

ADVANTAGES OF INTRODUCTION OF ECOENDOSCOPY IN THE PREOPERATIVE EVALUATION OF ENDOMETRIOSIS, A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF 19 CASES.

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INTRODUCTION: Endometriosis is the presence of endometrial glands and stroma at extrauterine sites. Recto-vaginal or bowel involvement is estimated in 5 to 12 percent of women with endometriosis. The rectosigmoid colon is the most common site of bowel endometriosis. Thus, evaluation and management of colorectal disease must take into account full distribution of endometriotic lesions. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the treatment of deep endometriosis with the introduction of ecoendoscopy. **METHODS:** This is a retrospective study, which sample was obtained from the medical records between 2010-2015. Thus a total of 19 patients were included with suspected diagnosis of deep infiltrating endometriosis with probable involvement of the recto-vaginal septum. The main criterion for inclusion in the study was the EUS as a complementary test in the preoperative diagnosis of patients. **RESULTS:** In all patients with clinical suspicion of deep endometriosis and recto-vaginal septum involvement encoendoscopia and colonoscopy was performed. In 13 of the patients reported ecoendoscopy results were consistent with infiltrative lesion in the rectovaginal septum, describing the location and extent of infiltration at this level. In patients with positive ecoendoscopy, surgical treatment was carried out in 6 of them, being possible conservative treatment of intestinal involvement in 4 patients and a more radical treatment (bowel resection) in two patients. **CONCLUSION:** Ecoendoscopy allows assessment of involvement and depth of recto-vaginal endometriosis lesions and allowing a conservative surgical.