

What is the evidence of effectiveness of non-pharmaceutical, non-surgical, biopsychosocial interventions for body image and pain management in individuals with endometriosis? A systematic review

Journal of Endometriosis and
Pelvic Pain Disorders
1–11

© The Author(s) 2022



Article reuse guidelines:

sagepub.com/journals-permissions

DOI: 10.1177/22840265221139909

journals.sagepub.com/home/pev



Laura Falconer , Emma Hendricks and Diana Harcourt

Abstract

Aim: To identify and review the success of non-pharmaceutical, non-surgical biopsychosocial interventions in individuals with endometriosis, in managing pain and improving body image.

Methods: Cochrane, EBSCO, IBSS, NICE, Open Grey, OVID, Proquest, Scopus and Science Direct were searched in April 2021, using inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Data collection and analysis: Five randomised control trials, and one controlled clinical trial resulted from the search. Study quality was assessed using the Effective Public Health Practice Project (EPHPP) Quality Assessment Tool. Studies were synthesised by intervention type, into physical only, and physical and psychological.

Results: Across the six papers, 323 participants were recruited, through medical records or self-referral, and treatments largely administered by specialist practitioners. From the EPHPP quality assessment, 2 weak quality papers, and four moderate quality papers found improvements to pain, with large effect sizes in four papers. No studies used established body image measures to examine intervention effects on body image, and all lacked health psychology theoretical basis. There were common issues in selection bias, confounders and blinding.

Conclusion: Without gold-standard methodology, evidence of effectiveness cannot be concluded. However, there is promising rationale if these issues are addressed.

Keywords

Endometriosis, medical treatment, pain, women's health, biopsychosocial, body image

Date received: 11 February 2022; accepted: 2 November 2022

Introduction

Endometriosis is a chronic, painful condition affecting 10% of people born with female-assigned reproductive organs worldwide, and is the second most common gynaecological condition in the UK.¹ Due to the subjectivity of pain, many face challenges articulating their pain severity with healthcare professionals, often leading to dismissal and prolonged diagnosis.²

Treatment

Endometriosis is usually treated with pharmaceutical (hormonal/medicinal) and surgical treatments.³ However, cis-women report being dissatisfied with 'conventional'

treatments received for their endometriosis, owing to persisting symptoms and lack of satisfaction with medical support.⁴ 61.5% of cis-women ($n = 133$) reported seeking naturopathic and/or complementary procedures instead.⁵ However, the evidence base for non-pharmaceutical, non-surgical treatments is still limited, highlighting a need for further research on their effectiveness in endometriosis. Providing options for self-management are important,

University of West of England, Bristol, UK

Corresponding author:

Laura Falconer, University of West of England, UWE Bristol – Frenchay Campus, Coldharbour Ln, Bristol BS16 1QY, UK.

Email: laura2.falconer@live.uwe.ac.uk

given the value these provide in increasing autonomy and self-esteem,⁶ often damaged through dismissal or disbelief by health professionals.⁷

Current challenges

The economic burden associated with endometriosis is estimated around £8.4 billion in the UK, with higher costs associated with increased pain presence,⁸ similar to diabetes,⁹ yet with no comparable financial or research investment. The lack of resource investment has meant despite 82% of physicians believing there is a need for those with endometriosis to receive psychosocial care, only 15% routinely refer patients for this, with 72% not feeling adequately trained to provide care for psychosocial aspects of endometriosis.¹⁰ Therefore, understanding the impact of endometriosis on people born with female-assigned reproductive organs, and increasing the evidence base of treatments is needed.

A narrative review on the effects of complementary therapies on managing the condition, and associated sexual concerns, highlighted the need for a multidisciplinary team, to support the multifaceted outcomes from endometriosis.¹¹ There are important links between sexual functioning and body image, and greater body image perception has been found to have associated benefits related to sexual experience.¹² Greater body esteem also correlated with improved psychological outcomes in those with endometriosis.¹³ However, interventions seeking to improve body image in endometriosis are scarce, suggesting a need to develop and understand intervention effects in this facet of the condition, for better psychological outcomes.¹⁴

Body image

Body image is defined as a person's perception, feelings and thoughts about their body, influenced by body size estimation, body attractiveness evaluation and associated emotions.¹⁵ Those with endometriosis may have negative body image distortions and general body dissatisfaction,¹⁶ due to scars following surgical interventions, or feeling overweight because of hormonal therapy.¹⁷ Many describe feeling 'less attractive', with their body 'not functioning as a woman's body should'.¹⁸ Dissatisfaction with one's body has been linked with disruptions to sense of wellbeing and self-compassion.¹⁹ Some see their relationship with their body as a constant struggle for control, with 34% ($n=40$) feeling their general appearance had been affected by the condition,²⁰ negatively affecting self-esteem.²¹ Those with endometriosis also report feelings of shame and inadequacy alongside the body image concerns,²² creating a fractured sense of self in the body of the sufferer.

Pain

The relationship between the body and sense of self is further challenged in endometriosis,¹⁸ as many struggle

making meaning of undiagnosed, unexplainable pain for years. Pain becoming a core part of a person's narrative identity,²³ can result in further pain, suggesting the altered sense of self, can make pain experience worse in those with endometriosis.²³ Pain associated with endometriosis significantly impacts psychological wellbeing,²⁴ with reports of confusion and self-guilt from those with the condition, as though they are responsible.²⁵ This negatively influences their beliefs that their health results from one's own doing.²⁶ Those with endometriosis have reported their increased pain levels linked with an increased lack of familiarity with their body, possibly as a coping mechanism to distance themselves from the significant amount of pain their body faces.¹⁶ Perceiving a 'sick body' with endometriosis and its associated chronic pain can cause negative body image and general body dissatisfaction.¹⁶ Other research on chronic pain and body image suggests body appreciation can be more challenging when their body is a source of chronic pain,²⁷ highlighting a need for interventions to target both facets, and echoing the suggestion that a one-dimensional focus may not be sufficient for advancing optimal treatment.²⁸

Interventions to improve both pain and body image are currently limited, but have shown promise in chronic pain patients, where multisensory feedback interventions, such as virtual reality, resulted in improvements to both body image and pain-related symptoms.²⁹ Furthermore, increasing pain *acceptance* has been found to be effective at improving body image,²⁷ suggesting treating one facet can influence the other. Therefore, interventions to manage pain and improve body image, need to take into account the many individual, personal challenges that come with endometriosis, reiterating the importance of treating the condition in an individualised, biopsychosocial way.²²

Objectives

There have been limited systematic reviews on the effects of complementary therapies on pain in endometriosis,^{30,31} and none also seeking to understand the effect of these therapeutic interventions on body image. The objectives of this review are to identify and review the methodological quality, and effectiveness of non-pharmaceutical, non-surgical biopsychosocial interventions in managing pain and improving body image in those with endometriosis.

Materials and methods

Protocol and registration

This review was conducted in line with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) checklist and was registered with PROSPERO (ID: CRD42021245763). No information was amended after registration submission.

Information sources and search strategy

Electronic databases were searched by the primary reviewer (LF), using the search criteria below. These included nine databases, and grey literature, to counter publication bias; Cochrane, EBSCO, IBSS, NICE, Open Grey, OVID, Proquest, Scopus and Science Direct. Combinations of population ('endometriosis' and 'wom?n' OR 'female'), intervention ('diet*' OR 'exercis*' OR 'psychosocial' OR 'complementary therap*') and outcome ('pain' OR 'body image') were used with Boolean Operators.

Eligibility criteria

To identify biopsychosocial interventions measuring pain and body image related outcomes in endometriosis, inclusion and exclusion criteria were created. Biopsychosocial is defined in this review as biological, physiological, psychological, social interventions influencing the outcome of interest, for example, to alter physical or psychological functioning. Participants had to be females, aged over 18, with laparoscopically confirmed endometriosis, due to the high validity this has compared to medical records alone, and wide variety of symptoms presenting with the condition. Cisgender females were included due to the complex body image and identity related concerns potentially arising from the condition presenting in someone with female organs but identifying as male.³² Quantitative studies examining participants post intervention, against a comparator/control group were included. There were no date limitations. Theses, dissertations, articles, research reports and conference papers were included. Qualitative studies were excluded due to their difficulty in examining cause and effect. Studies not written in English were excluded, due to potential for misinterpretation with language translation. Studies using hormonal, medicinal, surgical interventions as the main treatment were excluded, to increase understanding of the effects of alternative treatments on symptoms and patient choice and autonomy. Studies without pain or body image as a primary outcome, for example, endometriosis-related risk or fertility, were excluded. Studies that were not interventions were excluded, for example, questionnaire-based studies of cis-women's experiences. Studies without pain, body image or endometriosis related scales/measures were excluded. Articles on chronic pelvic pain and primary dysmenorrhoea in general were excluded due to the different way these conditions present.

Study selection

Two independent reviewers (LF and EH) screened studies for eligibility. Zotero was used for title and abstract screening, followed by Covidence for full-text screening.

Data extraction

The primary reviewer, LF developed and conducted a standardised data extraction protocol, reviewed by the secondary reviewer, EH. This included: reference; publication type/year; conflicts of interest; funding; study design; participant characteristics; intervention/recruitment methods; quality; outcomes/assessment tools; key findings. Missing data was obtained through request by LF, to the corresponding author of the relevant paper.

Quality assessments and risk of bias

Eligible full-text articles were assessed for selection bias, study design, confounders, blinding, data collection methods, withdrawals and drop-outs, intervention integrity and analyses, using the Effective Public Health Practice Project (EPHPP) Quality Assessment Tool for Quantitative Studies.³³ Quality assessment was carried out by LF, and reviewed by EH. Effectiveness was evaluated in strong quality studies. Findings from weak/moderate studies cannot signify effectiveness due to higher risk of bias, so methodology was evaluated.

Data synthesis

Due to clinical and methodological heterogeneity, a meta-analysis was not appropriate, a common problem faced in social sciences research.³⁴ Therefore, a narrative review was conducted, and table of characteristics (see Table 1) created to display homogeneity and heterogeneity in results. Data was synthesised through grouping the studies into two groups: 'physical only' interventions, defined as tangible interventions delivered to the physical body, or 'combined physical and psychological' interventions. Interventions were considered effective if they were rated strong using the EPHPP, and found statistically significant improvements (p value of <0.05), in pain or body image, against the control group. Where possible, effect sizes were calculated using Cohen's d , using mean and standard deviation data. Effect sizes were interpreted as small $d=0.20$, medium $d=0.50$ and large $d=0.80$.³⁵

Results

Study selection

A total of six publications were identified from 9101 records (five Randomised Control Trials, and one Controlled Clinical study, displayed in detail in Figure 1).

Study characteristics

All studies included in this review were published between 2011 and 2021, and were conducted in Australia,³⁷ Brazil,^{38,39} United Kingdom,⁴⁰ Italy⁴¹ and Germany.⁴²

Table 1. Table of characteristics.

Author (date) (country)	Study design	Intervention type	Participants, mean age in years (SD)	Intervention (participants, dose/sessions)	Control (participants, dose/sessions)	Post Intervention EHP-30 Results Mean (SD)	p Value	Post VAS/NRS Results Mean (SD)	p Value	Effect size (Cohen's D)	Quality (using EHPHP)
Armour et al. 2021, Australia ⁷	Randomised Control Trial (RCT) – Feasibility Study	Acupuncture	N=28, 33.4 (7.3)	Acupuncture (n=14) 16 acupuncture treatments, over 8 weeks, for 25–30min	Usual Care (n=15) OCP or Mirena and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory or analgesic medication	Pain=36.0 (19.9) Control/painlessness=37.5 (25.9) Emotional well being=27.8 (19.0) Social support=33.9 (35.9) Self-image=40.4 (33.4)	Pain=p=0.01 Control/painlessness=p<0.001 Emotional well being=p=0.02 Social support=p=0.03 Self-image=p=0.05	Non-menstrual daily pain –4.0; IQR 3.23–4.8 Menstrual pain –5.0; IQR 3.0–6.0	Non-menstrual daily pain (p<0.001) Menstrual pain (p<0.001)	Pain d=1.2 Self Image d=0.29	Weak
de Sousa et al., 2016, Brazil ¹⁸	Randomised Control Trial (RCT)	Acupuncture	N=42, 30.45 (5.89)	Experimental Group (n=20) 5 sessions, 19 Dong Bang Needles, inserted at points responsible for improving blood circulation and regulating menstrual activity and female sex hormones.	Control Group (n=22) 5 sessions, 19 Dong Bang Needles, at cross placebo points	Overall EHP-30=31 (10.21)	Overall for group and time=p<0.001 VAS - CPP=2.85 (1.39)VAS - Dyspareunia=p<0.001	VAS - CPP=2.85 (1.39)VAS - Dyspareunia=2.35 (1.31)	CPP=p<0.001 Dyspareunia=p<0.001	EHP -30 d=2.31 CPP=d=2.14 Dyspareunia=d=1.81	Moderate
Author (date) (country)	Study Design	Intervention Type	Participants, Mean Age in Years (SD)	Intervention (participants, dose/sessions)	Control (participants, dose/sessions)	Post Intervention EHP-30 Results Mean (SD)	p Value	Post VAS/NRS Results Mean (SD)	p Value	Effect size (Cohen's D)	Quality (using EHPHP)
Flower et al., 2011, United Kingdom ⁹	Randomised Control Trial (RCT) - Feasibility Study	Chinese Herbal Medicine	N=33, 33.2 (7.2)	Active Herbs (n=15) 150–250g, twice a day for 16 weeks	Placebo Herbs (n=18) 150–250g, twice a day for 16 weeks	Adjusted mean difference b/n baseline and week 16 (SD) Pain=-6.43 (10.1) Control and painlessness=-7.49 (5.83) Emotional well being=-4.49 (4.16) Social support=-4.19 (4.52) Self-image=-2.57 (2.79) N/A	Clinically important change = -0.5 pct. change (95% CI) Pain=Yes (0.64) [-0.32, -1.03] (1.28) [-1.73, -8.36] Control and painlessness=Yes (1.08) Emotional well being =Yes (1.08) [-0.37, -3.15] Social support=Yes (0.93) [-2.71, -7.67] Self-image=Yes (0.92) [0.45, -2.30]	Adjusted mean difference b/n baseline and week 16 (SD) VAS - Periodic Pain (PP)=-2.36 (2.22) VAS - Pain during sex (PDS)=-2.98 (1.56) VAS - Pain during sex=Yes (55.2%) VAS Pain on Bowel Movement (POBM)=-0.88 (2.31) VAS - Daily Pain (DP)=-0.83 (2.32)	Clinically important change=> 30% change VAS - Periodic Pain=Yes (35.1%) VAS - Pain during sex=Yes (55.2%) PDS=d=0.47 POBM=d=0.03 DP=d=0.3	EHP-30 Pain=d=0.03 Self Image=d=0.16 VAS PP=d=0.54 PDS=d=0.47 POBM=d=0.03 DP=d=0.3	Moderate
Signorile et al., 2018, Italy ¹	Controlled Clinical Trial (CCT)	Dietary Supplementation	N=90, 34	Dietary supplement (n=30) two doses a day, every 12 hr, for 3 months	Reduced supplement (n=30) two doses a day, every 12 hr, for 3 months Placebo (n=30) two doses a day, every 12 hr, for 3 months	N/A	N/A	Headache=4% Cystitis=2% Muscular pain=1% Irritable colon=6% Dysmenorrhoea=18% Dyspareunia=15% Chronic pelvic pain=18%	N/A	Not stated, SD and Mean not reported	Weak
Author (date) (country)	Study Design	Intervention Type	Participants, Mean Age in Years (SD)	Intervention (participants, dose/sessions)	Control (participants, dose/sessions)	Post Intervention EHP-30 Results Mean (SD)	p Value	Post VAS/NRS Results Mean (SD)	p Value	Effect size (Cohen's D)	Quality (using EHPHP)
Gonçalves et al. 2017, Brazil ¹⁹	Randomised Control Trial (RCT)	Yoga	N=40, 35 (7.4)	Yoga (n=28) 90min, twice a week, for 8 weeks	Non-yoga (n=12) medication and/or one individual physical therapy session a week	Pain=32.29 (21.95) Control and painlessness=34.44 (15.71) Emotional well being=41.67 (15.67) Social support=45.42 (23.32) Self-image=41.11 (25.68)	Pain group=p=0.070 Pain time=p=0.004 Control/painlessness group=p=0.108 Control/painlessness time=p<0.001 Emotional well being time=p=0.809 Social support time=p<0.001 Social support group p=0.203 Self-image group p=0.122 Self-image time=p=0.180 Self-image time=p=0.008	Only baseline results reported	Pain=p=0.175	Pain d=1.04 Self Image d=0.08 VAS -NA	Moderate
Author (date) (country)	Study Design	Intervention Type	Participants, Mean Age in Years (SD)	Intervention (participants, dose/sessions)	Control (participants, dose/sessions)	Post Intervention EHP-30 Results Mean (SD)	p Value	Post VAS/NRS Results Mean (SD)	p Value	Effect size (Cohen's D)	Quality (using EHPHP)
Meisner et al., 2016, Germany ²	Randomised Control Trial (RCT)	Psychotherapy and somato-sensory stimulation	N=67, 35 (33.3–36.6)	Intervention (n=35) 60 min for 3 months	Wait List Control and delayed intervention (n=32) 60 min, waitlist delay for 3 months	N/A	N/A	Mean Change (95% CI) after 3 months NRS: Maximal global pain=-3.0 (-3.8 to -2.1) NRS: Average global pain=-2.5 (-3.2 to -1.7) NRS: Maximal pelvic pain=-2.4 (-3.3 to -1.5) NRS: Maximal dyschezia=-3.1 (-4.9 to -1.3) NRS: Maximal dyspareunia=-2.9 (-5.0 to -0.9)	Maximal global pain=p=0.002 Average global pain=p<0.001 Max pelvic pain=p=0.36 Max dyschezia=p=0.003 Max dyspareunia=p=0.150	At 3 months: Maximal global pain d=0.87 Average global pain d=1.18 Max pelvic pain d=0.55 Max dyschezia d=1.10 Max dyspareunia d=0.61	Moderate

N: participants; SD: standard deviation; NRS: Numerical Rating Scale; VAS: Visual Analogue Scale; EHP-30: endometriosis profile – 30; CPP: chronic pelvic pain; CI: confidence interval. References^{37–42}.

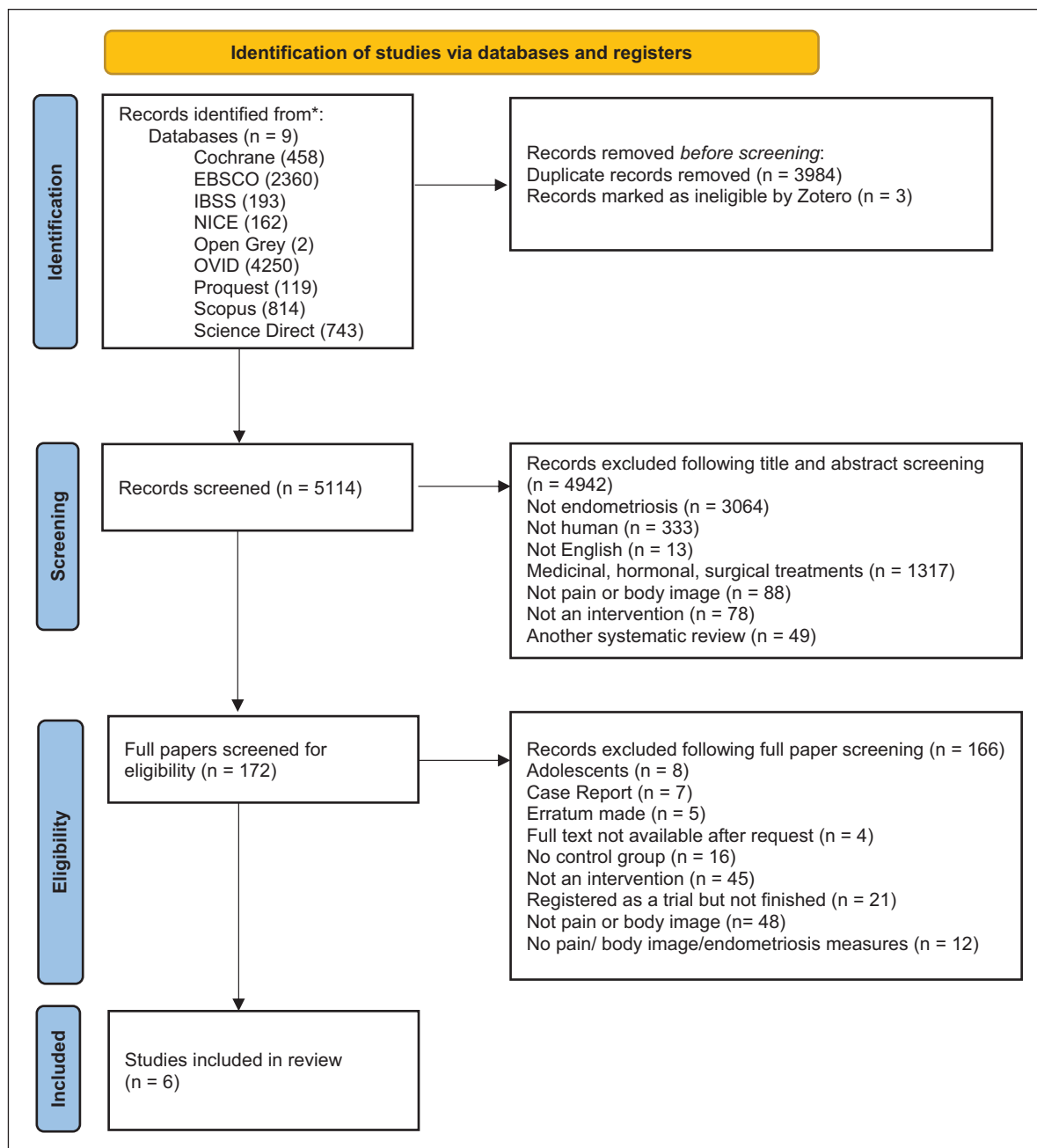


Figure 1. Flowchart of study screening – Adapted from Page et al.³⁶

Details on author, publication year, location, participants, intervention type, duration, outcome measures, *p*-values, effect sizes (where calculated), and study quality (see below for details of assessment) are presented in Table 1. All studies examined the results of the interventions on pain as a primary outcome, with none focusing specifically on body image. The only outcome measure recording variables relating to body image was the EHP-30, a valid, reliable disease specific endometriosis measure,⁴³ consisting of 30 questions, with five core subscales: pain, control/powerlessness, emotional well-being, social support and

self-image. No outcomes from established body image scales were reported.

Sample characteristics

Three hundred twenty-three participants from the six studies included, had a mean age of 33.5 years. All were diagnosed with stage 1–4 endometriosis, and length of time since diagnosis varied from 4 to 12 years. Only two studies reported sociodemographic information,^{37,38} and in these two studies all the participants were white ($n=45$), apart

from four who were of black ethnicity. Most had studied to higher level education, and were married or in a relationship. Participants were recruited via university,⁴¹ outpatient clinics^{38,39} or self-referred.^{37,40} One study⁴² did not state how participants were recruited.

Quality assessment

The EPHPP tool identified two papers as weak^{37,41} and four as moderate^{38–40,42} (see Table 1). Selection bias was the domain with the lowest ratings, with all papers rated weak^{37,38,40} or moderate.^{39,41,42} Confounders were also an issue, with 3 weak^{37,39,41}, one moderate rating.⁴² Blinding had 1 weak,⁴² and three moderate ratings.^{37,39,41} A strength across all papers was the use of valid, reliable tools to collect data.

Outcome measures

Four studies^{37–40} recorded EHP-30 results. An overall EHP-30 score was reported for papers without subscale scores. No standardised body image scales were used in any of these studies. This was instead measured with the self-image scale of the EHP-30. In addition to the EHP-30, Three studies^{38–40} also recorded Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) results, an 11 point line measuring a continuum of symptom severity.⁴⁴ One study used VAS⁴¹ only. Another⁴² used Numeric Pain Rating Scale (NRS) only, an 11 point numeric scale from '0' (no pain) to '10' (worst pain imaginable).⁴⁵ Both the VAS and NRS are widely used to measure pain and its related intensity, and best adapted for endometriosis pain measurement.⁴⁶

Intervention characteristics – Synthesis of results

The six studies included in this review were grouped by intervention focus; examining overall effects of physical interventions, and combined physical and psychological interventions. No effect sizes were reported, but were calculated where possible^{37–40,42} (see Table 1).

Physical only

Intervention. Four studies (total $n=216$), investigated the effects of physical interventions in endometriosis; acupuncture,^{37,38} Chinese Herbal Medicine (CHM)⁴⁰ and Dietary Supplementation.⁴¹ Two were feasibility studies^{37,40}, three were randomised control trials,^{37,38,40} and one was a controlled clinical trial.⁴¹ Interventions were conducted in hospital³⁸ and private clinic settings,^{37,40} delivered by specialist practitioners (e.g. physiotherapists,³⁸ Chinese Medicine Practitioners,^{37,40} or the patient.⁴⁰ Location and intervention delivery method were not stated in one study,⁴¹ and unattainable upon request. Interventions ranged from 5³⁸ to 16⁴⁰ weeks, with treatment frequency ranging from

5³⁸ to 16 treatments.³⁷ Session duration ranged from 25³⁷ to 40 min.³⁸ Supplements were provided for consumption twice a day.^{40,41} Control group participants were offered placebo treatments^{38,40} or asked to continue their usual care.^{37,41} In one study,³⁷ participants were permitted to use other therapies, for example physiotherapy/massage/nutrition, at the same time as receiving the intervention, potentially influencing results. One study conducted an intention to treat analysis.³⁷

Outcomes. None of the four physical intervention studies were assessed as strong quality, therefore the results, whilst promising, must be interpreted with caution. One study⁴¹ did not report statistics, so there was not enough detail to report effect size. One weak study³⁷ found significant large effect sizes in pain outcomes ($d=1.2$, $p=0.01$), with smaller effect sizes in self-image ($d=0.29$, $p=0.05$). One moderate study³⁸ found significant large effect sizes in overall EHP-30 ($d=2.3$, $p<0.001$) and VAS ($d=1.81–2.14$, $p<0.001$) outcomes. Another moderate study found small effect sizes for EHP-30 ($d=0.03–0.16$), but larger effect sizes for VAS outcomes ($d=0.3–0.54$).⁴⁰

EHP-30. Three studies recorded EHP-30 results,^{37,38,40} with improvements in the intervention groups in all EHP-30 domains. Significant, yet weak evidence resulted from one acupuncture study for improvements in pain ($p=0.01$) and self-image ($p=0.05$).³⁷ Despite initial improvements in the control group, these were not maintained. The moderate quality studies resulted in significant evidence for overall EHP-30 improvements ($p<0.001$) following acupuncture,³⁸ and clinically important changes following CHM in all domains of the EHP-30 (>0.5 point change).⁴⁰ There was moderate evidence of small improvements in both control groups provided with placebo treatments,^{38,40} however placebo treatments in CHM are often physically identical to non-placebo treatments.⁴⁷

VAS/NRS. Improvements to pain scores were reported in the intervention group of all studies. Significant, yet weak evidence showed improvements to pain ($p<0.001$) in studies of acupuncture³⁷ and dietary supplementation.⁴¹ The control groups of these weak studies reported increased pain through placebo use,⁴¹ and usual pharmaceutical care, although results were not significant ($p=0.08$).³⁷ Moderate evidence showed significant improvements to pain scores in another acupuncture study ($p<0.001$),³⁸ and clinically relevant changes in period pain (31.5%), and pain on intercourse (55.2%) following CHM.⁴⁰ The control groups of both moderate studies were provided placebo treatments^{38,40} which showed initial improvements but were not maintained after 2 months.³⁸

Summary of physical interventions. The weak quality of two studies^{37,41} precludes their influence in the appraisal

of effectiveness and reliability in wider application. Acupuncture³⁸ and CHM⁴⁰ provide moderate evidence of effectiveness of physical interventions offering improvements to pain management and body image. Weaknesses were identified in selection bias, lack of sociodemographic variability, and confounders in participants. One study conducted an ITT analysis³⁷ suggesting there is promise in the rationale of this, and the other studies in this review if the above methodological issues are addressed.

Combined physical and psychological interventions

Intervention. Two studies (total $n=107$) investigated mind-body interventions in endometriosis; yoga³⁹ and psychotherapy with somatosensory stimulation (acupuncture point stimulation).⁴² They were both randomised control trials^{39,42} conducted in outpatient settings, utilising a gynaecologic practice,⁴² and delivered by specialist practitioners, in traditional Chinese medicine,⁴² psychosomatic medical specialists⁴² and qualified yoga instructors.³⁹ The experimental group interventions ranged from 8³⁹ to 12⁴² weeks, with an average of 8⁴² to 16 sessions.³⁹ Session duration ranged from 60⁴² to 120 min.³⁹ The control groups received the same treatment as the intervention after a 3 months wait,⁴² or standard care and one physical therapy session each week.³⁹ As found in the physical interventions, only one study conducted an intention to treat analysis.⁴²

Outcomes. Both studies were moderate quality, so the above methodological considerations should be accounted for before conclusions on their effectiveness can be made. In one study,³⁹ significant large effects were found for pain ($d=1.04$, $p=0.0046$) but small effects for self-image ($d=0.08$, $p=0.0087$). In the other study, significant large effect sizes for pain were found at 3 months ($d=0.87-1.18$, $p<0.001$).⁴² However, effect sizes reduced over the 3–24 months follow ups ($d=0.36-33$).⁴²

EHP-30. In the yoga group, statistically significant improvements were found over time in most of the core EHP-30 domains, including pain ($p=0.0046$) and self-image ($p=0.0087$). EHP-30 improvements were also observed in the control group, however they were offered physical therapy. The study also found that improving one domain may have affected other domains, for example, having more control, potentially improving self-image, again highlighting the importance of targeting multiple facets of endometriosis.²⁷

VAS/NRS. Significant reductions in VAS pain scores were observed in the yoga group, compared with cis-women in the control group ($p<0.001$), whose pain tended to increase.³⁹ However, retrospective ratings were used which may lead to recall bias. The psychotherapy study observed NRS scores reduce to a clinically significant amount ($p<0.001$).⁴²

Summary of combined physical and psychological interventions. Yoga³⁹ and psychotherapy⁴² provide moderate evidence of effectiveness, of combined interventions offering improvements to pain management and body image in endometriosis. Weaknesses were identified in selection bias, blinding, confounding and withdrawals. As both combined physical and psychological interventions were delivered face to face, adaptations may need to be considered in future, as this may have impacted drop-out rates.

Discussion

The aim of the current review was to describe and compare quality and effectiveness of non-pharmaceutical, non-surgical biopsychosocial interventions, in reducing pain and improving body image in those with endometriosis. All the studies examined pain management as a primary outcome, but despite the known impact of endometriosis on body image, no interventions measuring body image, using body image specific scales, were identified. The review considered a wide range of interventions, and six studies resulted from screening.

Discussion of studies

Sample characteristics. The samples participants were not representative of wider sociodemographic populations, reducing their external validity. Research on the impact of ethnicity on endometriosis treatment accessibility is scarce.⁴⁸ Those from lower income or limited educational backgrounds⁴⁹ have less access to care for chronic pain, and those from lower socio-economic backgrounds feel health professionals are less likely to take their complaints seriously.⁵⁰ This highlights a necessity for increased research on treatment choice, availability and accessibility in different sociodemographic variables.

It is not clear from the studies if observed effects would differ dependent on length of diagnosis, or disease severity. There is a risk of spectrum bias from the current studies, as all participants have diagnosed, symptomatic endometriosis. The impact of such interventions on those with symptoms, without an endometriosis diagnosis, needs consideration.

Quality. The interventions showed promising rationale for pain management, but their lower quality meant the evidence of effectiveness could not be affirmed. This corresponds with findings of another systematic review on complementary treatments in pain management in endometriosis, which also identified complementary treatments alleviated symptoms, but higher quality studies were required to confirm their effectiveness.⁴⁹

Using the EPHP to examine quality, common weaknesses identified were selection bias, blinding and

confounders. The moderate studies had weak ratings in one of these domains.^{38–40,42} Weak studies had low ratings in at least two of these domains.^{37,41} Participants were mainly recruited from clinics or self-referred. Issues surrounding selection bias and confounders is a common issue identified within the endometriosis population, due to the many sociodemographic and diagnostic differences surrounding the condition.⁵¹ People born with female-assigned reproductive organs self-referring, particularly from self-help groups, may present with more treatment-resistant disease than broader groups of people receiving conventional treatment,⁵² potentially due to their scepticism and mistrust of doctors, whose expertise on the condition they doubt.⁵³ Furthermore, the complex process of diagnosis may impact recruitment of participants representative of the wider endometriosis population, as it does not account for those with symptoms but without diagnosis. Most studies reduced this bias by randomising participants to groups, but future studies would benefit from stratification, or minimisation, to equalise allocation proportions across groups. Blinding of care providers, outcome assessor and participants was also a weakness, risking detection and reporting bias. In future, where ethically and logistically possible, allocation concealment should be conducted. Lastly, confounding variables such as sociodemographic factors were not always reported, making it unclear whether groups were equally balanced at baseline, and unclear if there were differing outcomes for each demographic. Stratification or matching would benefit future studies to prevent issues around confounding. Dropout rates and subsequent disproportionate allocation of participants was an issue with two studies.^{37,40} One study was a feasibility study,³⁷ so this did not affect planned analysis, but a fully powered study is required before conclusions about its effectiveness can be drawn. Participants could be stratified by disease severity to reduce issues surrounding confounding variables. Intention to treat analyses could also reduce this issue.⁴⁰ Adding extra participants in the control group could reduce attrition bias, as it accounts for potential drop out due to lack of treatment.

Intervention. Most of the interventions included were delivered face to face, something now more challenging due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. There has since been increased acceptability towards telehealth, not only minimising geographic barriers, but also improving accessibility for those with limited ability to travel to healthcare settings due to their endometriosis pain.⁵⁴ Therefore, adaptations may need to be made to current delivery methods, with increasing virtual delivery options where possible. This may reduce withdrawals and dropouts, an issue often faced in similar literature.⁵⁵

Outcomes. Effect sizes could not be calculated for one study.⁴¹ One weak study³⁷ reported small to large effect sizes ($d=0.29–1.2$), and the moderate studies^{38–40,42} also reported small and large effect sizes ($d=0.55–2.3$). Larger effect sizes were reported for pain-related outcomes, compared with self-image outcomes, suggesting a stronger relationship between the interventions and their effects on pain than self-image. However, as two studies were of weak quality,^{37,41} and four of moderate quality,^{38–40,42} despite promising rationale, their effectiveness cannot be confirmed.

EHP-30. Four studies used the EHP-30 to gather outcomes.^{37–40} All showed statistically significant improvements. Acupuncture,³⁸ CHM⁴⁰ and yoga³⁹ provided moderate evidence that these interventions offer promise in improving ‘pain management’ and ‘self-image’ in endometriosis. Acupuncture had a total EHP-30 score, not subscales, but showed significant overall improvement ($p < 0.001$). Subscale scores for pain were significant in yoga ($p = 0.0046$)³⁹ and clinically important in CHM (>0.5 point change).⁴⁰ Subscale scores for self-image were significant in yoga ($p = 0.0087$)³⁹ and clinically important in CHM (>0.5 point change).⁴⁰

VAS/NRS. All studies showed improvements to pain levels on VAS/NRS scales,^{37–42} indicating the positive effects of such interventions. Acupuncture,³⁸ CHM,⁴⁰ yoga³⁹ and psychotherapy⁴² provided moderate evidence that these interventions offer promise in improving pain management in endometriosis. Clinically relevant reductions were reported for period (31.5%), and intercourse pain (55.2%) in the CHM study,⁴⁰ global pain in the psychotherapy study ($p < 0.001$),⁸ and reductions in pain in acupuncture ($p < 0.001$),³⁸ and yoga ($p < 0.001$).³⁹ However, the science and methodology behind these studies was not strong, therefore findings should be taken with caution.

Outcomes and their statistical significance were not all reported, with statistical analysis plans omitted in one study.⁴¹ No studies reported effect size, and not all provided enough detail for it to be calculated either. Many lacked confidence intervals, suggesting a lack of statistical rigour, a challenge frequently observed in social science research.⁵²

Furthermore, Intention To Treat approaches should be used to account for missing data in the studies, and all patients included for randomisation accounted for when reporting the results. This is more reflective of a practical clinical scenario, accounting for deviation from the protocol and non-compliance, providing less biased estimates of treatment effects. Without this, the effects found are conflated. In endometriosis research, this approach can be useful to negate frequent issues surrounding high drop-out

(70). Future research would benefit from including data on those just assessed for eligibility, to increase generalisability of trials.

Limitations

There were limitations to the review processes. To examine effects against control groups, only quantitative research was included. However, exploratory research on thoughts and feelings of participants may add useful insight into the intervention, and outcomes. The yoga study³⁹ conducted a complementary qualitative study,⁵⁶ where themes were established on participant's expectations, physical/emotional state, pain management, and acquisition of self-knowledge. Participants did not refer to body image, focusing instead on pain management. However, it highlights a more comprehensive understanding that can be gained on the impact of interventions when a range of research methods are used.

The EPHPP Quality tool used in this review assessed internal and external validity of evidence. Overall intervention integrity, rating how many participants received the exposure of interest, and appropriateness of analysis, whilst documented, does not contribute towards the global rating of the papers. This risks the quality and effectiveness of assessed interventions being overstated.

Implications

Practice and policy. This systematic review built on the previous narrative review on complementary therapies and sexological concerns in endometriosis,¹¹ examining effectiveness of interventions on additional endometriosis facets, pain and body image. There were more randomised control trials available, and this review included only human participants, making findings more transferrable, as the previous review included animals. The results of this review could be considered alongside reviews of the effectiveness of surgical/pharmaceutical treatments. However, there remains a need for more high-quality studies in this field of research. This echoes earlier findings that lack of investment in the health of people born with female-assigned reproductive organs, has resulted in less being known about conditions affecting only these individuals, and the impact of such conditions.²⁰

Future research. The searches showed no papers examining the influence of social interventions in pain and body image, highlighting an area currently lacking in research and would benefit from additional focus in future. There was also limited evidence available from the included interventions to conclude the effects on *body image*. The self-image domain of the EHP-30 included questions on body appearance, confidence and clothing. However, the

interchangeable use of self-image and body image terminology in the literature presents an issue when interpreting results and drawing conclusions. There are over 14 terms used to describe body image dimensions,⁵⁷ so describing the body image dimension to be investigated and targeted by the intervention is key.⁵⁸ This review defined body image as individual perceptions surrounding body size, attractiveness and associated emotions. Therefore, EHP-30 questions met the outcome of interest. However, future research with established, psychometrically strong body image scales, for example Body Image Scale (BIS) or Body Appreciation Scale (BAS),⁵⁹ is required to understand the body image dimensions in need of further investigation and intervention. More qualitative interventions are also required, to increase understanding of the impact and experiences of interventions on body image and pain, to increase patient choice.

Adapting interventions to be delivered remotely, particularly during the Covid-19 pandemic, is a priority, to increase patient choice, and offer solutions for accessibility.⁵² This would require acceptability and feasibility trials first, but could enable wider demographics of participants to be included in research, potentially targeting existing challenges surrounding selection bias and confounders, found in this review. Remote delivery may also reduce issues around blinding, as demonstrated in studies utilising online intervention software.⁶⁰ To advance optimal treatment for endometriosis, research could benefit from examining intervention effects on multiple facets of endometriosis,¹² as research that does so, is still lacking.

There is also an absence of health psychology theoretical basis in the current literature. The COM-B model⁶¹ considers the knowledge, capability, barriers, facilitators and motivators to making change. Therefore, creating interventions based on established health psychology models and theories could increase the likelihood of addressing psychological, behavioural and cultural factors potentially influencing health-related outcomes and quality of life of those with endometriosis.

Conclusion

Of the six biopsychosocial interventions included in this review, there were no strong quality papers on interventions using Acupuncture, Chinese herbal medicine, dietary supplementation, yoga and psychotherapy with somatosensory stimulation. Therefore recommendations based on intervention effectiveness cannot be made. To draw stronger conclusions on intervention effects on body image, future studies could benefit from using psychometrically tested valid and reliable standardised body image measures. Stronger quality evaluations, large enough to be suitably powered, with participants from

wider demographics, and more specific outcome measures are required. Increased emphasis on health psychology theory, is also necessary to determine the effectiveness of these treatments on both pain and body image.

Data access

All studies included in this review are publicly available online, and further details on any of the above, can be obtained on request to the author.

Declaration of conflicting interests

The author(s) declared the following potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: The primary reviewer is a volunteer for Endometriosis UK, but otherwise, there are no competing interests.

Funding

The author(s) disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: There was no financial support, funders or sponsors towards this review, as it was conducted as part of the first author's self-funded Professional Doctorate in Health Psychology.

ORCID iD

Laura Falconer  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6491-0922>

Supplemental material

Supplemental material for this article is available online.

References

- Endometriosis UK. Endometriosis facts and figures. Endometriosis-uk.org. 2009. <https://www.endometriosis-uk.org/endometriosis-facts-and-figures>
- Bullo S. "I feel like I'm being stabbed by a thousand tiny men": the challenges of communicating endometriosis pain. *Health* 2020; 24(5): 476–492.
- NHS. Endometriosis - Treatment. nhs.uk. 2017. <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/endometriosis/treatment/>
- Schwartz ASK, Gross E, Geraedts K, et al. The use of home remedies and complementary health approaches in endometriosis. *Reprod Biomed Online* 2019; 38(2): 260–271.
- Grzanna N, Stange R and Guendling PW. World Congress Integrative Medicine & Health 2017: part two - relevance and acceptance of naturopathic and complementary medicine in women suffering from endometriosis. *BMC Complement Altern Med* 2017; 17(S1): 317.
- Ould Brahim L. Reconsidering the "self" in self-management of chronic illness: Lessons from relational autonomy. *Nurs Inq* 2019; 26: e12292.
- Cox H, Henderson L, Andersen N, et al. Focus group study of endometriosis: Struggle, loss and the medical merry-go-round. *Int J Nurs Pract* 2003; 9(1): 2–9.
- Simoens S, Dunselman G, Dirksen C, et al. The burden of endometriosis: costs and quality of life of women with endometriosis and treated in referral centres. *Hum Reprod* 2012; 27(5): 1292–1299.
- Diabetes UK. Know diabetes. Fight diabetes. Diabetes UK, Diabetes.org.uk. 2017. <https://www.diabetes.org.uk>
- Reddy S, McLaughlin J, Stansbury N, et al. Patterns in the management of endometriosis among physicians. *Obstet Gynecol* 2020; 135(Suppl 1 15S): 15S.
- Buggio L, Barbara G, Facchin F, et al. Self-management and psychological-sexological interventions in patients with endometriosis: strategies, outcomes, and integration into clinical care. *Int J Women's Health* 2017; 9: 281–293.
- Quinn-Nilas C, Benson L, Milhausen RR, et al. The relationship between body image and domains of sexual functioning among heterosexual, emerging adult women. *Sex Med* 2016; 4(3): e182–e189.
- Facchin F, Barbara G, Dridi D, et al. Mental health in women with endometriosis: searching for predictors of psychological distress. *Hum Reprod* 2017; 32(9): 1855–1861.
- Rush G, Misajon R, Hunter JA, et al. The relationship between endometriosis-related pelvic pain and symptom frequency, and subjective wellbeing. *Health Qual Life Outcomes* 2019; 17(1): 123.
- Grogan S. *Body image: understanding body dissatisfaction in men, women and children*. London: Routledge, 1999.
- Melis I, Litta P, Nappi L, et al. Sexual function in women with deep endometriosis: correlation with quality of life, intensity of pain, depression, anxiety, and body image. *Int J Sex Health* 2015; 27(2): 175–185.
- Facchin F, Saita E, Barbara G, et al. "Free butterflies will come out of these deep wounds": a grounded theory of how endometriosis affects women's psychological health. *J Health Psychol* 2018; 23(4): 538–549
- Mills J, Shu C, Misajon R, et al. Experiences of body image in women with endometriosis: a qualitative thematic analysis. *Psyarxiv* 2021.
- Cash TF and Smolak L. *Body image: a handbook of science, practice, and prevention*. New York, NY: Guilford Press, 2011.
- Ghorbani B and Yashmaie F. Quality of life in patients with endometriosis. *Med J Reprod Infertility* 2009; 10(2): 153–3.
- González-Echevarría AM, Rosario E, Acevedo S, et al. Impact of coping strategies on quality of life of adolescents and young women with endometriosis. *J Psychosom Obstet Gynecol* 2019; 40(2): 138–145.
- Aerts L, Grangier L, Streuli I, et al. Psychosocial impact of endometriosis: from co-morbidity to intervention. *Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol* 2018; 50: 2–10.
- Marschall H, Hansen KE, Forman A, et al. Storying endometriosis: examining relationships between narrative identity, mental health, and Pain. *J Res Pers* 2021; 91: 104062.
- Ek M, Roth B and Ohlsson B. Gastrointestinal symptoms and psychological well-being in endometriosis. *Neurogastroenterol Motil* 2018; 30: 10–11. (Suppl 1).
- Kennedy S. What is important to the patient with endometriosis? *Br J Clin Pract* 1991; 72: 8–10.
- Jacox C. Coping styles and psychological distress in women with endometriosis, 1995. <https://www.proquest.com/openview/5f1c0acb015f6f5c1e0e274f60aa78b8/1?>
- Markey CH, Dunaev JL and August KJ. Body image experiences in the context of chronic pain: an examination of associations among perceptions of pain, body dissatisfaction, and positive body image. *Body Image* 2020; 32: 103–110.

28. Norinho P, Martins M and Ferreira H. A systematic review on the effects of endometriosis on sexuality and couple's relationship. *Facts Views Vision ObGyn* 2020; 12(3): 197–205.
29. Senkowski D and Heinz A. Chronic pain and distorted body image: Implications for multisensory feedback interventions. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev* 2016; 69: 252–259.
30. Xu Y, Zhao W, Li T, et al. Effects of acupuncture for the treatment of endometriosis-related pain: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS One* 2017; 12(10): e0186616.
31. Mira TAA, Buen MM, Borges MG, et al. Systematic review and meta-analysis of complementary treatments for women with symptomatic endometriosis. *Obstet Gynecol Int J* 2018; 143(1): 2–9.
32. Simbar M, Nazarpour S, Mirzababaie M, et al. Quality of life and body image of individuals with gender Dysphoria. *J Sex Marital Ther* 2018; 44(6): 523–532.
33. EPHPP. McMaster evidence review & synthesis centre, speck@mcmaster.ca. 2018. https://www.ephpp.ca/PDF/Quality%20Assessment%20Tool_2010_2.pdf
34. Davis J, Mengersen K, Bennett S, et al. Viewing systematic reviews and meta-analysis in social research through different lenses. *Springerplus* 2014; 3(1): 511.
35. Cohen J. *Statistical power analysis for the behavioral sciences*. 2nd ed. Hillsdale, NJ: L. Erlbaum Associates, 1988.
36. Page MJ, Moher D, Bossuyt PM, et al. PRISMA 2020 explanation and elaboration: updated guidance and exemplars for Reporting Systematic Reviews. *BMJ* 2021; 372(71): n160.
37. Armour M, Cave AE, Schabrun SM, et al. Manual acupuncture plus usual care versus usual care alone in the treatment of endometriosis-related chronic pelvic pain: A randomized controlled feasibility study. *J Altern Complement Med* 2021; 27: 841–849.
38. de Sousa TR, de Souza BC, Zomkowsk K, et al. The effect of acupuncture on pain, dyspareunia, and quality of life in Brazilian women with endometriosis: a randomized clinical trial. *Complement Ther Clin Pract* 2016; 25(114): 114–121.
39. Gonçalves AV, Barros NF and Bahamondes L. The practice of Hatha Yoga for the treatment of pain associated with endometriosis. *J Altern Complement Med* 2017; 23(1): 45–52.
40. Flower A, Lewith GT and Little P. A feasibility study exploring the role of Chinese herbal medicine in the treatment of endometriosis. *J Altern Complement Med* 2011; 17(8): 691–699.
41. Signorile PG, Viceconte R and Baldi A. Novel dietary supplement association reduces symptoms in endometriosis patients. *J Cell Physiol* 2018; 233(8): 5920–5925.
42. Meissner K, Schweizer-Arau A, Limmer A, et al. Psychotherapy with somatosensory stimulation for endometriosis-associated pain: A randomized controlled trial. *Obstet Gynecol* 2016; 128(5): 1134–1142.
43. Jones G. Development of an endometriosis quality-of-life instrument: the Endometriosis Health Profile-30. *Obstet Gynecol* 2001; 98(2): 258–264.
44. Gift AG. Visual analogue scales: measurement of subjective phenomena. *Nurs Res* 1989; 38(5): 286–288.
45. Haefeli M and Elfering A. Pain assessment. *Eur Spine J* 2005; 15(S1): S17–S24.
46. Bourdel N, Alves J, Pickering G, et al. Systematic review of endometriosis pain assessment: how to choose a scale? *Hum Reprod Update* 2015; 21(1): 136–152.
47. Zhang X, Tian R, Zhao C, et al. Placebo design in WHO-registered trials of Chinese herbal medicine need improvements. *BMC Complement Altern Med* 2019; 19(1): 299.
48. Bougie O, Yap MI, Sikora L, et al. Influence of race/ethnicity on prevalence and presentation of endometriosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *BJOG* 2019; 126(9): 1104–1115.
49. Nguyen M, Ugarte C, Fuller I, et al. Access to care for chronic pain: racial and ethnic differences. *J Pain* 2005; 6(5): 301–314.
50. Williamson DL, Stewart MJ, Hayward K, et al. Low-income Canadians' experiences with health-related services: Implications for health care reform. *Health Policy* 2006; 76(1): 106–121.
51. Shafrir AL, Farland LV, Shah DK, et al. Risk for and consequences of endometriosis: A critical epidemiologic review. *Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol* 2018; 51: 1–15.
52. Fagervold B, Jenssen M, Hummelshoj L, et al. Life after a diagnosis with endometriosis - a 15 years follow-up study. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2009; 88(8): 914–919.
53. Seear K. 'nobody really knows what it is or how to treat it': Why women with endometriosis do not comply with health-care advice. *Health Risk Soc* 2009; 11(4): 367–385.
54. Leonardi M, Horne AW, Armour M, et al. Endometriosis and the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic: clinical advice and future considerations. *Frontiers in Reproductive Health* 2020; 2: 5.
55. Evans S, Fernandez S, Olive L, et al. Psychological and mind-body interventions for endometriosis: a systematic review. *J Psychosom Res* 2019; 124: 109756.
56. Gonçalves AV, Makuch MY, Setubal MS, et al. A qualitative study on the practice of Yoga for women with pain-associated endometriosis. *J Altern Complement Med* 2016; 22(12): 977–982.
57. Thompson K. *Exacting beauty: theory, assessment and treatment of body image disturbance*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2002.
58. Thompson JK. The (mis)measurement of body image: ten strategies to improve assessment for applied and research purposes. *Body Image* 2004; 1(1): 7–14.
59. Tylka TL and Wood-Barcalow NL. What is and what is not positive body image? Conceptual foundations and construct definition. *Body Image* 2015; 14: 118–129.
60. Alleva JM, Diedrichs PC, Halliwell E, et al. More than my RA: A randomized trial investigating body image improvement among women with rheumatoid arthritis using a functionality-focused intervention program. *J Consult Clin Psychol* 2018; 86(8): 666–676.
61. Michie S, van Stralen MM and West R. The behaviour change wheel: A new method for characterising and designing behaviour change interventions. *Implement Sci* 2011; 6(1): 42.