

BODY SYSTEMS AFFECTED BY ENDOMETRIOSIS

& THE SYMPTOMS THEY CAUSE

NEUROLOGICAL

- · Lower Back & Neck Pain
- Sciatica
- · Anxiety & Depression
- Migraine Headaches
- Brain FogUnhealthy Microbiome

ENDOCRINE

- Fatigue
- Fainting
- Hormonal Imbalances
- · Weight Gain
- Thyroid Disease/Dysfunction



CARDIOVASCULAR

- High Heart Rates
- Postural Orthostatic Tachycardia Syndrome (POTS)
- 20% Greater Risk of Heart Attack
- Increased Risk of Heart Disease

DIGESTIVE

- Daily Abdominal Pain
- IBS (Constipation & Diarrhea)
- · Intestinal/Stomach Issues
- Liver Problems
- Bloating/Nausea/Vomiting
- Rectal Bleeding
- · Unhealthy Microbiome



URINARY/EXCRETORY

- Kidney Failure or Dysfunction
- Ureter Issues
- Bladder Problems (Repeated UTI's)





Higher Autoimmune Rates **SKELETAL**

Very Weak EXCESSIVE Fatigue

IMMUNE

• Attaches to Ribs & Bones

Immune System Becomes

Reduced Mobility

A Previously Strong

- Due to Adhesions
- Back Pain
- Joint Pain
- Leg Pain

PULMONARY

- Lesions on the Lungs
- · Difficulty Breathing
- Possible Repeated Collapsed Lung Issues

REPRODUCTIVE

- Loss of Fertility
- Pain During Intercourse
- Pain During Menses & Ovulation
- Abnormal Bleeding
- · Pelvic Floor Dysfunction
- Damage to Ovaries & Tubes Including Cysts
- Getting Pregnant &
 Staying Pregnant
- Possible Adverse Obstetrical Outcomes



Endometriosis: A School Nurse's Guide

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What is Endometriosis?

- A chronic and painful condition where tissue similar to the uterine lining grows outside the uterus.
- It's a common condition, affecting approximately 1 in 10 individuals with a uterus (some say it could be 1 in 7).
- This misplaced tissue responds to hormonal cycles, causing inflammation, pain, and scar tissue.

Key Symptoms to Recognize:

- Severe and debilitating period pain (dysmenorrhea).
- O Chronic pain that can be all over, often not related to the menstrual cycle.
- Pain during bowel movements or urination, especially during a period.
- Fatigue

Challenging Common Misconceptions

Myth: Severe period pain is normal.

 Reality: While some discomfort is common, debilitating pain that prevents a student from attending school or participating in activities is NOT normal and is a primary sign of a potential issue like endometriosis.

Myth: Endometriosis is a psychological issue.

O Reality: Endometriosis is a real, physical disease. The pain is not "all in their head."

Myth: Pregnancy cures endometriosis.

• Reality: Pregnancy may offer a temporary reprieve from symptoms, but it is not a cure.

The School Nurse's Critical Role

- You are a trusted point of contact: Students may not feel comfortable talking to parents or teachers about this.
- Listen to students' concerns without judgment. Don't dismiss their pain as "normal."
- Recognize the patterns: Pay attention to students who frequently miss school or visit the health office with pelvic pain, cramps, or stomach aches.

How to Support Students at School

- Provide a Safe Space
- **Symptom Management:** heating pads, pain relievers (with parental permission), and a quiet place to lie down.
- Communicate with Care: Gently encourage the student to talk to a parent or guardian. Help them find the right words to describe their pain.
- Advocate for their needs: Work with teachers and administrators to ensure the student has necessary accommodations.

Resources and Next Steps

For Students & Parents:

- Encourage parents/students to research for appropriate health care <u>Greater Boston Endo Support</u>
 <u>Group</u>
- Direct them to reputable organizations for more information <u>TEAM</u>

For Teachers & Staff:

- o Provide them with a brief overview of the condition and a list of signs to look for.
- o Emphasize the importance of flexibility and understanding for students dealing with chronic pain.
- Advocate for accommodations/504 if appropriate This is a chronic condition that has impact in multiple systems and Daily Life activities.