

## Correspondence

## Ruptured ovarian endometriotic cysts

I read the report by Huang et al, [1] entitled “Long-term follow-up of patients surgically treated for ruptured ovarian endometriotic cysts”, with interest. Although the authors shared their experience in the management of ruptured endometriotic cysts and got an excellent result, I am concerned by their suggestion that endometrioma rupture should be considered in females presenting with sudden lower abdominal pain, associated with a history of dysmenorrhea and pre-existing pelvic cyst [1].

Although ovarian endometrioma is a subtype of the endometriosis, which is the endometriosis tissue implanting on the ovarian surface and embedding into the ovarian parenchyma to form the cystic lesion, ovarian endometrioma is not equivalent to endometriosis. A similar phenomenon is found in the variance of endometriosis, such as adenomyoma, which is not equivalent to the diagnosis of endometriosis [2]. In theory, the prevalence of the endometriosis is much higher than that of the ovarian endometriomas. Typical symptoms of the endometriosis include pelvic pain, dysmenorrhea, and infertility [3]. As endometriosis affects 6–10% of women of reproductive age, 50–60% of women and teenage girls with pelvic pain, and up to 50% of women with infertility [4], the diagnosis of ovarian endometriomas cannot be made based only on the history of dysmenorrhea and pre-existing pelvic cyst. To avoid unnec-

essary surgical intervention, other clinical or ultrasound findings should be included.

**Declaration**

The author will receive no benefit of any kind either directly or indirectly.

**References**

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