Is acupuncture effective in the treatment of pain in endometriosis?

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Introduction: Endometriosis is a multifactorial, estrogen-dependent, inflammatory gynecological condition – often with long-lasting visceral pelvic pain of different origin, and infertility among women. Current management options for patients’ are often inadequate, with side effects for many for whom acupuncture techniques could be an alternative. Earlier studies have discussed the efficacy of acupuncture, but not its methodological aspects.

Objectives: To summarize the documented clinical effects of acupuncture on rated visceral pelvic endometriosis-related pain, and associated variables among individuals, within and between studied groups, and to discuss the methodological treatment aspects.

Methods: Published full text clinical studies, case reports, and observational studies with abstracts written in English were searched by using the keywords “Acupuncture and Endometriosis” in databases such as PubMed, Web of Science, and CINAHL. The reporting guidelines, Standards for Reporting Interventions in Clinical Trials of Acupuncture was used for the methodological report.

Results: Three studies were found including 99 women, 13–40 years old, with diagnosed endometriosis. The studies were different in research design, needle stimulation techniques, and evaluation instruments. Methodological similarities were seven to 12 needle insertions per subject/session, and 15–25 minutes of needle retention time. The needles were placed in lower back/pelvic-abdominal area, in the shank, feet, and hands. Treatment numbers varied from nine to 16 and patients received one to two treatments per week. Similarity in reported treatment effects in the quoted studies, irrespective of research design or treatment technique, was reported decrease of rated pain intensity.

Discussion: Meta-analysis is the standard procedure for the evaluation of evidence of treatment effects, ie, on a group level, usually without analysis of the individual responses even with obvious spread in the results leading to lack of guidance for treatment of the individual patient. By conceptualizing pain as subjective, the individual aspect should serve as the basis for the analysis to allow clinical recommendations. From a physiological and a western medical perspective, acupuncture can be regarded as a type of sensory stimulation that induces changes in the function of the central nervous system that partly can explain the decrease of perceived pain in response to acupuncture treatment irrespective of the technique.

Conclusion: Endometriosis is often painful, although with various origin, where standard treatments may be insufficient or involve side effects. Based on the reported studies, acupuncture could be tried as a complement as it is an overall safe treatment. In the future, studies designed for evaluating effectiveness between treatment strategies rather than efficacy design would be preferred as the analyses of treatment effects in the individual patients.

Keywords: acupuncture, endometriosis, pelvic pain, pain treatment, STRICTA, individual responses
Introduction

Endometriosis is described as a multifactorial, estrogen-dependent inflammatory gynecological condition that can result in long-lasting visceral pelvic pain and infertility.\(^1,2\) It can also be associated with irritable bowel syndrome and or interstitial cystitis/painful bladder syndrome.\(^3\) The condition is common worldwide, affecting approximately 5%–15% of women in reproductive age.\(^4\)

One discussed possible mechanism for the onset of endometriosis is retrograded menstrual bleeding including endometrial tissue, often referred to as lesions, that is, manifested outside the uterus in diverse anatomical locations in the abdominal/pelvic cavity;\(^5–7\) and manifested as deep infiltrating endometriosis.\(^8\) An interactive and imbalanced function of sensory and autonomic nerve fibers innervating the extra-uterine lesions may maintain the endometriosis-related inflammatory process and one possible source of pain.\(^8–11\) Secondary ischemic reactions in local tissue and local nerve lesions (nerve distortion, compression, or damage) have also been discussed as the sources of the endometriosis-related pain.\(^12,13\) The pain, often long lasting, can be intermittent or continuous, appears as dysmenorrhea, dyspareunia, and/or dyschezia and, can be characterized as dull, throbbing, sharp, and burning, which sometimes is exacerbated by physical activity.\(^3,14\) Moreover, local muscular trigger points that are related to endometriosis can induce both local and referred pain which in turn results in lower pain thresholds in the painful area.\(^15\)

The abnormal existence of the extra-uterine lesions is confirmed by diagnostic laparoscopy and frequently staged I–IV (ranging from I, indicating minimal disease, to IV, indicating severe disease) according to the American Society for Reproductive Medicine.\(^16\) The staging refers to the type, location, appearance, and depth of invasion of the lesions but is not always associated with the patients’ perceived pain intensity or severity, and vice versa.\(^13,9\)

The endometriosis related changes may be due to plastic changes in the peripheral and central nervous system that possibly predispose for other long-lasting pain conditions,\(^3\) therefore identifying pain alleviation strategies is of great importance. The present clinically offered therapies aim to alleviate pain by different mechanisms that often consist of various types of pharmacological and surgical treatments. However, many of these interventions do not affect the perceived pain sufficiently or there can be a relapse of pain,\(^17–19\) and sometimes the therapies come with considerable side effects.\(^20\)

Non-pharmacological treatment strategies based on sensory stimulation which includes different types of acupuncture, could serve as a complementary alternative. The pain-alleviating effects induced by acupuncture have been attributed to different physiological and psychological processes such as activation of endogenous descending pain inhibitory systems, deactivation of brain areas transmitting sensations of pain-related unpleasantness, interaction between nociceptive impulses and somato-visceral reflexes, and as a method that induces the expectation of symptom relief.\(^21–23\) Although acupuncture is widely used to manage long-term pain,\(^24\) it is still controversial. However, it has been described as a safe treatment method with very few reported serious side effects, provided that it is carried out by a skilled therapist,\(^25,26\) and a potent pain-alleviating treatment method for different long-term pain condition.\(^27,28\) Its pain-alleviating effects in comparison with various controlled conditions were reported by MacPherson et al,\(^29\) but they have been questioned by others.\(^30\) Earlier overviews, based on studies with a randomized clinical trial design, have discussed the reported clinical pain alleviating effects of acupuncture on endometriosis pain as limited\(^31,32\) and suggest that future studies preferably should be properly randomized and double-blinded.\(^31\) To get an overall picture of what is clinically known within the field, it would be beneficial to analyze studies with different design types, even though they are not double-blinded as double-blinding studies with acupuncture or having accurate placebo controls are a great challenge.\(^33,34\)

Ideally, treatment should be individually tailored,\(^35–37\) that is, based on the individual’s specific symptoms and needs as pain is perceived differently in different individuals, and the same type of symptom may have different implications for different women.\(^7\) Consequently, to increase the understanding of a patient’s level of pain and as a base for clinical decisions about treatment, it would be of interest to evaluate both the individual responses of those participating in a study, as well as the responses of the entire study group.

This work aims to summarize documented effects of acupuncture, applied with different techniques, on rated visceral pelvic endometriosis-related pain and associated variables among individuals as well as within and between studied groups. Also, methodological aspects of the treatment that may influence the results will be discussed.

Methods

This paper is a literature review of documented clinical studies evaluating acupuncture effects on endometriosis-related pelvic pain. The inclusion criteria were full text articles of clinical trials, case reports, and observational studies with
abstracts written in English. The available literature was found using the keywords “Acupuncture AND Endometriosis” in the databases such as PubMed, Web of Science, and CINAHL.

The methodological aspects of the acupuncture treatment in the criteria met articles were in this review reported according to STandards for Reporting Interventions in Clinical Trials of Acupuncture (STRICTA).39 STRICTA is a reporting guideline that is primarily designed to improve the completeness and transparency of reporting in clinical trials of acupuncture. The guideline is conducted in agreement between the STRICTA group and the Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials group in collaboration with the Chinese Cochrane Centre, and the Chinese Centre for Evidence-based Medicine.

Results

The search resulted in a total of five articles published between 2006 and 2010.39-43 Two of the five articles were excluded since one of them42 reported developed methodological discussions applied to the same material as one of the other included articles, and the other article excluded40 was written as an explanatory protocol for Japanese acupuncture technique. Consequently, three articles were included in the present overview.39,41,43

Research design, outcome variables, and patients’ data

Two of the studies41,43 were performed using a prospective randomized, single-blind placebo/sham design, with one of them also having a crossover design.43 The third study39 was a retrospective observational case series study based on the history of two adolescent girls with endometriosis and severe pelvic pain treated with acupuncture.

In total 121 women, 13–40 years old, with diagnosed endometriosis stage I–IV according to the American Society for Reproductive Medicine, were included in the studies for acupuncture treatment of their endometriosis-related pain (Table 1).

In all three studies, the patient-rated pain intensity was the primary outcome variable, although evaluated with the use of different uni-dimensional rating scales (Visual Analog Scale, Numeric Rating Scale, and Verbal Rating Scale). In two of the studies, patients pain intensity was rated on the scale’s upper half39,43 before the start of the treatment, while the patients’ pain intensity ratings, in the study by Wayne et al,41 was spread from the lower part of the scale to its upper. The women also rated their health-related quality of life (HRQOL) in two of the studies41,43 with different multidimensional instruments (SF-36, Endometriosis Health Profile-30, and The Paediatric Quality of Life Inventory). Additional outcome variables in the study of Rubi-Klein et al39 were rated pain disability, patients’ treatment expectation, take home baby rate, number of absent days, and analgesic intakes. Wayne et al41 additionally asked their patients to rate their perceived symptom severity by their perceived stress. Also, the presence of serum inflammatory markers was measured in the same study. In the retrospective case series study by Highfield et al,39 the two adolescent girls also responded to questions on the symptom of the greatest concern, eg, fatigue, constipation, medication, and attendance at school. Description of assessment instruments and time-point for assessment are described in Table 1.

Methodological aspects on acupuncture according to STRICTA

Methodological aspects of the treatment procedures that are described by items in the checklist according to STRICTA are presented in Table 2. Two of the studies used acupuncture techniques based on traditional Chinese medicine and Japanese acupuncture technique, all individually tailor based on the patient’s symptoms.

The selection of acupuncture points varied between the studies, but they were in summary anatomically located in the lower back/pelvic region, in the lower abdominal area, and also in the hands and feet. The points were intra segmentally related to visceral organ innervation. One of the studies41 also described the additional use of auricular acupuncture points.

Stimulation depth in the three studies varied from being intracutaneous and subcutaneous to being intramuscular. The stimulation was mainly manual but with different intensity characterized by a needle sensation, deQi, in the studies of Highfield et al39 and Rubi-Klein et al,43 while a sensation described as weaker or more gentle than the deQi sensation and characterized as an “echo” in the therapist’s hand was sought for in the study by Wayne et al.41 Moxa applied on the needles were described in all three studies as a possibility when regarded as appropriate.

The needle insertions per subject and treatment session were 7–12, and the needle retention time described as 15–20 minutes. The number of treatments varied from 9 to 16 among the three studies and the treatment frequency was presented as twice a week in works by Wayne et al41 and Rubi-Klein et al,43 while Highfield et al39 described that as in average a little bit more than once a week. Continuation with the regular analgesic intervention was reported in two of the studies.39,43

Table 1

Results of studies reporting acupuncture treatment for endometriosis pain

| Study                  | Patients’ data | Design              | Outcome variables                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rubi-Klein et al39     | 121            | Prospective, placebo/sham | Pain disability, pain expectation, take home baby rate, number of absent days, serum inflammatory markers                                        |
| Highfield et al39      | 2              | Retrospective       | Perceived symptom severity by perceived stress                                                                                                |
| Wayne et al41          | 2              | Prospective, crossover | Pain intensity, health-related quality of life (HRQOL), fatigue, constipation, medication, attendance at school                                    |

Table 2

Methodological aspects of acupuncture treatment for endometriosis pain

| Study                  | Points’ selection | Stimulation depth | Needle insertion | Needle retention |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Rubi-Klein et al39     | Lower back/pelvis | Intracutaneous    | Manual           | 15–20 minutes   |
| Highfield et al39      | All body parts    | Subcutaneous      | Manual           | 15–20 minutes   |
| Wayne et al41          | Lower back/pelvis | Intramuscular     | Manual           | 15–20 minutes   |

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| Wayne et al41          | Lower back/pelvis | Intramuscular     | Manual           | 15–20 minutes   |
Table 1 Data of included subjects, diagnosis, study design, outcome variables, assessment time point, and instrument

| Included studies | Wayne et al11 | Highfield et al19 |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Number of patients and age | 101, 20–40 years | 18, 13–22 years |
| Diagnose – laparoscopy stage I–IV, ASRM | Stage II–IV | Stage I–III |
| Study design | Prospective randomized single-blind, placebo controlled, crossover week 2 menstrual cycles between 2 treatment units | Prospective randomized single-blind, sham controlled |
| Rated pain intensity at start | >5, VAS (no pain-worst possible pain, 0–10) | 2–8 NRS (no pain-worst possible pain, 0–10) |
| Outcome variable | Rated pain intensity, pain disability, HRQOL, treatment expectation (high, intermediate, and low); absentee days; take home baby rate; analgesic intake | Rated pain intensity, (actual and during the past 4 weeks), HRQOL, perceived stress; measured serum inflammatory markers |
| Assessment per variable | Pain intensity: a. Before, after each unit (evaluated 4 times) b. VAS (see “Rated pain intensity at start”), VRS (no-slight-average-severe) Pain disability: a. Before, after the study (twice) b. PDI HRQOL: a. Before, after each unit (4 times) b. SF-36 Analgesic intake: a. Daily b. Diary Treatment expectation: a. Before Number of absentee days: a. Before, after study, 6 months follow-up b. – Take home baby rate: a. Before, after study, 6 months follow-up b. – | Pain intensity: a. Before, after each unit (evaluated 4 times) b. NRS (no pain-worst possible pain, 0–10) Symptom severity: a. Before, after each unit (evaluated 4 times) b. The Endometriosis Symptom Severity scale HRQOL: a. Before, after each unit (4 times) b. SF-36 Analgesic intake: a. Daily b. Diary Treatment expectation: a. Before Number of absentee days: a. Before, after study, 6 months follow-up b. – Take home baby rate: a. Before, after study, 6 months follow-up b. – |

Notes: The Endometriosis Symptom Severity scale instrument required dysmenorrhea, dyspareunia, and non-menstrual pain is rated with VRS (absent, mild, moderate, and severe); Endometriosis Health Profile-30, 30 rated items divided in five subscales (pain, control/powerlessness, emotional wellbeing, social support, and self image) were each rated with VRS (best possible health status to worst possible health status, 0–100); The Paediatric Quality of Life Inventory, 23-item multidimensional instrument rated with VRSS (never a problem; almost never a problem; sometimes a problem; often a problem; almost always a problem) divided into four domains (physical functioning, emotional functioning, social functioning, and school functioning); The Perceived Stress Scale, A 10-item instrument each scored from “not at all” to “very much” (0–4); A participant-generated list of three activities made difficult due to pelvic pain were rated with NRS (no pain-worst possible pain, 0–10); Pain disability: a. Before, after each unit (evaluated 4 times) b. – The non-penetrating Streitberger needles as a control treatment where these needles were intramuscular tissue was sought for. This study also had a crossover design, meaning that the groups changed the type of treatment. Wayne et al used the non-penetrating Streitberger needles as a control treatment where these needles were.
| STRICTA items and details | Included studies | 
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| I. Acupuncture rationale  | Rubi-Klein et al. | Wayne et al. | Highfield et al. |
| a. Style of acupuncture  | a. TCM          | a. Japanese acupuncture following Japanese acupuncture training curriculum at the New England School of Acupuncture | a. TCM          |
| b. Reasoning for treatment provided | b. Endometriosis is according to TCM characterized by blood stagnation due to Qì/yang deficiency, Qì stagnation, cold, blood deficiency, phlegm | b. Japanese acupuncture is believed to be better received in an adolescent population due to being in overall less invasive with the use of smaller needles that are less deeply inserted with less manipulation as compared to TCM | b. Case 1 – Promoting the circulation of Qì transforming blood stasis, clearing heat, and supporting the spleen and kidney |
| c. Extent to which treatment was varied | c. Individually tailored treatment by stimulation of different additional acupuncture points, use of Moxa, varied tissue depth of stimulation, see “Details of needling” | c. Individually tailored treatment according to diagnostic symptoms, use of Moxa | c. Individually tailored treatment according to diagnostic symptoms |
| 2. Details of needling    |                 |                 |                 |
| a. Number of needle insertions per subject per session | a. 10           | a. 8–12         | a. Case 1–11; Case 2–7 |
| b. Names/location of points used (uni/bilateral) | b. BL32, ST29, ST36, SP6 bilateral, CV 3 + 1 additional point: LR3, LR8, SP9, SP10, or KI10 | b. Individually selected points in hands and feet’s (jing well points), in back (back shu points), in sacral area and in ear | b. Case 1 – CV4, CV6, ST38, ST36, SP6, SP10, KI3, GB43, PC6, EX1 (tai yang), BL23 |
| c. Depth of insertion – specified unit or tissue level | c. Intracutaneous (tonifying) to intramuscular (dispersing) | c. 1–2 mm, 10–20° | Case 2 – CV4, CV6, SP6, SP10, KI3, PC6, LU7 |
| d. Response sought, eg, deQi or muscle twitch | d. Needle sensation (deQi) | d. “Echo” sensation experienced on the therapists receiving hand | c. Intramuscular |
| e. Needle stimulation (manual/electrical) | e. Manual stimulation | e. Manual stimulation | d. deQi |
| f. Needle retention time | f. –            | f. –            | e. Manual stimulation |
| g. Needle (type, diameter, length, manufacturer, or material) | g. Fa JW (0.18 x 0.25), People’s Republic of China | g. Fa JW (0.18 x 0.25) | f. Case 1 and 2: 20–25 minutes |
| 3. Treatment regimen     |                 |                 |                 |
| a. Number of treatment sessions | a. 10           | a. 16           | a. Case 1 – 9 treatments; Case 2 – 15 treatments |
| b. Frequency and duration of treatment session | b. 2 per week; no duration of treatment was given | b. 2 per week; 20 minutes | b. Case 1 and 2 – 1–3 per week (7–12 weeks); no given treatment duration |
| 4. Other components of treatment | a. Additional analgesic interventions permitted. Moxa was applied to needles in presence of cold syndrome | a. –            | a. Continuation with regular medication including hormonal based treatment and different sorts of NSAIDs |
| a. Details of other interventions administered to the acupuncture group | b. Treatment performed at acupuncturist’s private office or in study participants home. Acupuncturists were given 6-hour training that was examined including active and sham acupuncture procedure and how to interact with patients. All patients were informed of the study protocol and those randomized to sham control group were offered a course of active acupuncture after the study | b. Treatment performed at a Hospital | b. Treatment performed at a Hospital |
| b. Setting/context of treatment, instructions to practitioners, and explanation to patients | b. Treatment performed at a Hospital. Detailed information of treatment and study protocol to patients was reported but not specified. No instructions to practitioners was given | b. Treatment performed at a Hospital. Detailed information of treatment and study protocol to patients was reported but not specified. No instructions to practitioners was given | | 

(Continued)
Table 2  (Continued)

| Included studies | STRICTA items and details |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Rubi-Klein et al<sup>39,43</sup> | Four general practitioners, average 15 years in acupuncture practice distributed treatments in the acupuncturist’s office, or in the patient’s home.<sup>41</sup> |
| Wayne et al<sup>41</sup> | Seven licensed acupuncturists with formal training in Japanese acupuncture, one licensed acupuncturist with experience within the field of gynecology. |
| Highfield et al<sup>39</sup> | One licensed acupuncturist with experience within the field of gynecology. |

5. Practitioner background

   a. Description of participating acupuncturists (eg, years in practice, type of training, associated organizations)

   b. Rationale for the control or comparator interventions

   c. Description of the control or comparator interventions

   d. Precise description of the control or comparator interventions

Abbreviations: BL, bladder; CV, conception vessel; EX, extra; GB, gall bladder; KI, kidney; LR, liver; LU, lung; NSAIDs, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; PC, pericardium; SP, spleen; ST, stomach; STRICTA, STandards for Reporting interventions in Clinical Trials of Acupuncture; TCM, traditional Chinese medicine; SI, small intestine.

Reported treatment results

The first two studies reported a dropout among their patients, 18 and four patients respectively, resulting in a total of 99 women who were included in the analysis of treatment effects, as shown in Table 3.

Within group effects

In all three studies, the patients rated their pain intensity lower after acupuncture treatment, regardless of the acupuncture technique, as compared to before the start of the treatment period. Another aspect of pain evaluation, rated pain disability, used by Rubi-Klein et al<sup>43</sup> was rated lower after treatment.

Also, the treated patient rated their HRQOL higher in two of the studies. Decrease of analgesic intake and perceived stress within the acupuncture-treated groups were reported in the studies of Rubi-Klein et al<sup>43</sup> and Wayne et al<sup>41</sup> respectively. In the observational study by Highfield et al<sup>39</sup> the social activity and attendance in school activity were reported as increased after the treatment period.

Between group effects

Systematic differences between the treatment group and the control group in the evaluation of rated pain intensity and the HRQOL subgroups “social efficiency” and “psychological well-being” were demonstrated in the Rubi-Klein et al study.<sup>43</sup> A long-lasting effect of acupuncture on perceived pain in the same study made it difficult to interpret the effect of control treatment after giving the “real” acupuncture.

In the study by Wayne et al<sup>41</sup> there were also some effects reported but there was not enough evidence to establish systematic differences between the groups in any of the used outcome variables.

Discussion

This review is based on the results of evaluating three studies treatment effects of acupuncture, performed with different techniques, on rated endometriosis-related pelvic pain and associated variables. The studies also comprised of different study design and different number of patients included: two of the studies had a small number of patients, and a different number of evaluation instruments.
In all three studies, \(^{39,41,43}\) within-group effects of rated pain intensity was demonstrated to be at lower levels after treatment than before the start of treatment. In two of them, there were also reported effects on rated HRQOL at a higher level after treatment than before.

In the two studies \(^{41,43}\) that were aimed to test the treatment efficacy by comparing the results from a group treated with acupuncture with a group treated with what was labeled as placebo, one showed systematic effects between the groups with advantage for the use of acupuncture \(^{41}\) while there was not enough evidence in the other, with a smaller number of patients. \(^{41}\)

From a physiological and a western medical perspective, acupuncture can be regarded as a type of sensory stimulation that induces changes in the function of the central nervous system, which can partly explain the decrease of perceived pain in response to acupuncture treatment. Except for the needle stimulation, acupuncture also includes an inevitable tactile stimulation of the patient during the treatment that is also present when inserting needles subcutaneously into sites not related to endometriosis pain and even when attaching the Streitberger needle. Therefore, it is still not possible to present a valid inert placebo control for adequate comparisons between groups since all types of hitherto present placebo models comprise some kind of afferent nerve activity. \(^{33}\) Consequently, perhaps the applied placebo controls used in the present studies could physiologically be regarded as types of acupuncture stimulation.

Despite differences between the studies, there were also similarities that the acupuncture points were located in the lower back/pelvic and abdominal area, in the shank, feet, and hands, and the points were stimulated for 15–25 minutes per treatment. The treatment sessions were repeated for 9–16 times with a frequency of 1–2 times/week. Another interesting and valuable aspect is that there were no reported side effects in any of the studies.

This could indicate that different acupuncture stimulation techniques, shallow or more intense, with needles inserted superficially or more deeply, may alleviate pain and increase in quality of life in women with endometriosis-related pelvic pain. Current literature however, gives no support to determine what type of acupuncture stimulation is the most effective. On the other hand, maybe all mentioned types could be available in clinical decisions as complementary pain-alleviating treatment depending on what is the best choice for the individual patient. According to the principles of evidence-based medicine, there is a need for practical aspects to be included to find a firm basis for clinical decisions aside from ‘hard evidence’ relating to what is found in groups of patients. \(^{44}\)

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**Table 3** Described results on rated pain, health-related quality of life, and additional endometriosis-related variables in the evaluated studies

| Outcome variables, type of comparisons of change before–after treatment | Rubi-Klein et al,\(^ {41}\) n=83 | Wayne et al,\(^ {41}\) n=14 | Highfield et al,\(^ {39}\) n=2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rated pain intensity | Ratings at the lower half of the scale in the acupuncture group unchanged in placebo group | Ratings at the lower half of the scale in both groups | Decreased rating in both patients |
| Within groups | Lower levels in acupuncture group as compared to placebo group | No differences between the groups | |
| Between groups | | | |
| Rated pain disability | Lower rated levels in both groups | – | – |
| Within groups | No difference when compared after crossover | | |
| Between groups | | | |
| Rated HRQOL | Increased in seven of eight items of SF36 in both groups | Increased in acupuncture group | – |
| Within groups | Social efficiency, psychological wellbeing higher in acupuncture group than in placebo group | No differences | |
| Between groups | | | |
| Additional variables | Take home baby rate: 5 (5 of 7) women pregnant women ended their pregnancy successful (group allocation unspecified) | Perceived stress: decrease in both groups | Social activity and attendance in school activity: increased in both patients |
| | Absentee days: decrease in both groups | Inflammatory markers (IL-6, TNF-α): no within group or between group differences | |
| | Analgesic intake: decrease in acupuncture group | Treatment expectation: rated higher expectation led to more marked decrease of pain intensity (group allocation unspecified) | |

**Abbreviations:** HRQOL, health-related quality of life; SF36, short form (36); IL, interleukin; TNF-α, tumor necrosis factor α.
Summarized data from many studies are often included in meta-analysis with the aim of describing the different study effect sizes and are standard procedure for the evaluation of evidence on a group level. However, one shortcoming is that the individual responses are usually not analyzed even with obvious spread in the results leading to a lack of guidance for the treatment of the individual. The conceptualizing of pain as a subjective experience leads to the need to find other methods of determining clinical effects than those relying on group-derived comparisons that apply uniform standards to all patients. Moreover, all results from therapies effect size obtained from meta-analysis is not interpretable when the studies’ evaluation instruments are based on the patients’ subjective experience of pain, for example Vickers et al presented a recalculated meta-analysis where the individual aspects were considered, and they concluded that acupuncture can be regarded as having potential effects in different long-term pain conditions. As severe endometriosis-related pain can be related to different causes, such as inflammatory or neuropathic, it also needs to be taken into consideration the evaluation of treatment effects.45

Limitations
This review includes articles written in the English language, which was a base for evaluation of the articles, but can perhaps be seen as a limitation of the number of articles included. The commented studies in this report have a limited number of patients making patterns of changes even more variable than if they had included a larger number of patients. In order to strengthen decision making for clinical treatment, it would therefore be desirable that a larger number of patients were included in future studies. Also, in future studies it would be desirable to make comparisons between different treatment strategies that are probably more accurate, and to perform individual analyses.

Conclusion
Endometriosis is often presented with severe pain of various genesis, where the different usual/standard treatment forms may be inadequate or involve side effects. Based on the analysis in the presented review, there are grounds to believe that acupuncture can relieve pain in some patients. The effects of acupuncture as a pain-relieving treatment has in various studies been presented as an overall safe alternative treatment with very few and small (harmless) side effects, and furthermore with no effect on the environment. It could therefore also be regarded as a ‘sustainable’ treatment. In the future, studies designed for evaluating effectiveness between different types of treatment strategies, rather than efficacy design would be preferred to analyze treatment effects in individual patients.

Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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