

## Introduction

**Endometriosis:** a systemic, inflammatory condition characterized by the presence of endometrial-like tissue outside the uterine cavity

- Affects **6-10%** of women of reproductive age globally
- Common symptoms:** painful menstruation, heavy menstrual bleeding, severe pelvic pain, pain during intercourse, painful defecation, and infertility

**Problem:** diagnostic delays of **up to 11 years**, despite symptom onset often occurring in adolescence

- Need for surgical confirmation
- Societal normalization of women's pain
- Stigma
- Lack of awareness

### Current Challenges:

- Limited availability of non-invasive methods (ultrasound, MRI) in primary care settings
- Advances in symptom-based screening tools are promising but lack consensus on quality

## Objective

To identify and evaluate the measurement properties, validity, and reliability of current endometriosis screening measures for potential widespread adoption.

## Methods

**Search strategy:** four databases (Medline, PsycINFO, Embase, CINAHL) were search from 2010 to Feb. 15th 2024

**Eligibility Criteria:** studies that develop or validate a screening tool for endometriosis in adults and published in English in 2010 or later

**Two-stage screening:** two members (RB, BR, AN) screened abstracts and full texts, and discrepancies were resolved via consensus

**Data extraction:** conducted by AN, verified by SL, and discrepancies were resolved via consensus

## Results

**Table 1: Using the COSMIN guidelines, each screener was evaluated based on whether each psychometric property met positive criteria, negative criteria, or was not reported.**

Study	Patient Partners Included?	Structural Validity	Internal Consistency	Reliability	Measurement Error	Cross-Cultural Validity	Content Validity	Construct Validity	Criterion Validity
Development of a Symptom-Based, Screening Tool for Early-Stage Endometriosis in Patients with Chronic Pelvic Pain	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+
A new validated screening method for endometriosis diagnosis based on patient questionnaires	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+
Development of the painful periods screening tool for endometriosis	+	?	-*	?	?	?	+	?	?
Development of a prediction model to aid primary care physicians in early identification of women at high risk of developing endometriosis: cross-sectional study	+	?	-*	?	?	?	+	?	+
The ENDOPAIN 4D Questionnaire: A New Validated Tool for Assessing Pain in Endometriosis	+	?	+	-**	?	?	+	+	+
Early identification of women with endometriosis by means of a simple patient-completed questionnaire screening tool: a diagnostic study	-	?	-*	?	?	?	+	?	+
Case-control study to develop and validate a questionnaire for the secondary prevention of endometriosis.	-	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	+
Use of the Free Endometriosis Risk Advisor App as a Non-Invasive Screening Test for Endometriosis in Patients with Chronic Pelvic Pain and/or Unexplained Infertility.	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+
Predictive Model for the Non-Invasive Diagnosis of Endometriosis Based on Clinical Parameters	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+
Clinical score can predict associated deep infiltrating endometriosis before surgery for an endometrioma	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+
Endometriosis Index A software-derived score to predict the presence and severity of the disease	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+
Machine learning algorithms as new screening approach for patients with endometriosis.	-	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	+

\* Not reported despite being a self-reported measure  
\*\* reported but had a negative rating

## Discussion

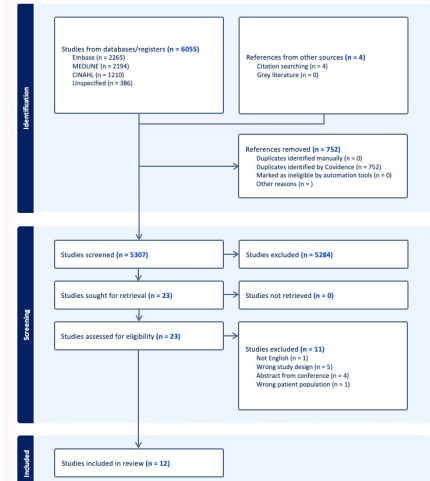
### Future studies on endometriosis screening measures should consider:

- Standardized Methodology for Screener Development
- Diverse Study Populations
- Diverse Cultures and Languages

- Studies in Adolescent Populations
- Differentiating Tools for Screening vs. Assessing Disease Severity
- Practicality in Primary Care Settings

## Literature Search

**Table 2. PRISMA Diagram**



**Table 3. Inter-rater reliability**

	Reviewer A	Reviewer B	Cohen's Kappa
Title and Abstract Screening	BR	RB	0.66
	AN	RB	0.33
Full Text Screening	AN	BR	0.28
	RB	BR	0.92
Data Extraction	AN	SL	0.96

## Conclusion

### Broader Implications:

- Address diagnostic delays
- Provide evidence-based recommendations for selecting appropriate screening tools
- Enhance standardization and reliability in screening practices

### Next Steps:

- Engage stakeholders
- Pilot test selected tools for practical validation

## References

