

A retrospective evaluation: Demographics of Māori and Pasifika women with a surgical diagnosis of endometriosis at North Shore Hospital between 2013-2019

Introduction

Endometriosis can be a debilitating, painful condition impacting on quality of life. There is no literature currently available about endometriosis in Māori or Pasifika women.

Aim

To aid the diagnosis of endometriosis in Māori and Pasifika women presenting with pelvic pain, by evaluating the demographics of Māori and Pasifika women with a surgical diagnosis of endometriosis at North Shore Hospital (NSH) between 2013-2019.

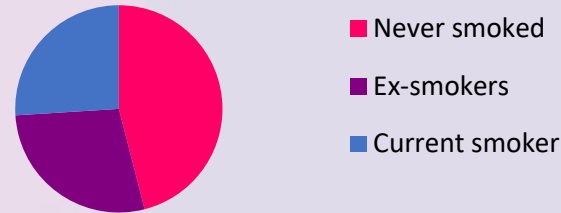
Method

Retrospective evaluation of 122 cases of Māori and Pasifika women with an electronically coded diagnosis of endometriosis on discharge at NSH in the 6 year time period. Electronic clinic letters were used to obtain age, Body Mass Index (BMI) and smoking status. Stage of endometriosis was calculated by using the revised American Society for Reproductive Medicine (r-ASRM) criteria and reviewing the operation note.

Results

Most patients identified as New Zealand (NZ) Māori (55.7%), Samoan (14%), NZ European and NZ Māori (11.5%), Tongan (5.7%) or Cook Island Māori (5.7%).

Smoking status



Average BMI



Nearly **60%** were diagnosed with **advanced stage 3 or stage 4 endometriosis**

Average Age at Diagnosis

Māori



Pasifika



Conclusion

- More likely to be diagnosed with advanced disease and at an older age compared with global data (average of 24-29 years old), suggesting a delay in diagnosis
- Māori and Pasifika women with endometriosis had an average BMI in the obese category, in contrast to global trends but in alignment with local DHB data for these ethnic groups
- Almost 75% were non-smokers consistent with both global and local DHB data