

MICR●BIOTALK

by Biocodex Microbiota Institute

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Endometriosis: understanding better to break taboos and take action



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- President of the World Endometriosis Society
- Honorary Consultant Gynaecologist at NHS Lothian
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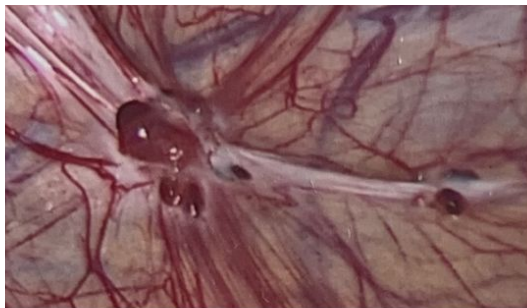
THE UNIVERSITY
of EDINBURGH



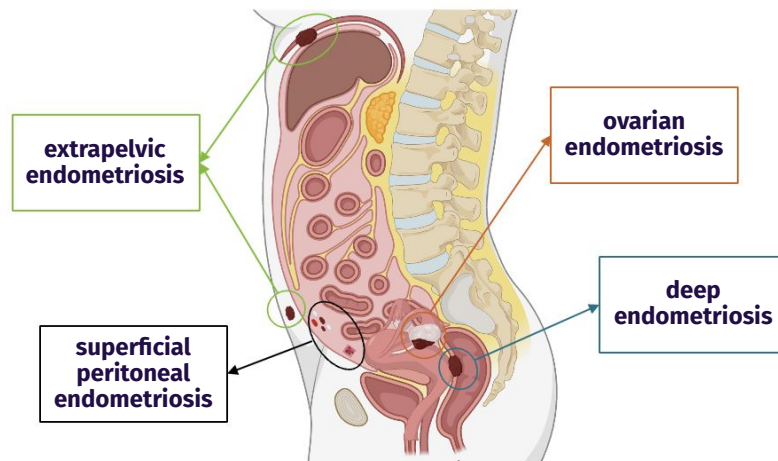
What is endometriosis?

**190
million**

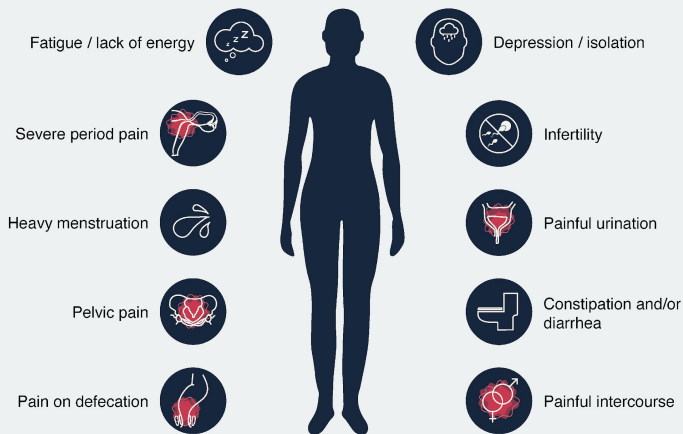
women affected worldwide



Tissue like
the lining
of the womb
grows elsewhere
in the body



Symptoms and association with other conditions



- Adenomyosis and fibroids
- Fibromyalgia and migraine
- IBS, Ulcerative colitis
- Rheumatoid arthritis, SLE, MS and asthma
- Cardiovascular disease
- Ovarian cancer, melanoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, thyroid and endometrial cancers
- Depression and anxiety

Diagnosing endometriosis



Clinical



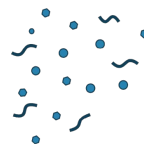
Radiology



Surgery



Pathology

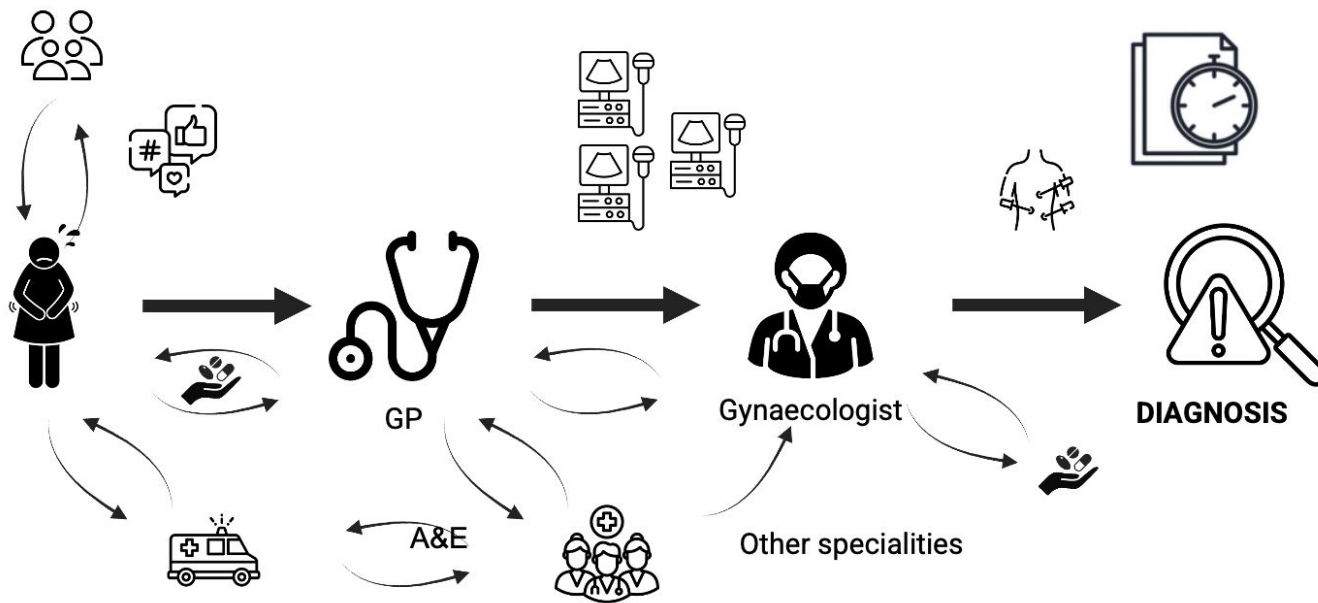


Biomarkers

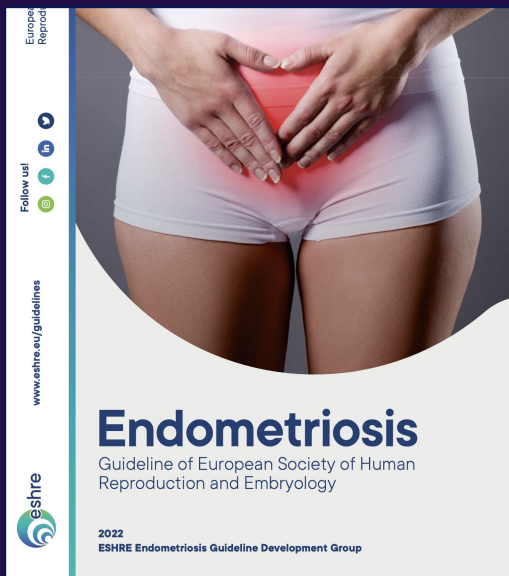
- Symptom history and pelvic examination
- Ultrasound or MRI can identify ovarian endometriomas or deep disease
- Laparoscopy remains gold standard (with biopsy) but no longer always required
- Emerging tests: saliva, blood, and menstrual fluid biomarkers for earlier detection



Diagnostic journey is often prolonged



Management options for endometriosis

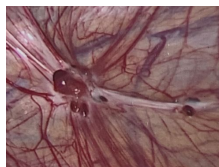


→ Disease specific → Pain management

- NSAIDs
- Neuromodulators
- Physiotherapy
- Psychology
- TENS machines, heat/cool packs, dietary changes



Surgical excision/ablation for endometriosis



Surgical risks

- 1-2 per 1000 bowel, bladder and blood vessel injuries
- Adhesions and chronic post surgical pain

Persistent symptoms and recurrence

- 30% experience no immediate benefit
- 20% recurrence within 2 years
- 50% recurrence within 5 years

Hormonal treatment for endometriosis

Treatment	Administration	Potential side-effects
Combined contraceptives	Oral, patch, ring	Nausea, headache
Progestogens	Oral, IM, SC, IUS	Weight gain, bloating, acne, unscheduled bleeding
GnRH agonists +/- addback HRT	Intranasal, IM, SC	Vaginal dryness, vasomotor, bone density
GnRH antagonists +/- addback HRT	Oral	Vaginal dryness, vasomotor, bone density

- All approaches equally effective
- Symptoms recur when stopped
- Side-effects
- Contraceptive

National UK patient survey

Which hormonal medication helped most?

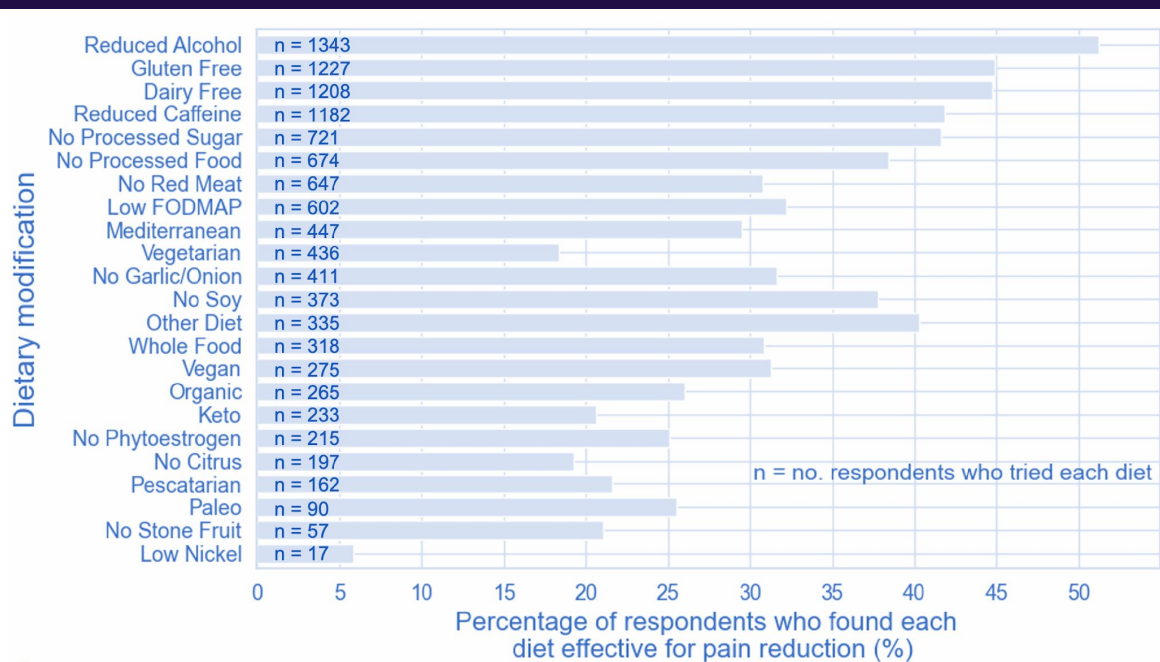


masked symptoms
Nexplanon longhowever
contraceptive Prostag injections
Qlaira Microgynon Progesterone Depo injection Merina coil
hormonal far Depo provera worked Na stopped periods times
really didn't symptoms Prostag Ryeqo worse day Zolodex
flare years POP Mirena coil Mirena Mini pill less reduced

**Current treatment leaves 50% of patients
with persistent or recurrent pain**

heavy combined go Dienogest helped hormones
Ryeqo stopped Cerazette Combined pill Desogestrel made worse
eased Depo Non Decapeptyl None helped periods Slynd using
Norethisterone Progesterone pill stopped bleeding
gederalendoimplant one period pain Hormonal coil heavy bleeding
amount Cerezette medication side effects Medical menopause
reduced bleeding

Dietary intervention for endometriosis



Gut bacteria and endometriosis:

What animal studies show

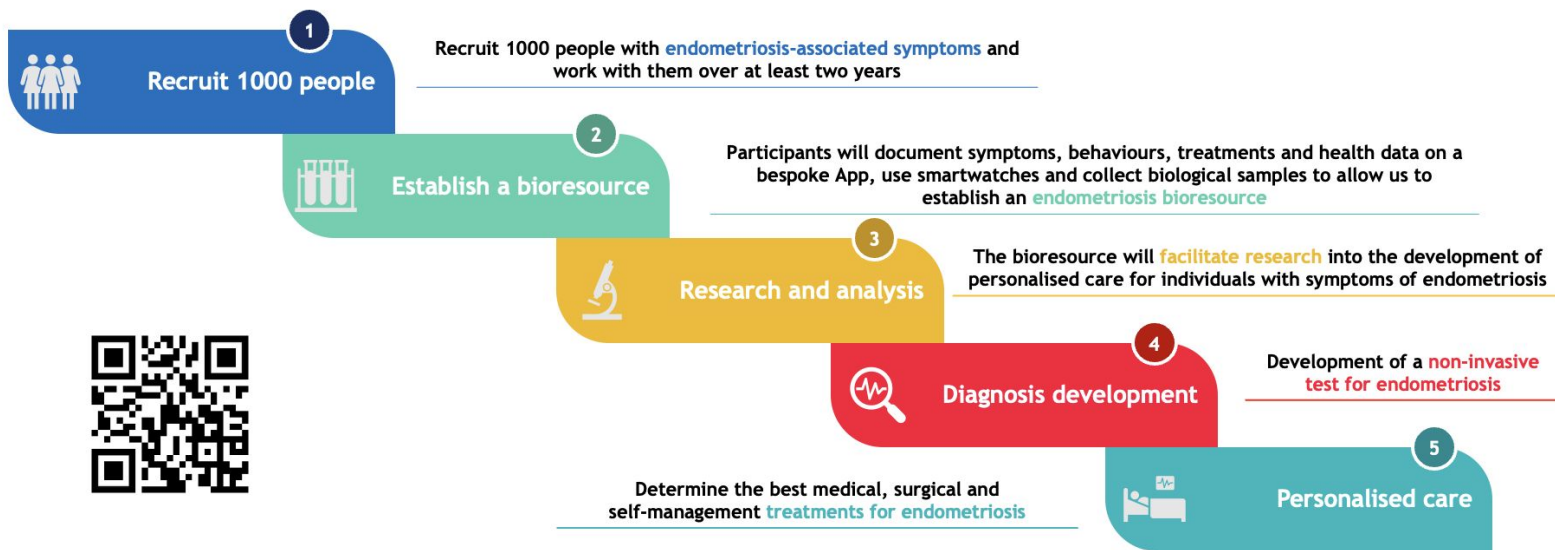


- Most studies use animal models of endometriosis (rodents and some primates)
- Focus on disease development, not symptom relief
- Results vary widely due to inconsistent research methods
- Some promising treatments (n-butyrate, alpha-linolenic acid) but lacking measures of wellbeing or behaviour

Gut bacteria and endometriosis:

What human studies show

- Only a small number of human studies have looked at gut bacteria in endometriosis
- Most of these studies involve small groups of patients, which makes the results less reliable and harder to generalise
- Different studies use different methods and measures, so it is difficult to compare findings or draw clear conclusions
- A few larger studies are emerging, but even these have not shown a consistent “endometriosis microbiome” pattern yet



Q&A SESSION WITH THE EXPERT



Expert
Andrew HORNE



Host
Emilie FARGIER

THANK YOU!

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