



One of the rare reason of abdominal pain: abdominal wall endometriosis

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Endometriosis is defined as the presence of normal endometrial mucosa abnormally implanted in locations other than the uterine cavity. It is most commonly located in the pelvis but it is also rarely observed in the gastrointestinal tract, lung, liver, kidneys, central nervous system and abdominal wall. Abdominal wall endometriosis (AWE) commonly occurs following a caesarean section or pelvic surgery. The patients consult the physician mostly with complaints of cyclic abdominal pain and a palpable mass in the abdomen. The basic methods in diagnosing AWE are anamnesis and physical examination but ultrasound, computerized tomography, and sometimes magnetic resonance imaging of the abdomen are also used.

Material and Methods: In our study, we retrospectively analyzed 9 patients who underwent surgery at Avclar State Hospital General Surgery Service between January 2015 and December 2018 with a preliminary diagnosis of AWE and confirmation through pathology results.

Results: Median age of the patients was 32 ± 4.66 and median body mass index (BMI) was 24.6 ± 1.15 . Every patient except 1 had a history of cesarean section history. One patient was operated because of recurrence. Patients consulted the hospital with complaints of pain during menstruation and abdominal swelling. The start of the complaints was 4.1 years following C-section. Mostly ultrasound was used for imaging. For treatment, they all received en-bloc mass excision and their pathological diagnosis were compliant with endometriosis. Average surgery time was 40 minutes and average endometriosis lesion dimension was 3.4 cm. It was observed that the lesion extended to the anterior abdominal fascia in 6 of the patients, and 2 patients underwent fascia repair with propylene mesh because of the excessive defect size. No postoperative complication occurred in any patient and no recurrence is observed.

Conclusion: In patients with periodic abdominal pain and swelling on the abdominal wall, AWE could be suspected and early diagnosis can be realized by carefully taking medical history and following physical examination, and appropriate radiological examinations and necessary surgical intervention can be performed. The method of diagnosis and treatment is to remove the lesion through wide excision.

Keywords: Endometriosis, abdominal wall, abdominal pain

INTRODUCTION

Endometriosis is defined as the presence of normal endometrial mucosa abnormally implanted in locations other than the uterine cavity. Endometriosis was first described in 1860, and it affects 5%-10% of women population (1,2). It is most commonly located in the pelvis but in 12% of the published cases, it is also rarely observed in the gastrointestinal tract, lung, liver, bladder, kidneys, umbilicus, extremities, central nervous system and abdominal wall (1,3).

Abdominal wall endometriosis (AWE), which was first reported by Meyer in 1903, is rarely observed, but it occurs most frequently following a cesarean or pelvic surgery. The patients consult the physician mostly with complaints of cyclic abdominal pain and a palpable mass in the abdomen (2,4,5). In the presence of the mass found, it can be mixed up with lipoma, abscess, hematoma, hernia, granuloma, desmoid tumor or sarcoma. The basic methods in diagnosing AWE are anamnesis and physical examination but ultrasound, computerized tomography, and sometimes magnetic resonance imaging of the abdomen are used in the differential diagnosis (3,4).

Although there are many theories in AWE etiology, the most accepted one is the direct spread of the endometrium cells through iatrogenic ways and the formation of endometriosis in the surgical field. Cesarean increases AWE formation 27 times in the society, and in recent years, AWE observation rate has increased in parallel with the increase in the cesarean section rate (1,3).

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In our study, it was aimed to examine the diagnosis, treatment and follow-up information of patients diagnosed with AWE pathology at the Avclar State Hospital for 4 years, following the current literature.

MATERIAL and METHODS

In our study, we retrospectively analyzed 9 patients who underwent surgery at Avclar State Hospital General Surgery Service between January 2015 and December 2018 with a preliminary diagnosis of AWE and confirmation through pathology results. Demographic information, medical history, complaints, cesarean history, diagnosis and treatment methods, length of hospital stay, pathology results of each patient were taken from their medical files, and their follow-up was recorded through patient controls and phone conversations.

All quantitative data were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation. The qualitative variables were defined by frequencies (%). This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa, Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty with approval number 83045809-604.01.02 at 07/07/2020.

RESULTS

Median age of the 9 patients: 32 ± 4.66 years (between 26-40 years), median body mass index (BMI): 24.6 ± 1.15 . In 5 patients (55%), BMI was over 25. Every patient except 1 had a history of cesarean section history. One patient was operated because of recurrence 3 years after their first operation in another center.

All of the patients consulted with pain during their menstruation period. Six (66%) patients presented with abdominal distension. The start of the complaints was 4.1 years following C-section. The placement of the lesions was on the left side of the incision in 5 patients (55%), in the center in 2 patients and on the right side in 1 patient. In a patient without a history of surgical operation, the lesion was located on the right suprapubic region.

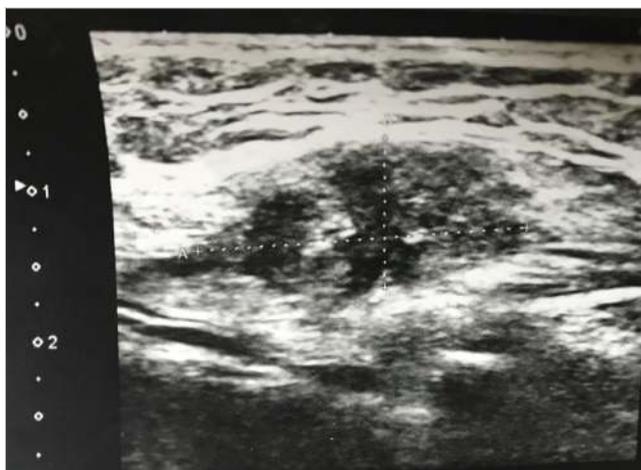


Figure 1. 22x10 mm heterogeneous hypoechoic solid lesion deeply located in the anterior abdominal wall on the US.

In imaging, abdominal + superficial ultrasound (US) was used for each patient (Figure 1) Additionally, 3 patients underwent computerized tomography (CT) and 1 patient underwent abdominal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

For treatment, they all received en-bloc mass excision and their pathological diagnosis were compliant with endometriosis (Figure 2). Average surgery time was 40 minutes, and average endometriosis lesion dimension was 3.4 cm. It was observed that the lesion extended to the anterior abdominal fascia in 6 of the patients, and 2 patients underwent fascia repair with propylene mesh because of the excessive defect size. Length of hospital stay was 1 day for all patients, no postoperative complications were observed in any patient. All of the patients relieved from symptoms, and no recurrence was observed during the average follow-up of period of 2.3 years.

The determined demographic and clinical data of the patients are shown in Table 1.

DISCUSSION

The presence of ectopic endometrium tissue between the subcutaneous adipose tissue and muscles in the abdominal wall is defined as abdominal wall endometriosis, and its prevalence in the general population is between 0.03% and 1% (5,6). Even though the patients are mostly of reproductive age and with a cesarean section history, cases with abdominal hysterectomy, appendectomy, laparoscopic trocar insertion sites and amniocentesis needle insertion sites have also been reported in AWE-related publications (5,7). In our patients, as stated in the literature, 8 of them had one or more cesarean section history, only 1 patient had no surgical operation history similar to the very rarely observed literature cases reported as a case report.

In patients undergoing surgery, endometriosis is thought to occur through a direct implantation mechanism as a result of insufficient closure of the uterine incision or abdominal wall layers (8).



Figure 2. The view of the endometriosis resection piece.

Table 1. Patients's demographic data and study parameters

	N	%	Mean	SD
Patients (n)	9			
Age			32	4.66
Body Mass Index (kg/m ²)			24.6	1.15
<25	4	(44.4)		
>25	5	(55.5)		
Presenting symptoms				
Cyclic abdominal pain	9	(100)		
Mass palpation	6	(66.6)		
Diagnostic tests				
Ultrasound (US)	9	(100)		
Computed Tomography	3	(33.3)		
Magnetic resonance imaging	1	(11.1)		
Treatment				
Surgical resection	9	(100)		
Fascia involvement	6	(66.6)		
Mesh repair	2	(22.2)		
Nodule size (cm)			3.4	
Hospital stay (day)			1	
Duration of follow up (year)			2.3	

Similar to our 28-year-old nulliparous patient, it is considered that primitive pluripotent mesenchymal cells underwent specialized differentiation and caused endometriosis in patients without a history of surgery. It has also been reported that endometriosis may occur through lymphatic or hematogenous spread or coelomic metaplasia and changes in cellular immunity (9).

In order to prevent AWE formation through direct implantation, some techniques are recommended during surgical procedure, especially during cesarean section. These are: preventing the contact of the gases and pads that are used to clean the uterine cavity with the incision area, not comprising the endometrium during the uterine suture, washing abdominopelvic cavity, closing the visceral and parietal peritoneum, and not using the same needles for closing the uterus and abdomen (1,10).

Khan et al. have shown that women with high BMI were more likely to have AWE in comparison to the control group and determined that the reason for this could be not making an appropriate closure of the uterus and abdominal wall in obese patients (8). In our series, 5 patients (55%) presented with a BMI value above 25 in parallel with the publications.

AWE patients spend a long time from the onset of pain to the time of diagnosis and consult to many physicians. They may undergo extra examination during differential diagnosis with incisional or inguinal hernia, lipoma, cyst or soft tissue tumor. All of our patients underwent US, and 3 patients underwent a

CT scan and 1 patient underwent an MRI. US is sufficient for the diagnosis of AWE, and the solid hypoechoic appearance including vascular structures is diagnostic in the concomitantly realized Doppler US. Although CT or MRI is not an additional view for diagnosis, they are more useful in evaluating the extent and margins of the lesion (2,11).

Yan Ding et al. have stated that 77% of the AWE is located on the side of the incision and that it is due to the fact that the endometrial cells are less cleaned on the incision edges (12). In our study, it was also observed that 6 (5 left, 1 right) (75%) of the 8 patients presented with incision had the lesion located on the side.

Fine needle aspiration (FNA) accompanied by ultrasound is an effective, inexpensive method that can be used to distinguish benign and malignant during the pre-operative period. In the sample taken with FNA, endometrial-like epithelial cells, stromal cells, and hemosiderin-laden macrophages can be observed. However, the proper diagnosis may not be made for endometriosis that includes fibrosis existing for many years and insufficient sampling. Because of this situation and the risk of creating new implants at FNA entry sites, it is not a preferred method (5,13). Our cases did not include patients with FNA diagnosis.

Even though medical treatments with anti-inflammatory agents, oral contraceptives containing progesterone, anti-estrogens such as danazol and gonadotropin analogs such as leuprolide acetate are tried in the treatment of AWE, their success has been

very low and as lesion dimension did not decrease many patients underwent surgical treatment (2,4). Our patients did not have any medical treatment history.

Surgical wide excision is the standard method in AWE treatment and it confirms the diagnosis. Although the intact surgical margin is stated as 1 cm in most publications, there is not a study showing the relationship between the surgical margin and the recurrence (1,5,14). In cases including deeply located fascia, aponeurosis, muscle or peritoneum extension, if the fascia defect is bigger than 3-4 cm following the large resection the insertion of a mesh may be required (14). In our study, all patients underwent wide excision and extension to the fascia was observed in 6 patients, and propylene mesh was used to close the fascia in 2 (22%) patients.

Malignancy development of AWE is very rare and is observed in 1% of the published cases. In publications, older age, postmenopausal period, and tumor diameter greater than 9 cm has been reported as a risk factor for malignancy, and conversion to tumors such as carcinosarcoma, cystadenocarcinoma, and serous papillary carcinoma has been rarely reported (5,15). No malignancy diagnosis or suspicion was found in the pathology diagnoses of our study. We can state that this is related to the patient age being young (average: 32) and lesion dimension being small (average: 3.4 cm).

The limitations of our study are the retrospective design of the study and having a low number of cases, on the other hand, it is significant for us to acquire a rare case serial even though we are not a large center.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, AWE diagnosis and treatment is a situation that takes a long time and that is rarely observed. In patients with periodic abdominal pain and swelling on the abdominal wall, AWE could be suspected and early diagnosis can be realized by carefully taking a medical history and following a physical examination, and appropriate radiological examinations and the necessary surgical intervention can be performed. The removal of the lesion through a wide excision is necessary for diagnosis and treatment, and the most significant point during manipulation is to make sure that endometriosis does not spread to the surrounding area.

Ethics Committee Approval: The ethical approval for this study was obtained from Cerrahpasa School of Medicine Clinical Research Ethical Committee (Decision no: 83045809-604-01.02- Date: 29.05.2020).

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Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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ORJİNAL ÇALIŞMA/OLGU SERİSİ-ÖZET

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Karın ağrısının nadir bir nedeni: Karın duvarı endometriozisiSefa Ergün¹, Kazım Koray Öner²¹ İstanbul Üniversitesi-Cerrahpaşa, Cerrahpaşa Tıp Fakültesi, Genel Cerrahi Anabilim Dalı, İstanbul, Türkiye² Avcılar Murat Kölük Devlet Hastanesi, Genel Cerrahi Kliniği, İstanbul, Türkiye**ÖZET**

Giriş ve Amaç: Endometriozis, uterusun dışında başka bir yerde uterus mukozasının bulunmasıdır. En sık pelvis yerleşimli olsa da; nadiren gastrointestinal sistem, akciğer, karaciğer, böbrek, santral sinir sistemi ve karın duvarında da görülmektedir. Karın duvarı endometriozisi (KDE) en sık geçirilmiş sezeryan veya pelvik cerrahi sonrası oluşmaktadır. Hastalar çoğunlukla siklik karın ağrısı ve karında ele gelen kitle şikayeti ile hekime başvurmaktadır. KDE tanısında anamnez ve fizik muayene temel yöntem olup, ultrason, bilgisayarlı tomografi ve bazen batin manyetik rezonans görüntüleme kullanılmaktadır.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmamızda Avcılar Devlet Hastanesi Genel Cerrahi Servisinde Ocak 2015 ve Aralık 2018 arasında KDE ön tanısı ile ameliyat edilip patoloji sonuçları ile konfirme edilen 9 hastayı retrospektif olarak inceledik.

Bulgular: Hastaların ortalama yaşı: 32, ortalama vücut kütle endeksi: 24,6 idi. 1 hasta hariç diğer tüm hastaların en az bir kez sezeryan öyküsü vardı. 1 hasta nüks nedeniyle ameliyat edildi. Hastalar menstruasyon döneminde olan ağrı ve karında şişlik şikayeti ile başvurdu. Şikayetlerin başlama süresi ortalama sezeryandan 4,1 yıl sonra idi. Görüntüleme çoğunlukla ultrason kullanılmıştı. Tedavi olarak tüm hastalara kütle eksizyonu yapıldı; patolojik tanıları endometriozis ile uyumlu idi. Ortalama operasyon zamanı 40 dakika olup endometriozis lezyon boyutu ortalama 3,4 cm idi. Hastaların altısında lezyonun batin ön duvar fasyasına uzanım gösterdiği görüldü, 2 hastaya defekt büyüklüğü fazla olduğu için prolen meş ile fasya tamir işlemi yapıldı. Hiç bir hastada post-operatif komplikasyon izlenmedi, takiplerinde nüks görülmedi.

Sonuç: Dönemsel karın ağrısı ve karın duvarında şişlik olan hastalarda KDE den şüphelenilip, dikkatli bir anamnez ve fizik muayene ve uygun radyolojik tetkikler ile erken tanı konulup gerekli cerrahi müdahale yapılabilir. Tanı ve tedavisinde yöntem lezyonun geniş eksizyonla çıkarılmasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Endometriozis, karın duvarı, karın ağrısı

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