INTERSTITIAL CYSTITIS/BLADDER PAIN SYNDROME AND ENDOMETRIOSIS IN CHRONIC PELVIC PAIN PATIENT : 12 YEARS REVIEW

Hypothesis / aims of study
To evaluate the relationship between interstitial cystitis/bladder pain syndrome (BPS) and endometriosis in chronic pelvic pain (CPP) patients

Methods:
Study design, materials and methods
We did retrospective analysis of 247 women with CPP (>6 month) who presenting as bladder base, anterior vaginal wall or uterine tenderness, with or without irritative urinary symptoms. They underwent laparoscope and cystoscope and/or hydrodistention from March 2004 to December 2015. BPS was diagnosed by the presence of urinary symptoms and positive cystoscopic findings. All endometriosis was confirmed by biopsy.

Results
Of the chronic pelvic pain patients (247), 21.4% (53) had endometriosis, 60.3% (149) had BPS, 10.1% (25) had both at the same time. 16.5% (41) were diagnosed with pelvic adhesion and 11.7% (29) had no specific finding during laparoscope and cystoscope.

Interpretation of results
In our patient population, BPS is the majority of chronic pelvic pain almost up to two thirds. It is different from other study, our data revealed the coexistence of endometriosis and BPS was only 10%, much lower than other previous review (48%).

Concluding message
BPS combined with endometriosis is only 16% of BPS, which is not far from the prevalence of endometriosis in Taiwan (12.5%). The relationship between bladder pain syndrome and endometriosis in this article show the correlation is not so high. Race may be the reason.

References

Disclosures
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