Psychiatric disorders in women with endometriosis: correlation with pain symptoms and systemic comorbidities

Abstract ID : 1571
Soumis par : Silvia Vannuccini Le 2016-03-08 18:13:56
Nom de la catégorie : SEUD CONGRESS
Typologie : Communication orale / Oral communication
Statut : validé
Autorisation de diffusion : Yes/Oui

Introduction: Endometriosis is a gynecological disease characterized by pain and infertility, with a severe impact on the quality of life of women affected. In endometriosis a high incidence of psychopathological symptoms and systemic diseases has been reported. Thus, the aim of the study is to evaluate the prevalence of psychiatric disorders in women with endometriosis and the association with pain symptoms and systemic comorbidities.

Materials and methods: An observational cross-sectional study was performed on a group of Italian Caucasian patients with endometriosis (n=134), to evaluate the prevalence of psychiatric disorders and their possible correlation with pain symptoms or systemic comorbidities. All patients filled the ?Patient Health Questionnaire? (PHQ), a self-administered screening and diagnostic tools for mental health disorders. In addition, the characteristics of endometriosis, the presence and severity of painful symptoms and the presence and types of comorbid systemic disorders were registered in the same survey.

Results: According to PHQ, 59% of patients were affected by at least one psychiatric disorder, with a significant correlation with pain symptoms. Patients with severe pain showed a higher incidence of psychiatric disorders in general, and somatoform disorder in particular, than those with mild pain. The presence of psychiatric disorders did not correlate with age, BMI, parity, need for surgery, number of intervention and localization of endometriotic lesions. No statistical significant association was observed between the presence of psychiatric disorders and systemic comorbidities.

Conclusions: In women with endometriosis a high prevalence of psychiatric disorders, as diagnosed by PHQ, was observed, with a significant correlation between pain symptoms and somatoform disorder. Thus, severe pain may be considered a clinical substrate for psychiatric disorders in patients with endometriosis, even though the temporal association between mental health disorders and endometriosis need further investigation.

Mots clefs : endometriosis, mental health, chronic pain, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory diseases

Auteurs

Silvia Vannuccini 1, Lucia Lazzeri 1, Andrea Fagiolini 2, Felice Petraglia 1,

1. Department of Molecular and Developmental Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Siena, Siena, Italy, ITALY
2. Department of Molecular Medicine, Psychiatry, University of Siena, Siena, Italy, ITALY

Auteurs (raw format)

Vannuccini Silvia - email : silvia.vannuccini@libero.it Etablissement : Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Siena Service : Department of Molecular and Developmental Medicine Ville : Siena, Italy Pays : ITALY Présentateur : Oui
Lazzeri Lucia - email : lucialazzeri@email.it Etablissement : Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Siena Service : Department of Molecular Medicine Ville : Siena, Italy Pays : ITALY Présentateur : Non
Fagiolini Andrea - email : andrea.fagiolini@gmail.com Etablissement : Psychiatry, University of Siena Service : Department of Molecular Medicine Ville : Siena, Italy Pays : ITALY Présentateur : Non
Petraglia Felice - email : felice.petraglia@unisi.it Etablissement : Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Siena Service : Department of Molecular and Developmental Medicine Ville : Siena, Italy Pays : ITALY Présentateur : Non