

Endometriosis in Pregnancy

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Description

Endometriosis is a condition in which tissue similar to the endometrium typically lines the uterus, develops outside of the uterine cavity. It can attach to the uterus's outer surface, the ovaries, and the fallopian tubes. It can be more difficult to conceive and stay pregnant if this endometrium-like tissue damages, blocks, or irritates any of these organs.

The endometrial-like tissue develops, breaks down, and bleeds with each menstrual cycle. However, because the tissue outside the uterus can't leave the body, it becomes stuck. Endometriomas are cysts that develop when endometriosis affects the ovaries. Surrounding tissue can become inflamed, leading to scar tissue and adhesions – fibrous bands that can cause pelvic tissues and organs to adhere together. Endometriosis might raise the risk of difficulties during pregnancy and delivery. Endometriosis can cause this because of inflammation, structural damage to the uterus, and hormonal effects.

Symptoms include

Intensely painful periods (dysmenorrhea). Pelvic discomfort and cramps can start

before a menstrual cycle and last for many days. They may also have discomfort in the

lower back and abdomen. Pain during intercourse. Endometriosis can cause pain

during or after intercourse. Pain during bowel movements or urination. These

symptoms are most likely to occur during a menstrual cycle. There is a lot of bleeding. Women may have heavy menstrual cycles or bleeding between periods on occasion (intermenstrual bleeding). Endometriosis is sometimes diagnosed while receiving therapy for infertility. Risks of endometriosis during pregnancy. Preeclampsia, also known as toxemia, is a condition that causes high blood pressure, protein in the urine, and swelling in the legs, feet, and hands in pregnant women. It varies in intensity from moderate to severe. It usually occurs late in pregnancy, however it can also occur before or shortly after birth. Preeclampsia can develop to eclampsia, a severe disease that poses health hazards to both baby and mother and can even result in death in rare circumstances. Placenta previa

When a baby is born before the 37th week of pregnancy, it is referred to as preterm birth. During pregnancy, particularly the last months and weeks, a developing baby goes through

significant development. The brain, lungs, and liver need to mature fully during the last weeks of pregnancy.

Premature birth (particularly before 32 weeks) increases the risk of mortality and impairment in babies.

Newborn babies may suffer from

- Having difficulties in breath
- Problems with food
- Cerebral palsy
- developmental issues
- vision difficulties
- Problems with hearing

Miscarriage

Endometriosis is commonly treated with hormonal treatments. These include progestin-only pills, estrogen-and-progestin-combined pills, and intrauterine devices (IUDs). These choices are not recommended during pregnancy. Some people also manage the condition by having keyhole surgeries, or laparoscopies, to remove endometriosis lesions. Surgery is also not possible during pregnancy.

Treatment

- Pain medicine

Over-the-counter pain reliever is generally prescribed which contain the main component such as (NSAID). Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) like ibuprofen or naproxen which generally works for many.

- Hormonal therapy

Hormonal therapy reduces the amount of oestrogen produced by the body and can even cause the menstruation to end. This reduces the amount of bleeding in lesions, resulting in decreased inflammation, scarring, and cyst development.

- Surgical procedure

Surgery to repair as much of the affected tissue as possible. In certain conditions, surgery might alleviate pain while also increasing the chances of getting pregnant. The doctor may use a laparoscope or perform a typical surgery with bigger incisions. After surgery, pain might occasionally return.

A hysterectomy is performed to remove the ovaries, uterus, and cervix in the most severe cases. Later this will be an issue for pregnancy.