

عنوان مقاله:

Management of endometriosis; past, present, future

محل انتشار:

هشتمین کنگره بین المللی و جشنواره دانشجویی طب تولید مثل و سومین کنگره بین المللی ژنتیک تولید مثل (سال: 1398)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

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خلاصه مقاله:

According to the literature, endometriosis was first explained in Egyptian scrolls in the sixteenth century BC. But the disease remained unknown in many human societies and patients underwent inappropriate treatment from incomplete drowning to even burning at the shadow of this belief that Satan has conquered their soles. Although Carl Freiherr von Rokitansky described the scientific and histological aspects of endometriosis in 1860, the disease was considered as an ambiguous disorder along with unclear pathology till about 1.5 century later. Despite this astonishing description, mismanagement of the endometriosis, continued to the extent that even Freud misdiagnosed the individuals with the disorder as hysteric patients and tried to treat them by hypnosis in the last decades of 19th and the first decades of the 20th century. For the first time, the term endometriosis was issued by Sampson in 1925. With the continuation of his studies, his brilliant paper based on retrograde menstruation theory as a cause of peritoneal endometriosis was published in 1927. He also noticed the higher incidence of endometrioid and clear cell carcinoma in the endometrioma. It seems that the number of individuals with the risk of ovarian cancer approaches to 7 times greater than the normal population for these isolated types. So far according to Nezhat, the disease can be considered as a kind of screening tool for ovarian cancer. Georg Kelling carried out the first laparoscopic surgery on dogs in 1902. In addition, Hans Christian Jacobaeus applied the approach to operate on a human being in 1910. However, the procedure was modified and popularized by some pioneer people during the next couple of decades. At that time, surgeons were performing many kinds of surgeries on these women especially oophorectomy in the hope of overcoming symptoms, and reducing the risk of infertility and ovarian cancer. Over time and in the shadow of technical and instrumental progress in laparoscopy, this technique turned to the gold standard manner for the treatment of endometriosis. As the time passed, it was cleared that, laparoscopic surgery is not the final solution for all endometriosis patients, and even worse, in some cases induces premature ovarian insufficiency and/or poor response to ART techniques. This is far beyond internal complications and hazards every surgery carries. Simultaneously, our insight into the pathophysiology of endometriosis were deepened through large number of studies. Based on the ... current evidence, various etiopathological factors such as genetic, epigenetic, environme

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