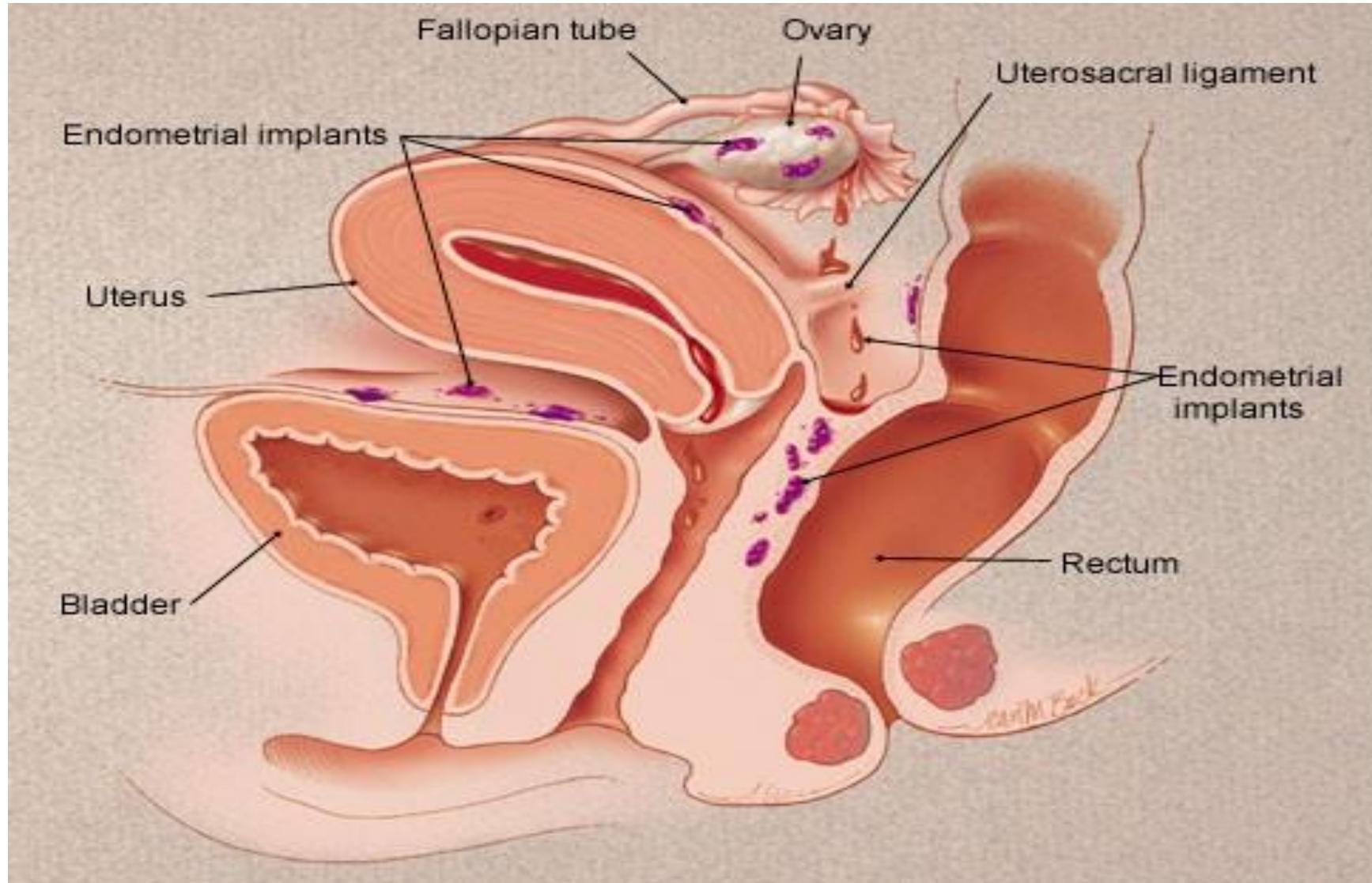
Peritoneum	Endometriosis	<1 cm	1 to 3 cm	>3 cm
	Superficial	1	2	4
Deep	2	4	6	
Ovary	R superficial	1	2	4
	Deep	4	16	20
	L superficial	1	2	4
	Deep	4	16	20
Posterior cul-de-sac obliteration		Partial		Complete
		4		40
Ovary	Adhesions	<1/3 enclosure	1/3 to 2/3 enclosure	>2/3 enclosure
	R filmy	1	2	4
	Dense	4	8	16
	L filmy	1	2	4
	Dense	4	8	16
	Tube	R filmy	1	2
Dense	4*	8*	16	
L filmy	1	2	4	
Dense	4*	8*	16	



“Chocolate Cysts”



Deep Infiltrating Endometriosis



Who Does It Affect?



- Peak incidence 25-35 years.
- 1 in 10 women and girls in the US have endometriosis.
- 7 in 10 women with chronic pelvic pain have endometriosis.
- Severe pain and cramping is estimated to affect 6.5 million in the United States and Canada. An estimated 89 million women worldwide, according to the Endometriosis Association.
- These numbers are DEFINITELY an underestimation... many are not diagnosed at all, or diagnosed only after years of symptoms.
- On average... 10 YEARS!

Painful Periods

Painful Intercourse

Symptoms

Bowel & GI Issues

Infertility

... and there's some interesting (uncommon) outliers.

Presenting Symptoms

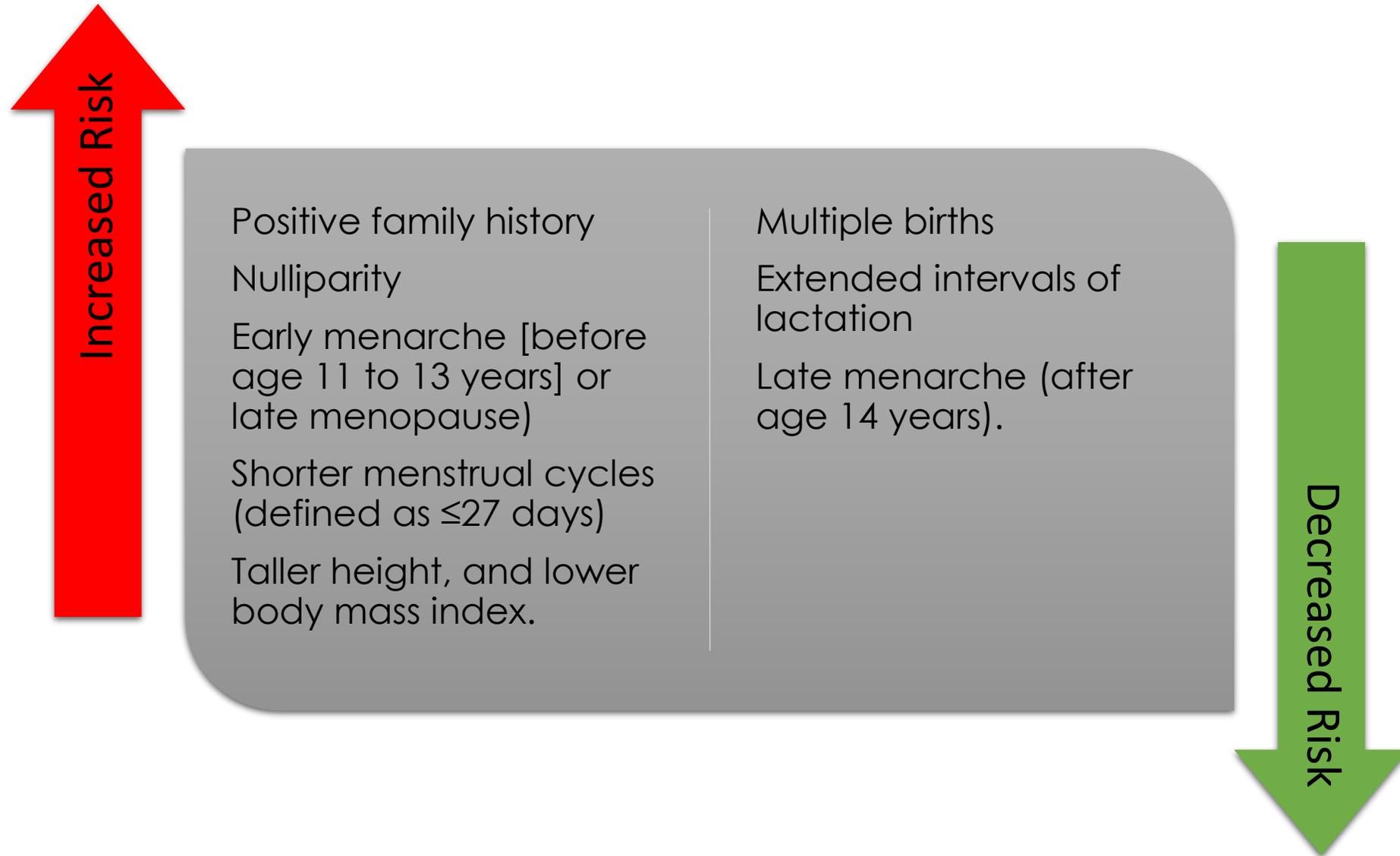
Presenting symptoms for endometriosis diagnosis based on self-reported data from 940 women with surgically diagnosed endometriosis completing the OXEGENE study questionnaire.

Symptoms that led to diagnosis	Group I ^a (N = 423)	Group II ^b (N = 517)	Total (N = 940)	P value ^c
Dysmenorrhea	332 (78.5)	408 (78.9)	740 (78.7)	.95
Pelvic pain	302 (71.4)	350 (67.7)	652 (69.4)	.25
Dyspareunia	218 (51.5)	204 (39.5)	422 (44.9)	<.001
Bowel upset (e.g., constipation, diarrhea)	143 (33.8)	199 (38.5)	342 (36.4)	.29
Bowel pain	114 (27.0)	159 (30.8)	273 (29.0)	.23
Infertility	91 (21.5)	155 (30.0)	246 (26.2)	.004
Ovarian mass/tumor	31 (7.3)	152 (29.4)	183 (19.5)	<.001
Dysuria	48 (11.4)	45 (8.7)	93 (9.9)	.21
Other urinary problems	24 (5.7)	34 (6.6)	58 (6.2)	.67

Relationship to Infertility

- Endometriosis = one of the most common causes of infertility → **50% of cases**.
- **30-40% of women** with endometriosis will experience fertility problems.
- Mechanism:
 - **Anatomic distortion:** adhesions or endometriomas
 - **“Hostile Substances”** (prostanoids, cytokines, growth factors) that are "hostile" to normal ovarian function/ovulation, sperm mobility, fertilization, and implantation.

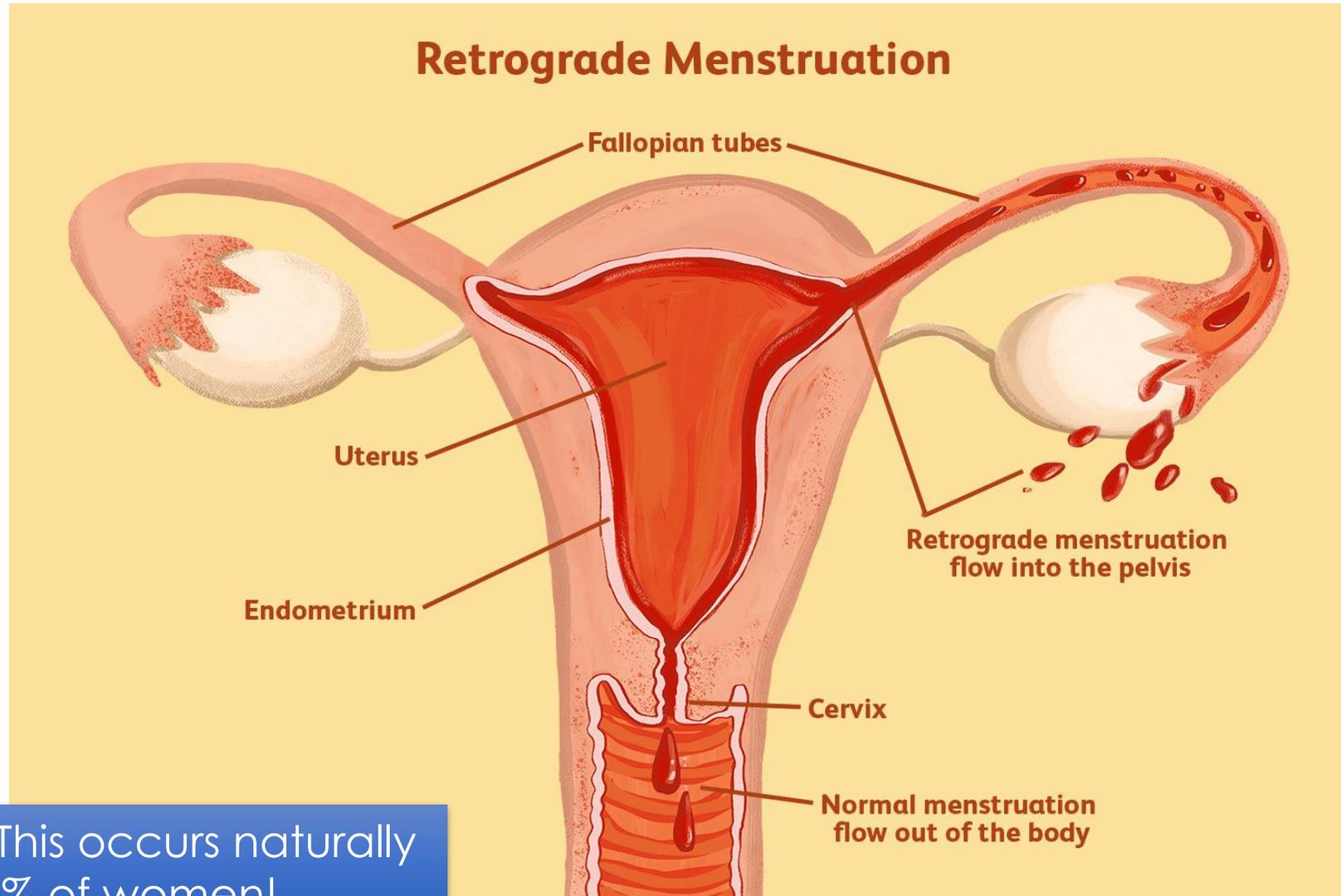




- **Retrograde Menstruation**
 - Certainly a central mechanism... But not the whole story.
- Genetics (and epigenetics)
 - Correlation with family history, first-degree relatives
 - Epigenetic exposures (pre and post-natal)
- Something about the rest of the internal environment...
 - Estrogen excess/dominance
 - Chronic inflammation
 - Chronic immune system activation
 - Toxic load

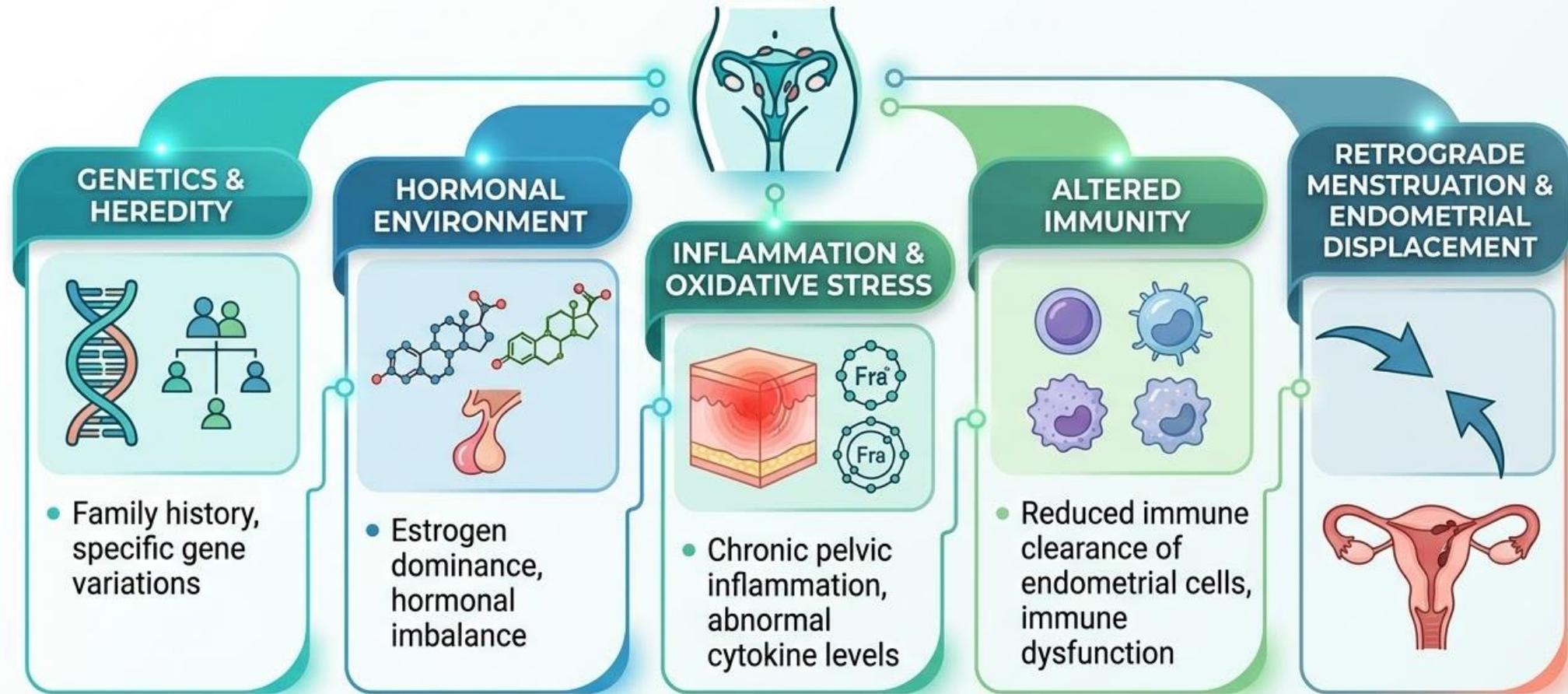


Why Does It Arise?



HOWEVER - This occurs naturally in ~90% of women!

KEY THEORIES IN ENDOMETRIOSIS ETIOLOGY

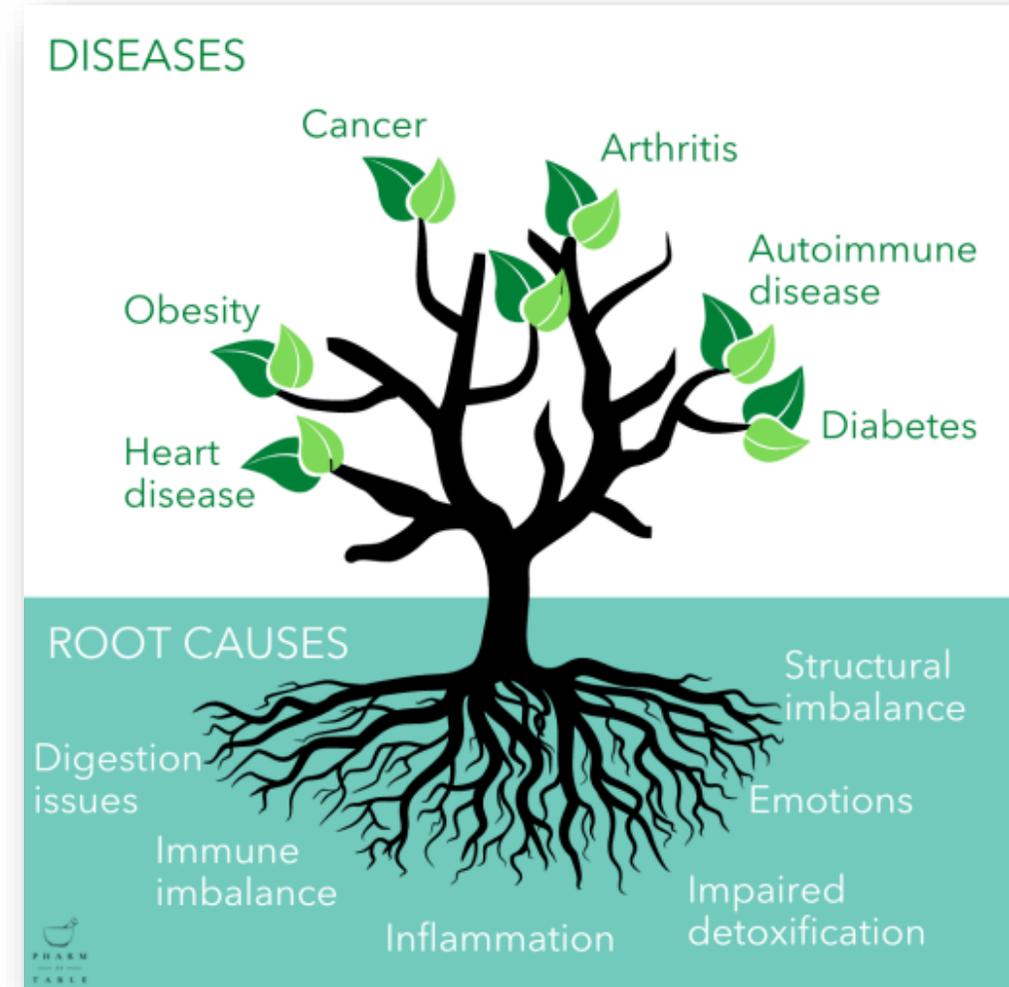


MULTIFACETED FACTORS LEADING TO DISEASE DEVELOPMENT

The Functional Medicine Angle

- What are the root causes here?
 - Estrogen excess/dominance
 - Chronic Inflammation
 - Chronic Immune system activation
- Estrogen Dominance
 - Imbalance of Estrogen (↑) and Progesterone (↓)
- Increased Estrogen?
 - Increased production:
 - Alcohol, Sugar/starchy foods, Obesity, PCOS (chronic anovulation)
 - Decreased elimination:
 - Liver dysfunction → Generalized detoxification issues
 - Gut dysfunction → “estrogen recycling”
- Decreased Progesterone?
 - Not ovulating
 - Stress!
 - The “Pregnenolone steal”
 - Direct suppression of HPA axis
 - Insulin Resistance

**THERE'S A LOT
HAPPENING IN
THE GUT!**



How Do We Diagnose It?



- History
- Physical exam
- Imaging
 - US or MRI
- Labs?
 - CA125 and IL-6 (not helpful)
 - Next: MicroRNA
- Empiric medical treatment
 - Success does not confirm diagnosis
- Surgical diagnosis = Gold Standard
- **Must be careful to rule out other causes!**

HerResolve™: A New Blood Test for Endo

heranova.com

A multi-omic, blood-based assay by HerAnova™ Lifesciences that integrates molecular biomarkers with AI to non-invasively detect endometriosis — published in the *Journal of Minimally Invasive Gynecology* (JMIG), March 2026.

Biomarker Panel



3 Serum microRNA biomarkers
miRNA panel



3 Protein biomarkers
Inflammation-linked analytes



1 Steroid hormone
Hormonal signal integration



Patient age & BMI
Clinical covariates

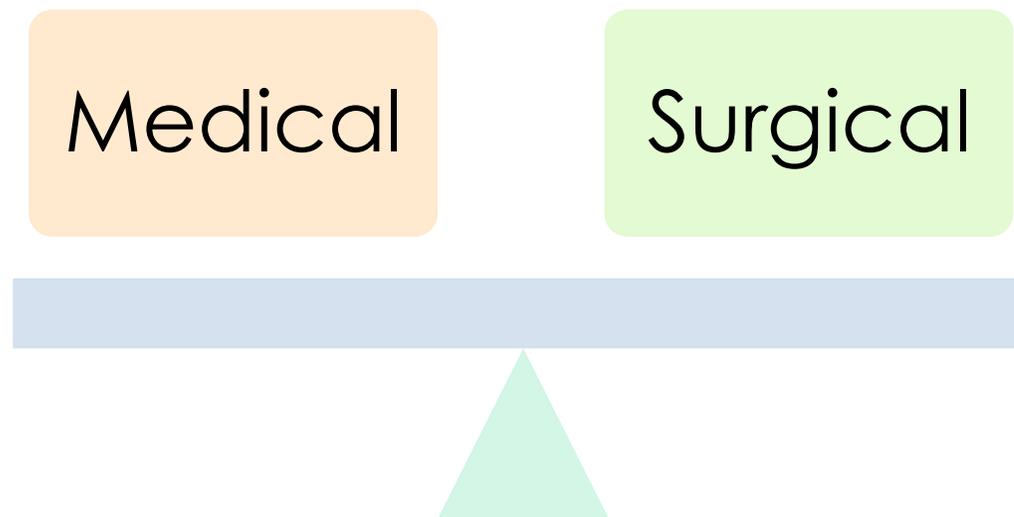
Clinical Performance

- **Sensitivity: 80%**
- **Specificity: 97.5%**
- AUC: 0.944 (95% CI: 0.892–0.996)
- **Identified 61.5% of endo cases missed by ultrasound & MRI**
- Menstrual phase-independent performance
- Validated across 11 clinical sites (US, Europe) in 298 women
- Institutions: Johns Hopkins, Kaiser Permanente
- Available now at select US IVF & reproductive medicine centers



“Endometriosis should be viewed as a chronic disease that requires a lifelong management plan with the goal of maximizing the use of medical treatment and avoiding repeated surgical procedures.”

- ASRM Practice Committee



What If We Do Nothing?

- In studies where second-look laparoscopy was performed 6 to 12 months after a diagnostic laparoscopy confirmed endometriosis (but no treatment was performed), patients' disease...
 - progressed in 29 to 45 percent
 - regressed in 22 to 29 percent,
 - remained stable in 33 to 42 percent



Prospective, randomized, double-blind, controlled trial of laser laparoscopy in the treatment of pelvic pain associated with minimal, mild, and moderate endometriosis. Sutton CJ, Ewen SP, Whitelaw N, Haines P. Fertil Steril. 1994;62(4):696.

- General Approach

- The problems:

1. The Endometriosis

2. The body's response to the Endometriosis... That response is one of chronic inflammation and immune system upregulation.

- The goals:

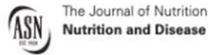
1. Support your body's natural capacity to deal with inflammation.

2. Don't add fuel to the fire (in terms of estrogen or other sources of inflammation).

1. **Support:** Better Sleep, Parasympathetic Practices, Excellent gut health, Supplements

2. **Avoid:** Stress, Inflammatory foods, Toxins/Xenoestrogens, Blood sugar spikes

Inflammation From The Gut



The Journal of Nutrition
Nutrition and Disease

Glycemic Index, Glycemic Load, Fiber, Gluten Intake and Risk of Laparoscopically Confirmed Endometriosis in Premenopausal Women

Naomi RM Schwartz,¹ Myriam C Afeiche,² Kathryn L Terry,^{3,4} Leslie V Farland,⁵ Jorge E C Stacey A Missmer,^{6,7} and Holly R Harris^{10,11}

¹CHOICE Institute, Department of Pharmacy, School of Pharmacy, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA; ²Nestlé Lausanne, Switzerland; ³Obstetrics and Gynecology Epidemiology Center, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, USA; ⁴Department of Epidemiology, Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA; ⁵Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Mel and Enid Zuckerman College of Public Health, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA; ⁶Channing Division of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; ⁷Division of Nutrition, Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA; ⁸Division of Adolescent and Young Adult Medicine, Boston Children's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; ⁹Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, College of Human Medicine, Michigan State University, Grand Rapids, MI, USA; ¹⁰Program in Epidemiology, Division of Public Health Sciences, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA, USA; and ¹¹Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA

ABSTRACT

Background: The etiology of endometriosis is not well understood. Limited evidence suggests that diet influences risk, but prospective data related to carbohydrate, fiber, and gluten consumption are scarce. Recommendations concerning fiber, gluten intake, and endometriosis are pervasive in the lay literature.

Objectives: We aimed to investigate the associations of carbohydrate quality (glycemic index [GI] and glycemic load [GL]), fiber intake (total, legume, vegetable, cruciferous vegetable, fruit, cereal), and gluten intake with laparoscopically confirmed endometriosis.

Methods: This was a prospective cohort study using data collected from 81,961 premenopausal women in the Health Study II (mean age = 36 y in 1991). Diet was assessed with a validated FFO every 4 y. Cox proportion models were used to calculate rate ratios (RRs) and 95% CIs.

Results: A total of 3810 incident cases of laparoscopically confirmed endometriosis were reported over 24 y up. Women in the highest quintile of GI had 12% [95% CI: 1.01, 1.23; $P_{trend} = 0.03$] higher risk of endometriosis than those in the lowest quintile. Total vegetable and cruciferous vegetable fiber intakes were also associated with risk (highest compared with lowest quintile RR: 1.13; 95% CI: 1.02, 1.24; $P_{trend} = 0.004$ and RR: 1.17; 95% CI: 1.09, 1.29; $P_{trend} = 0.02$, respectively). Higher intake of fruit fiber was associated with lower risk of endometriosis association was not significant after adjusting for the Alternative Healthy Eating Index. Gluten intake was also associated with lower risk (highest compared with lowest quintile RR: 0.91; 95% CI: 0.80, 1.02; $P_{trend} = 0.01$), but these were not consistent in direction nor statistical significance across sensitivity analyses. No association was observed for total, legume, or cereal fiber intake.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that carbohydrate quality and specific types of fiber—total vegetable and cruciferous vegetable fiber—are associated with endometriosis diagnosis in premenopausal women. These results indicate it is unlikely that gluten intake is a strong factor in the etiology or symptomatology of endometriosis. *J Nutr* 2022;152:2088–2096.

Keywords: endometriosis, diet, fiber, gluten, nutrition

> *Minerva Chir.* 2012 Dec;67(6):499-504.

Gluten-free diet: a new strategy for management of painful endometriosis related symptoms?

M Marziali¹, M Venza, S Lazzaro, A Lazzaro, C Micossi, V M Stolfi

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 23334113

Abstract

Aim: Pelvic pain affects 4% to 39% of women and accounts for 10–40% of all outpatient gynecologic visits. The etiology of painful endometriosis-related has not been fully delineated. No studies have been published concerning gluten-free diet administered to achieve relief of painful symptoms endometriosis-related. The aim of this retrospective study was to evaluate the effectiveness for the outcomes of endometriosis-related pain and quality of life of gluten-free diet in a follow-up of 12 months in patients with chronic pelvic pain endometriosis-related.

Methods: Two hundred seven patients with severe painful endometriosis-related symptoms entered the study. At enrolment time, the baseline values of painful symptoms were assessed by Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) for dysmenorrhoea, non-menstrual pelvic pain, and dyspareunia. According to VAS, pain severity was scored from 0–10; 0 indicating the absence of pain, and 1–4, 5–7 and 8–10 mild, moderate and severe respectively. A gluten-free diet was submitted to all patients and a new evaluation was performed after 12 months of diet. Student t test was used for statistical analysis.

Results: At 12 month follow-up, 156 patients (75%) reported statistically significant change in painful symptoms ($P < 0.005$), 51 patients (25%) reported not improvement of symptoms. No patients reported worsening of pain. A considerable increase of scores for all domains of physical functioning, general health perception, vitality, social functioning, and mental health was observed in all patients ($P < 0.005$).

Conclusion: In our experience, painful symptoms of endometriosis decrease after 12 months of gluten free diet.

> *J Altern Complement Med.* 2021 Sep;27(9):771-777. doi: 10.1089/acm.2021.0068.

Epub 2021 Jun 23.

Dietary Practices of Women with Endometriosis: A Cross-Sectional Survey

Mike Armour^{1,2}, Alexandra Middleton³, Siew Lim⁴, Justin Sinclair¹, David Varjabedian¹, Caroline A Smith^{1,2}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 34161144 DOI: 10.1089/acm.2021.0068

Abstract

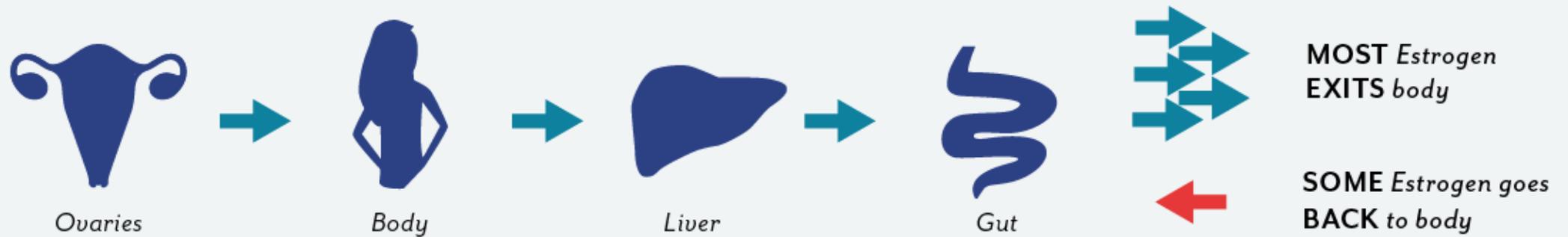
Background: Endometriosis causes deleterious effects on the lives of sufferers across multiple domains impacting quality of life. Commonly utilized pharmaceutical interventions offer suboptimal efficacy in addition to potentially intolerable side effects for many women. There is some evidence that dietary therapies reducing endometriosis symptoms, but little data on dietary preferences/strategies used, and their impact, in a community setting. **Methods:** A cross-sectional survey was conducted between October and December 2017 to investigate the self-management strategies employed by women with endometriosis. Participants were aged 18–45 years, living in Australia, and had a surgically confirmed diagnosis of endometriosis. **Results:** Four hundred eighty-four responses were included for analysis, with 76% of women reporting the use of a self-management strategy within the last 6 months. Of these, 44% of respondents reported using dietary strategies for symptom management. Reducing or eliminating gluten, reducing or eliminating dairy, and the low-fermentable oligosaccharides, disaccharides, and polyols (FODMAP) diet were the most commonly reported dietary strategies. Respondents reported a 6.4/10 effectiveness score for reduction in pelvic pain with dietary strategies, with no difference in pain reduction between the various diets used. Furthermore, women reported significant improvements in comorbidities such as gastrointestinal (GI) disturbance (nausea and vomiting (15%), and fatigue (15%)). **Conclusions:** Dietary modifications are a common self-management strategy employed by people with endometriosis, with the greatest reported on GI symptoms. Reducing or eliminating gluten, dairy, or FODMAPs or a combination of these was the most common strategy. No single diet appeared to provide greater benefits than others.

Keywords: diet; endometriosis; pelvic pain; self-management.

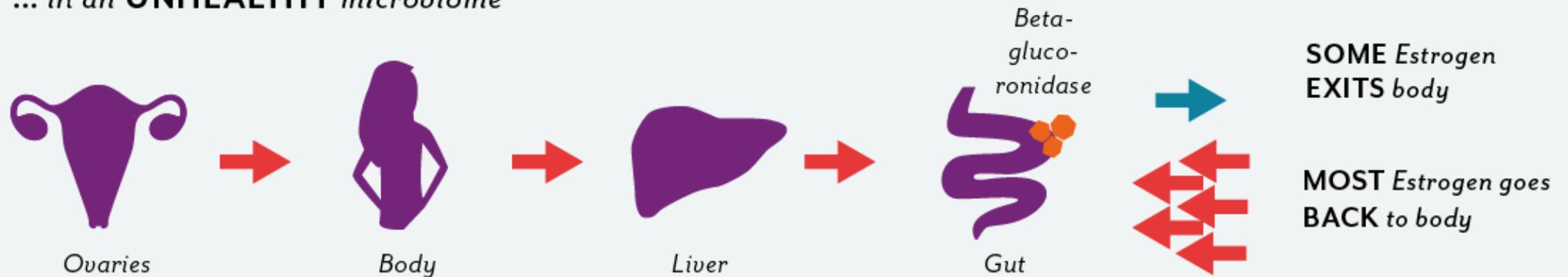
Gut Health & Estrogen Dominance

PATH of Estrogen

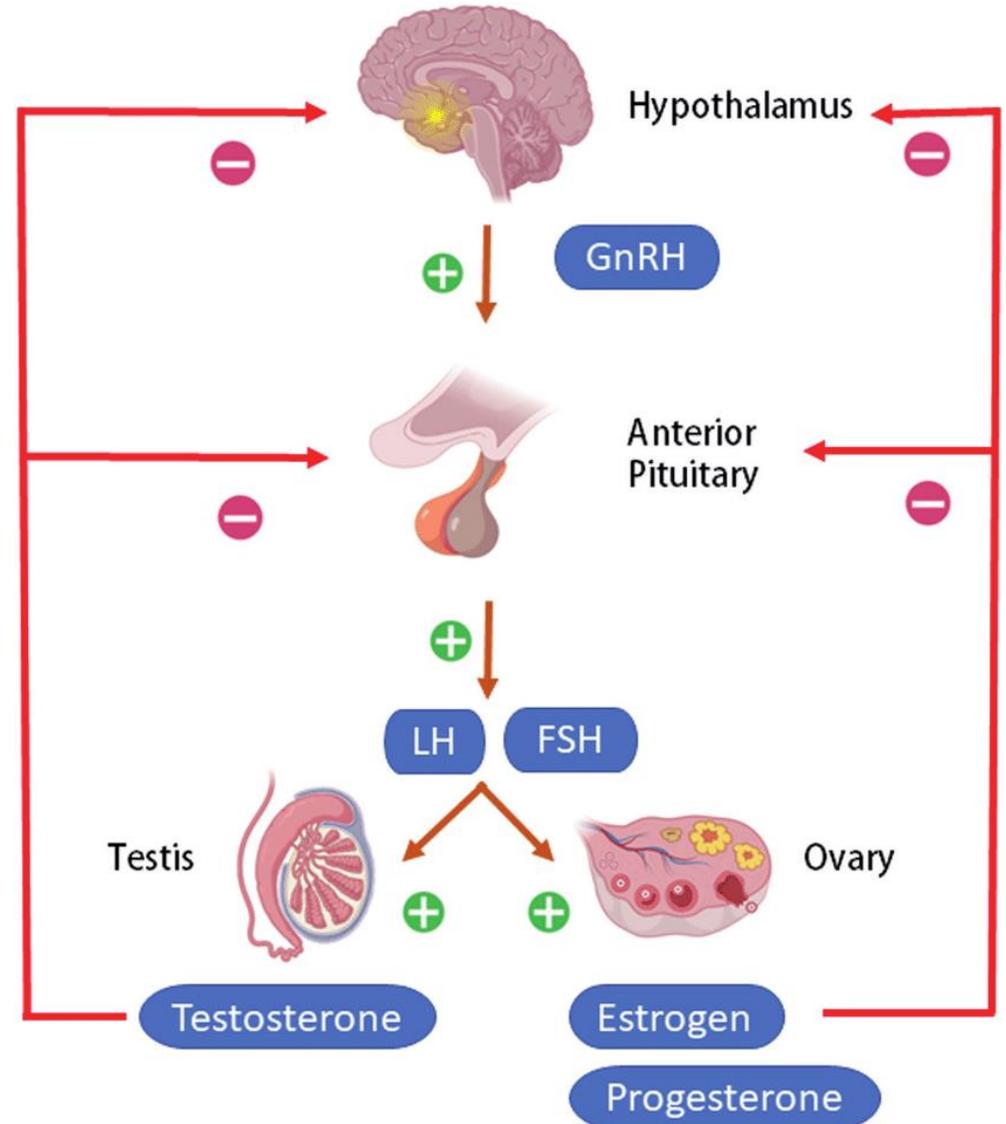
... in a **HEALTHY** microbiome

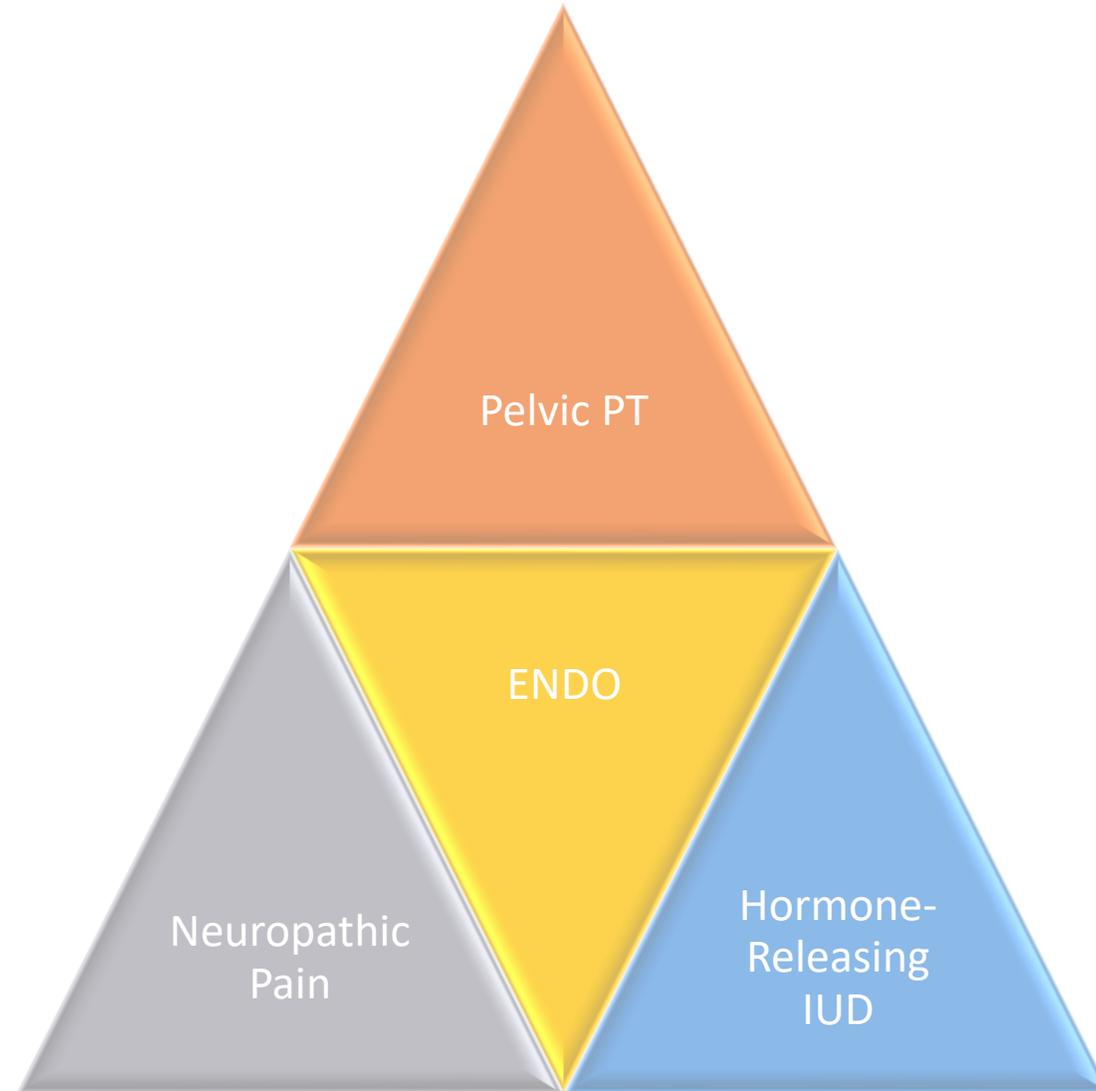


... in an **UNHEALTHY** microbiome



- First Line (“regulate” estrogen)
 - Combined oral contraceptive pills (OCPs)
 - Progesterone-only options (pills, IM shot)
- Next Line (“suppress” estrogen)
 - GnRH Analogs
 - Agonists (Lupron)
 - Antagonists (Orilissa)
- Last Line
 - Danazol, Aromatase inhibitors



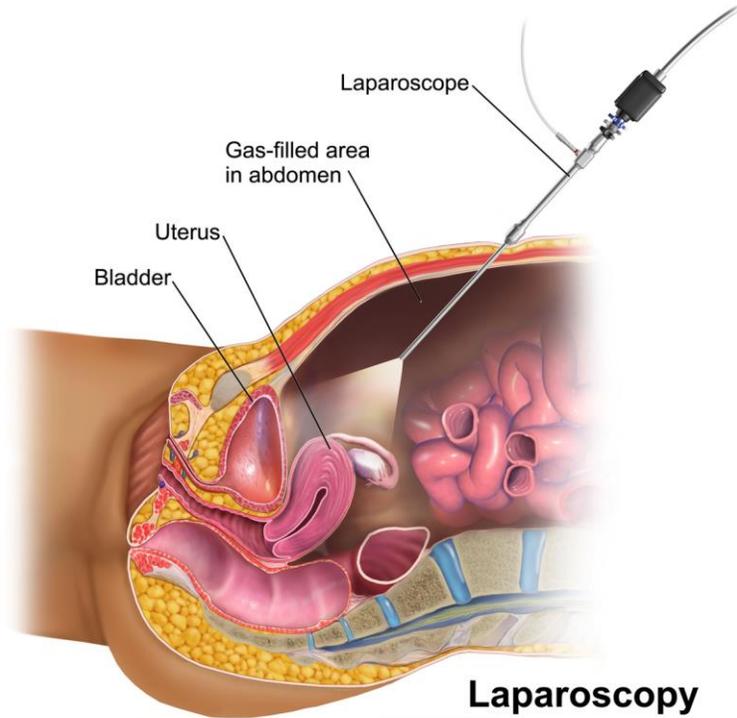


- How do we decide when to do surgery?
- What is the surgery and what is done during it?
- How successful is it at improving symptoms?
- How often do patients need repeat operations?

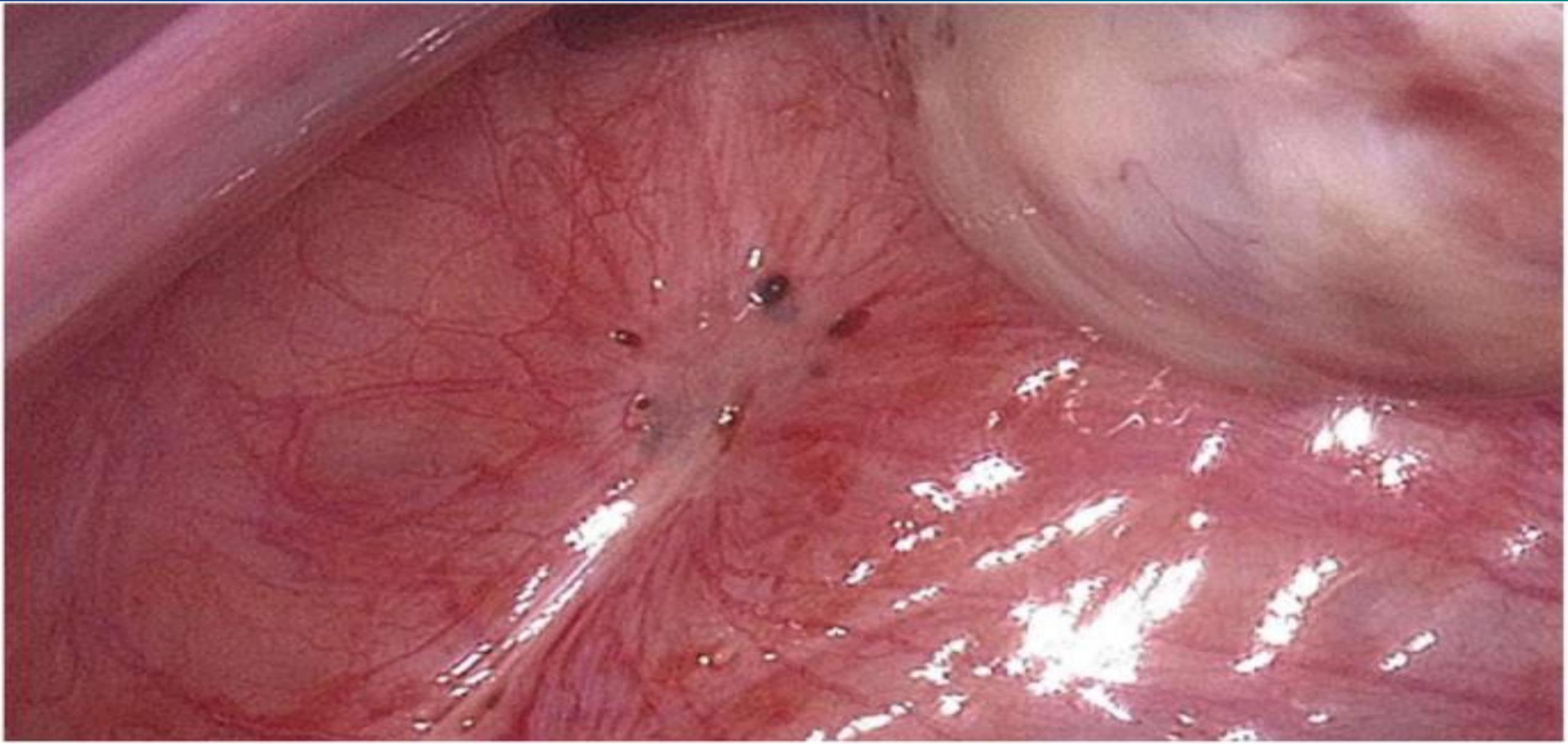
How do we decide
when to do surgery?

What is the surgery and
what is done during it?

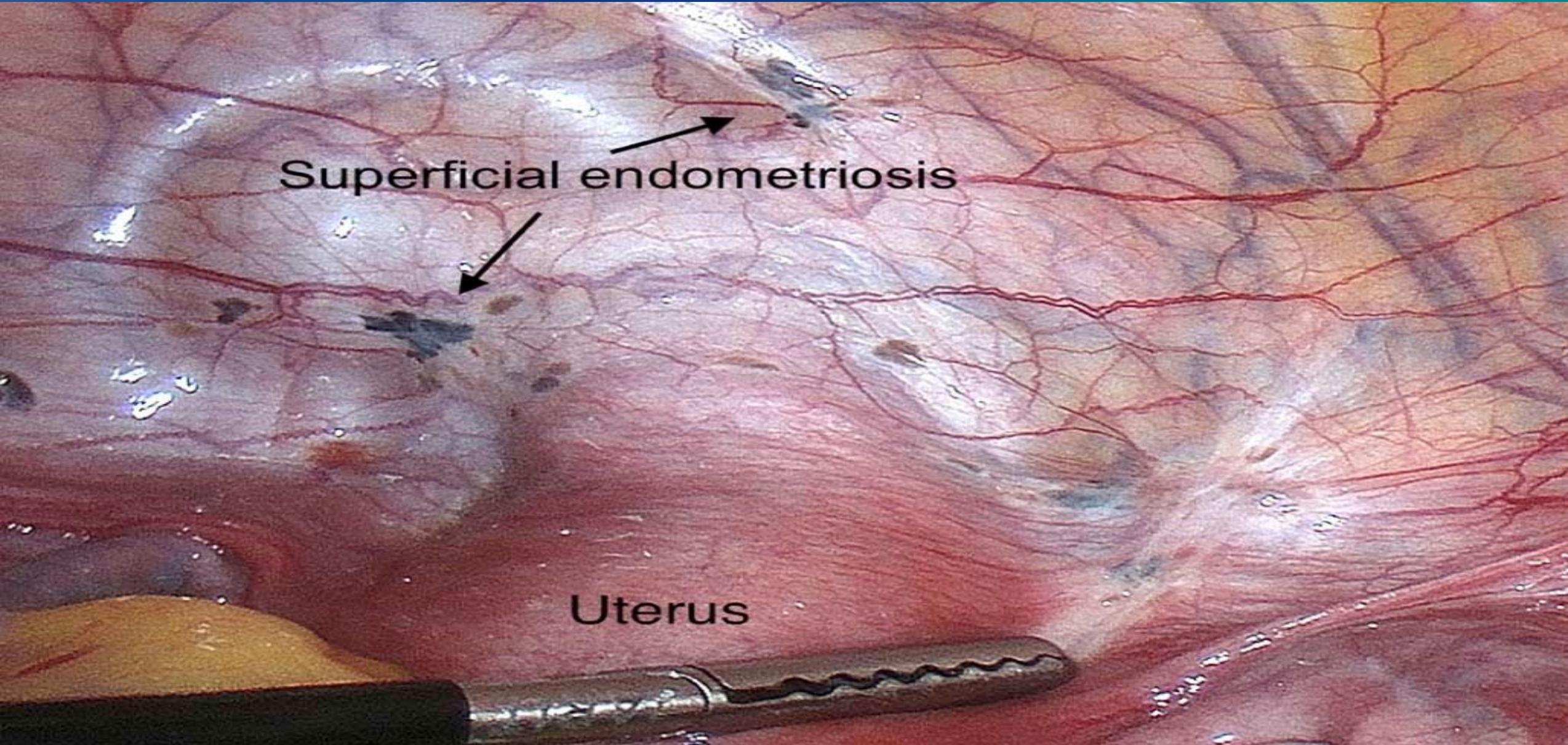
Diagnostic Laparoscopy



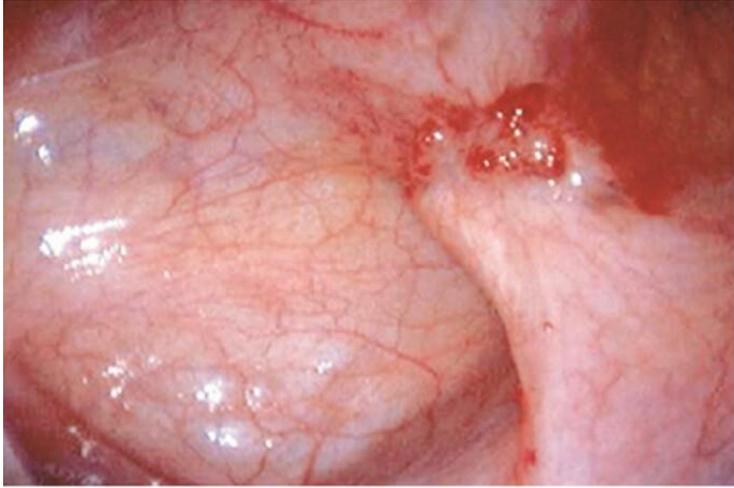
Identifying & Treating Lesions



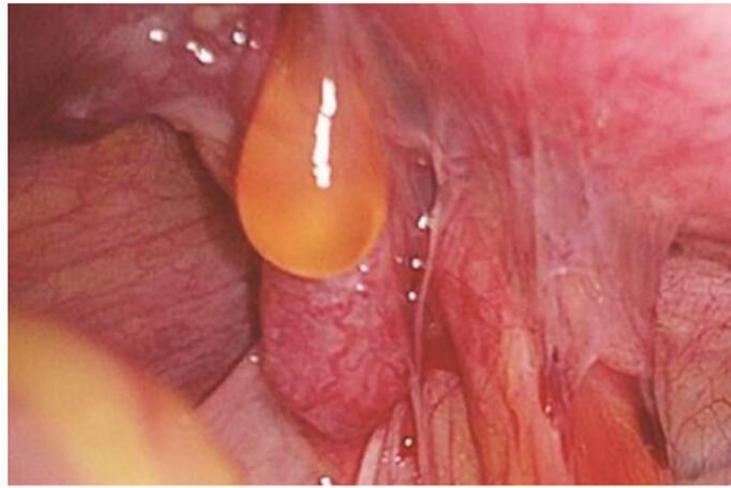
Identifying & Treating Lesions



Identifying & Treating Lesions



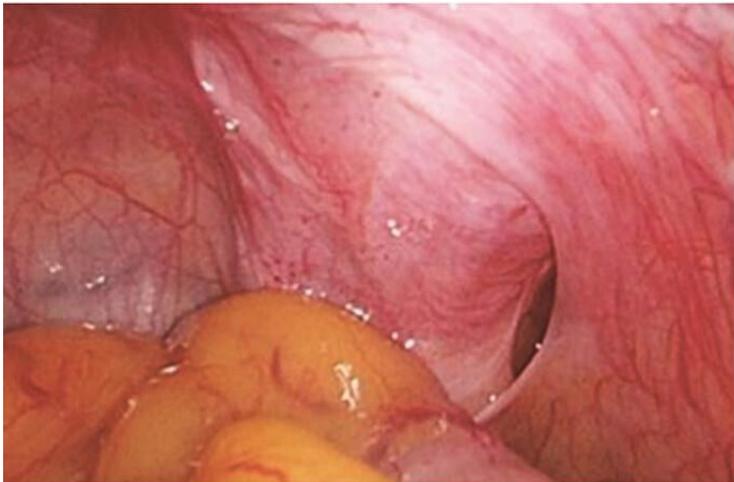
red



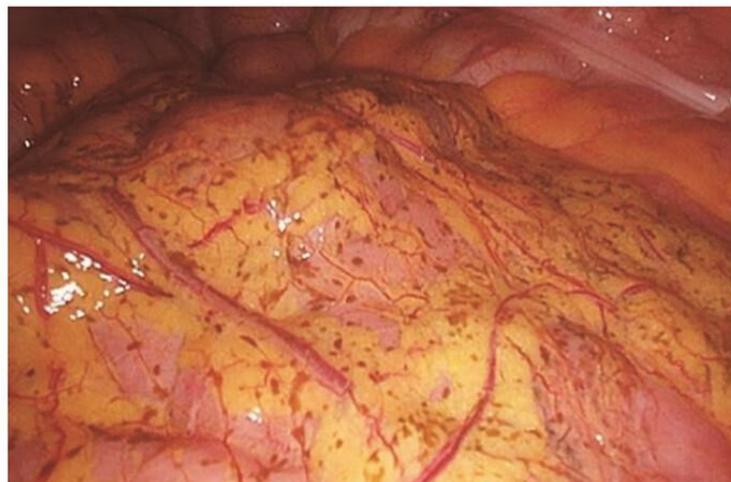
clear



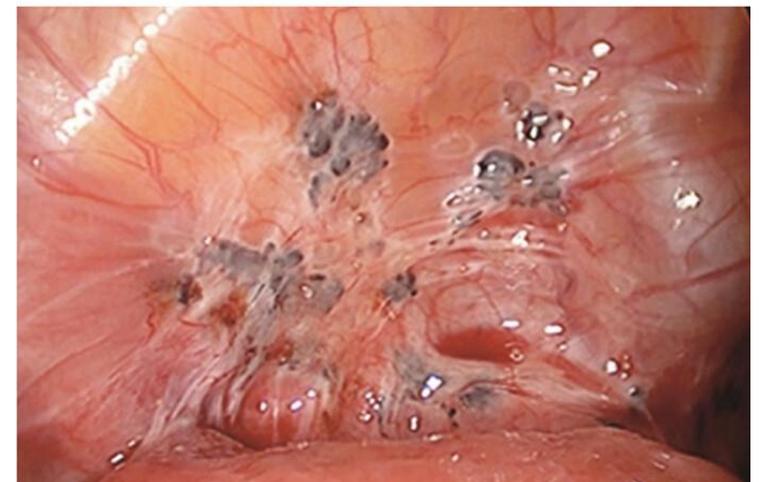
white



peritoneal defect



yellow-brown



black

Endometriosis Surgery

Disease
≠
Symptoms



(a) Peritoneum



(b) Ovary



(c) Uterus



(d) Deep Infiltrating Endometriosis (DIE)

Excision
Vs.
Ablation

Conservative
Vs.
Aggressive

Hysterectomy?
Oophorectomy?

Conservative versus definitive surgery for endometriosis

Surgery	n	Rate of reoperation (%)	
		Two years	Seven years
Laparoscopy, both ovaries preserved	96	21	59
Hysterectomy, both ovaries preserved	28	8	22
Hysterectomy, one ovary removed	19	0	24
Hysterectomy, both ovaries removed	50	4	8

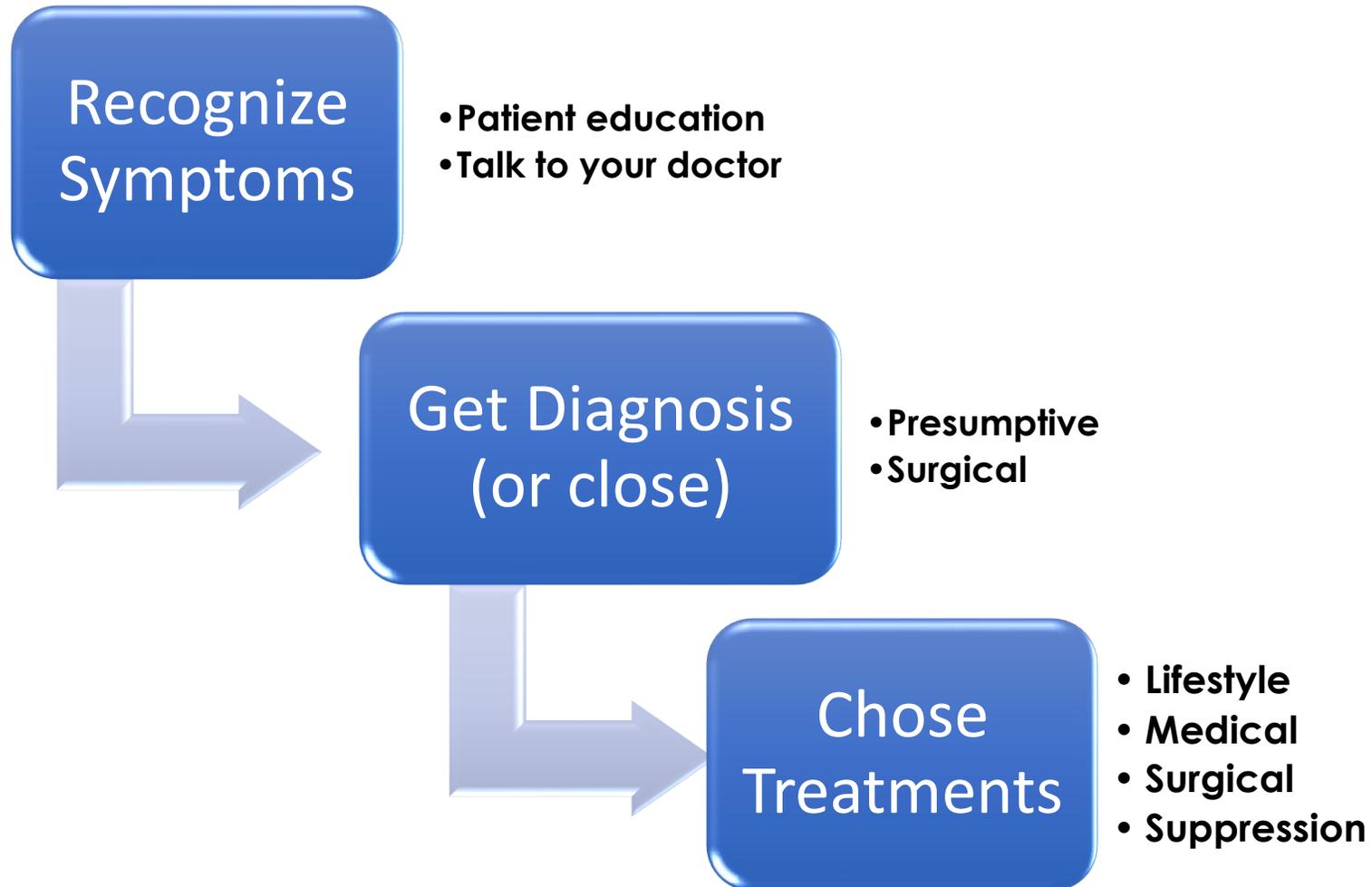
Data from: Shakiba K, Bena JF, McGill KM, et al. Surgical treatment of endometriosis: a 7-year follow-up on the requirement for further surgery. *Obstet Gynecol* 2008; 111:1285.

*** If ovaries are removed, HRT is an option. This doesn't seem to stimulate endo, but unclear if it fully mitigates the other health risks of early oophorectomy.**

- Pain relief is achieved in approximately 75 percent of patients who undergo laparoscopic ablation or excision of endometriosis. However, the risk of recurrence is estimated to be as high as 40 percent at 10 years follow-up, and approximately 20 percent of patients will undergo additional surgery within two years.
- A survey study of 154 patients who underwent surgery for endometriosis or chronic pelvic pain reported that 90 percent agreed or strongly agreed that choosing excisional surgery was the right decision, and 87 percent stated they would choose surgery again.

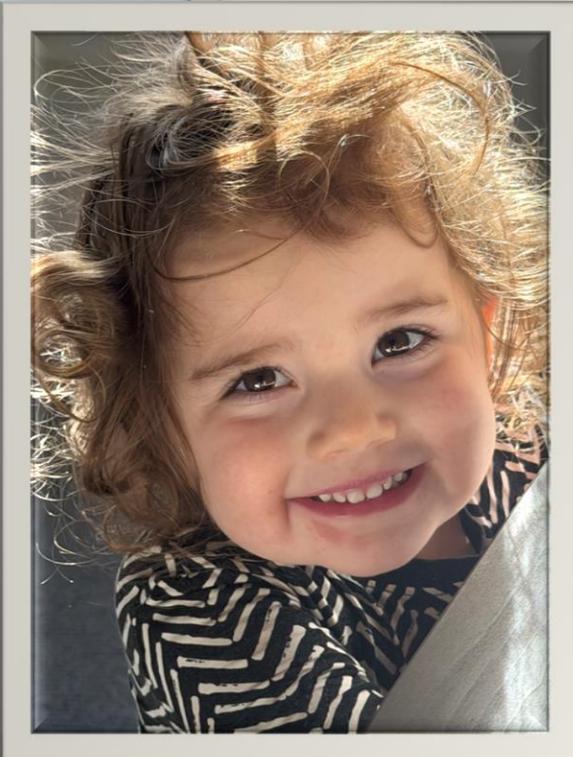
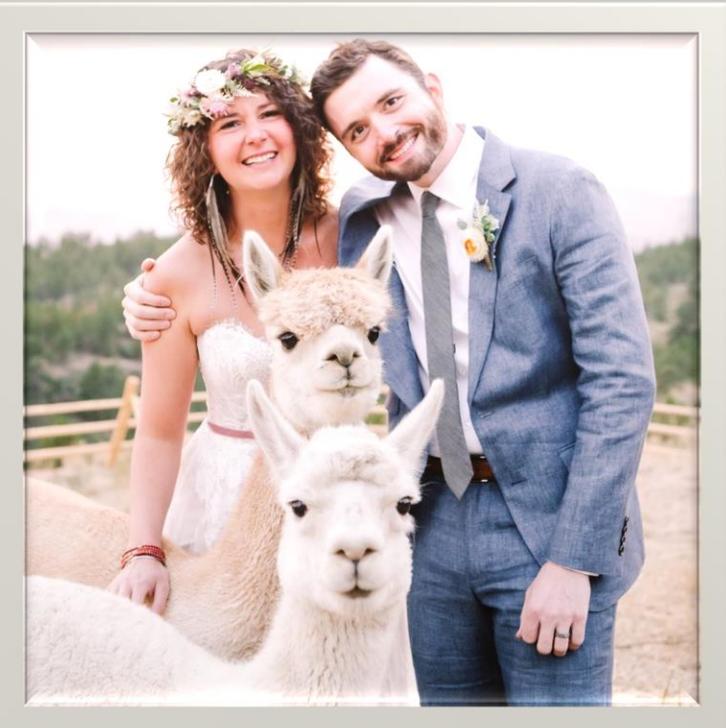
Conclusion:

Surgery does work. It should not be the only thing we rely upon.
Suppression needs to be considered to prevent recurrence.

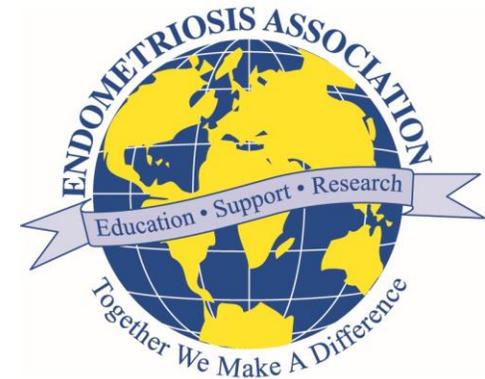


- This can be a devastating, chronic disease.
- It is tragically under-diagnosed and under-treated.
- There are conservative, safe, lifestyle interventions which can help.
- There are medical and surgical options which can put this into remission so that you can have the normal, pain-free life you deserve!

Thank You!



- Endometriosis Association
 - www.endometriosisassn.org
- Endo Warriors
 - endowarriorssupport.com
- Aviva Romm, MD
 - avivaromm.com
- UpToDate
 - www.uptodate.com
- Institute for Functional Medicine
 - ifm.org



aviva romm_{MD}

Pelvic Pain? Painful Periods? Maybe It's Endometriosis

Jeremiah McNamara, MD
Boulder Women's Care
720-538-0624