



Excision of abdominal wall endometriosis

Surgical technique in an obese patient with a 5-cm abdominal nodule

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Endometriosis, defined by the ectopic growth of functioning endometrial glands and stroma,^{1,2} usually affects the peritoneal cavity. However, endometriosis has been identified in the pneumothorax, brain, and within the extraperitoneum, such as the abdominal wall.¹⁻³ Incidence of abdominal wall endometriosis can be up to 12%.³⁻⁵ If patients report symptoms, they can include abdominal pain, a palpable mass, pelvic pain consistent with endometriosis, and bleeding from involvement of the overlying skin. Abdominal wall endometriosis can be surgically resected, with complete resolution and a low rate of recurrence.

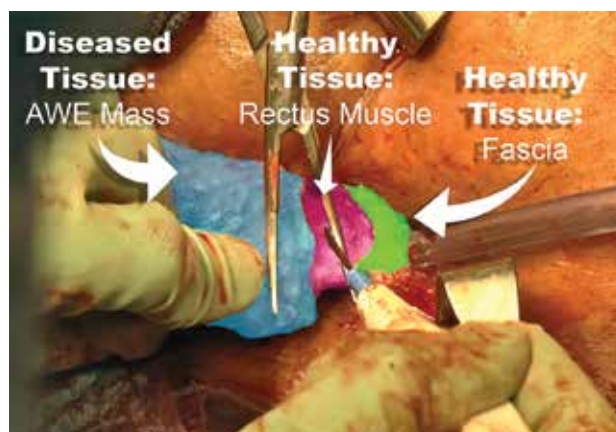
In the following video, we review the diagnosis of abdominal wall endometriosis, including our imaging of choice, and treatment options. In addition, we illustrate a surgical technique for the excision of abdominal wall endometriosis in a 38-year-old patient with symptomatic disease. We conclude with a review of key surgical steps.

We hope that you find this video useful to your clinical practice.

>> DR. ARNOLD P. ADVINCULA, AND COLLEAGUES

References

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