

A Case of Rectal Endometriosis Misdiagnosed as Rectal Malignancy on Three Colonoscopies and Biopsies Sharing a Combined Literature Review

Yufei Liang¹, Lina Mei², Qipeng Ning², Jiao Zhang², Jingying Fei³, Jie Dong¹

¹Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Huzhou Maternity & Child Health Care Hospital, Huzhou, People's Republic of China; ²Department of Digestive, Huzhou Maternity & Child Health Care Hospital, Huzhou, People's Republic of China; ³Department of Ultrasound, Huzhou Maternity & Child Health Care Hospital, Huzhou, People's Republic of China

Correspondence: Jie Dong, Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Huzhou Maternity & Child Health Care Hospital, No. 2 East Street, Wuxing District, Huzhou City, Zhejiang Province, People's Republic of China, Email 94276941@qq.com

Background: Endometriosis involves the intestine, and its clinical manifestations are nonspecific and lack of etiological manifestations. The diagnosis is difficult, which often leads to misdiagnosis. We report a case of endometriosis which was misdiagnosed as intestinal malignant tumor after colonoscopy and three biopsies.

Case Presentation: We reported a 42-year-old woman who went to see a doctor because of anal distension. She was examined by three gastrointestinal endoscopists at different levels in different hospitals and underwent biopsy at the same time. Combined with clinical manifestations, imaging examination, endoscopic examination and pathological examination, she was misdiagnosed as intestinal malignant tumor, and partial intestinal resection was performed according to the surgical principle of malignant tumor.

Conclusion: Although there are advanced gastrointestinal endoscopy and imaging techniques, intestinal endometriosis is still easy to be misdiagnosed. As our case report shows, after three colonoscopy and biopsy, it is still misdiagnosed as intestinal malignant tumor. Further research is needed to improve the ability of preoperative diagnosis, which deserves the attention of gastroenterologists and obstetricians and gynecologists.

Keywords: endometriosis, intestinal malignant tumor, colonoscopy

Background

Endometriosis (EM) is the presence of functional endometrial glands and stroma outside the uterine cavity, including the skin, lungs, gastrointestinal tract, urinary system, and central nervous system. Approximately 3–15% of women of reproductive age have varying degrees of EM,^{1,2} affecting approximately 190 million women worldwide,³ with the majority of EM located in the genital organs, the most abnormal sites being the ovaries, uterosacral ligament, greater ligament, and pelvic peritoneum. The most common site of extra-genital endometriosis is the gastrointestinal tract, accounting for 3.8%–37%.⁴ Colorectal endometriosis (CEM), a form of deeply infiltrating endometriosis, occurs when endometriosis lesions invade the colorectum and infiltrate the plasma layer by more than 5 mm. Although CEM does not represent a significant proportion of the colonoscopy population, its prevalence is as high as 1% in women of child-bearing age.⁵ Rectal endometriosis, first reported by Dr. Sampson in 1922,⁶ is a deep infiltrating endometriosis that invades the colorectum and can cause lower gastrointestinal symptoms such as diarrhea, blood in the stool, and periodic abdominal pain, which can seriously affect the quality of life of women of childbearing age. Also due to its infiltrative nature and tendency to produce strictures leading to obstruction, the clinical presentation of intestinal endometriosis is often misdiagnosed as malignancy, especially during surgery, and its appearance may also be indistinguishable from malignancy,⁷ which may lead to misdiagnosis. In this paper, we report a case of intestinal endometriosis that was misdiagnosed as intestinal malignancy on three colonoscopies and tissue biopsies.

Case Presentation

Patient, female, 42 years old, height 159 cm, weight 61 kg, usually regular menstruation, cycle 30 days, period 3–4 days, medium volume, red color, denied history of dysmenorrhea. 2006 full-term cesarean section, intraoperative hemorrhage, treated with blood transfusion, 2010 cholecystectomy due to “gallbladder stones”. In 1999, she delivered a baby girl at term; in 2006, she delivered a baby girl by cesarean section. On September 22, 2020, she was admitted to the hospital with “lower abdominal pain for 8 hours after vigorous activity”. Emergency ultrasound showed multiple fibroids in the uterus (with ruptured fibroids at the base of the ectopia?) The uterus was irregularly enlarged as large as 2+ months of pregnancy, and a completely convex mass was seen at the base of the uterus, about 9*8*5 cm in size, hard, with anisotropic vascular hyperplasia on the surface and twisted and exposed blood vessels at the tip of the mass. The left anterior wall of the uterus showed a completely convex mass, about 7*6*4 cm in size, soft and cystic in nature, with clear borders, the right wall of the uterus showed a slightly convex mass about 4 cm in diameter, hard and clear borders, the rectal fossa of the uterus was closed, some intestinal tubes and bilateral ovarian adhesions with the posterior wall of the uterus were seen, the bilateral fallopian tubes had no obvious abnormalities with the naked eye, and the umbilical ends were visible. The intraoperative diagnosis: uterine fibroids (multiple) and intestinal adhesions. Intraoperative diagnosis: uterine fibroids (multiple) and intestinal adhesions. After the operation, there was obvious abdominal distension and vomiting, and the standing abdominal plain film suggested: abdominal intestinal distension with fluid flattening (in the shape of “spring” change). The postoperative pathology report suggested: uterine smooth muscle tumor (several), one with edema and deformation, and was discharged 11 days after surgery.

On August 3, 2022 (2-years postoperative), the patient visited the clinic for six months due to anal swelling, the symptoms were not related to menstrual cycle, and a fecal imaging was performed: the distal part of the rectal jug abdomen was seen to be mildly protruding anteriorly during forceful evacuation, with a cystic pouch-like change, about 2.8 cm in length and 0.8 cm in depth. The local intestinal lumen of the sigmoid colon was slightly narrowed, with an upper and lower range of about 3.3 cm, and the margin was not well defined, See [Figure 1](#). The intestinal lumen was slightly narrowed, and the endoscope could barely pass through. Conclusion: colonic occupying lesion (whole abdomen enhanced CT is recommended). The intraoperative pictures are shown in [Figure 2](#). Further CT examination suggested that: the intestinal wall at the junction of sigmoid colon and rectum was thickened with mass-like changes, the range was



Figure 1 Defecography image.

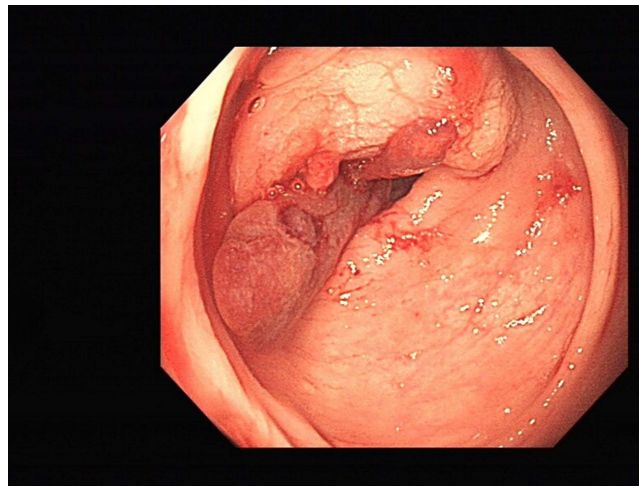


Figure 2 First colonoscopy image.

about 4.4cm×2.3cm, the measured CT value was about 49HU, after enhancement, moderate enhancement was seen, the CT value was about 75HU, the plasma membrane surface of the intestinal canal corresponding to the lesion was still smooth; the distribution and morphology of the remaining abdominal intestinal canal did not show obvious abnormal changes, the mesenteric fat gap was still clear, and no obvious enlarged lymph nodes were seen. No obvious enlarged lymph nodes were seen. The bladder was full and no significant abnormal density foci were seen in the bladder. A small cystic hypodense foci, about 2.4 cm × 1.7 cm in size, could be seen in the right adnexal area, and no significant abnormal enhancement was seen after enhancement. The size and shape of the uterus were acceptable, and no significant abnormal enhancement was seen after enhancement. The biopsy report after colonoscopy suggested tubular adenoma (rectum) with mild heterogeneous hyperplasia of the glandular epithelium (low-grade intraepithelial neoplasia). The pathological report is shown in [Figure 3](#). The patient was referred to a general hospital for gastrointestinal surgery, where colon cancer was highly considered and a biopsy was performed, which showed tubular adenoma (rectum) with low-grade intraepithelial neoplasia. The pathological report is shown in [Figure 4](#). The patient refused further treatment and returned to the hospital 2 months later with no significant change in the symptoms of anal distention. After MTD discussion, colonoscopy was performed again with the patient's informed consent, and the endoscopist was changed. The pathological report of the third colonoscopy biopsy is the same as before, and the pathological report is shown in [Figure 5](#). The lesion was partially excised from the colon with adequate information, and endometriosis was considered in the intraoperative frozen section,

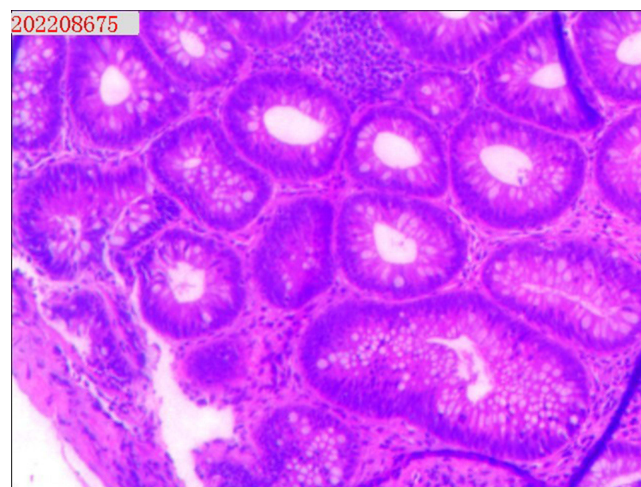


Figure 3 Pathological examination of the first colonoscopy biopsy.

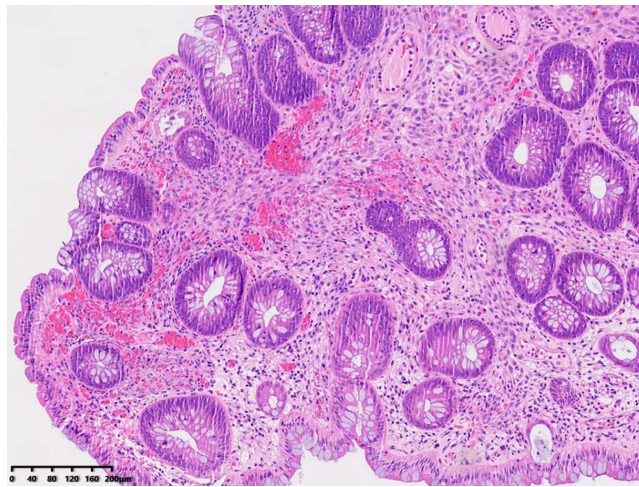


Figure 4 Pathological examination of the second colonoscopy biopsy.

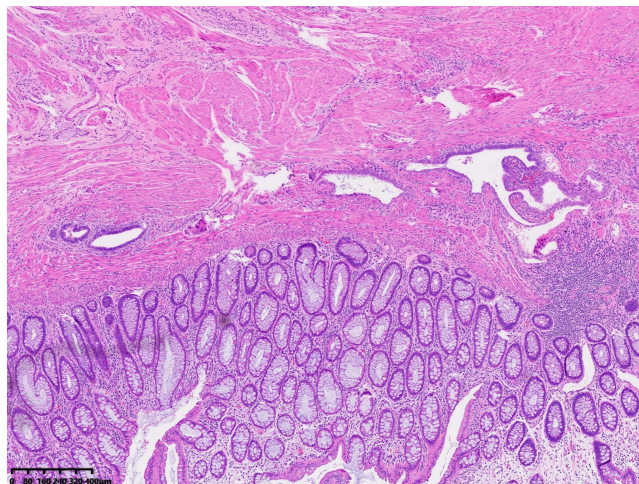


Figure 5 Pathological examination of the third colonoscopy biopsy.

and the excised tissue is shown in [Figure 6](#). Immunohistochemical results: CK (AE1/AE3) (+), CK20 (-), CDX-2 (-), CD10 (+), ER (3+), PR (2+), WT-1 (+), p53 (~5%+), Ki-67 (~10%+). The routine pathological report is shown in [Figure 7](#), and the immunohistochemistry is shown in [Figure 8](#). Postoperative symptomatic treatment and recovery was good. Postoperative follow-up until the writing of this manuscript the patient was generally well with no significant discomfort.

Discussion and Conclusion

Endometriosis is defined as the implantation of the endometrium in a location other than the uterine cavity. The pathogenesis of endometriosis is unknown. Several hypotheses have been established to explain the development of endometriosis, including retrograde menstruation and ectopic transplantation, corpora cavernosa chemotaxis, medically induced injury, autoimmunity, embryonic theory and stem cell origin, genetic susceptibility, and hormones.^{8,9} The most common sites of endometriosis are the ovaries (60%), uterosacral ligament (60%), and broad ligament (15%).¹⁰ Extrapelvic endometriosis can occur in several sites throughout the body such as the liver, lungs, and pericardium¹¹ ([Table 1](#) shows some of the specific sites of endometriosis reported outside the relevant pelvis), but the most frequent site outside the pelvis is the gastrointestinal tract. Deep endometriosis (DE) is defined as endometrial tissue infiltrating the peritoneum to a depth of at least 5 mm¹² and is one of the most aggressive subtypes of endometriosis, often in



Figure 6 Surgical removal of some intestinal tissue samples.

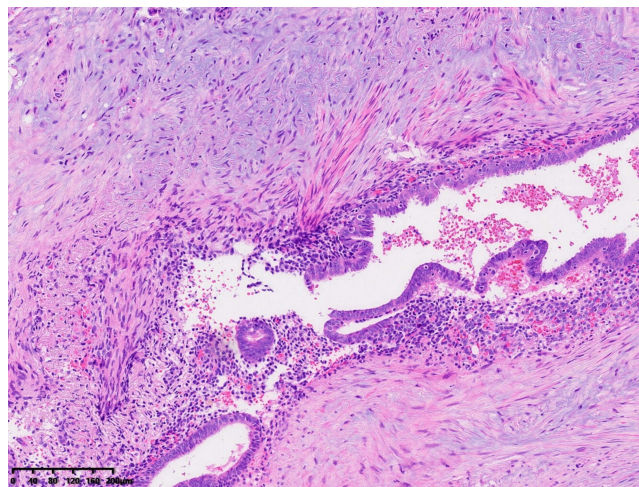


Figure 7 Histopathological analysis following partial intestinal resection.

combination with ovarian and peritoneal endometriosis, with DE lesions prevalent in the posterior pelvis, often involving multiple sites, most commonly the uterosacral ligament, and other relatively common sites including the vaginal-rectal septum, urinary tract, and intestinal canal, etc.¹³

Intestinal endometriosis refers to the infiltration of endometrial glands and stroma from the plasma layer of the intestinal canal to at least the subplasma adipose tissue, whereas colorectal endometriosis is often located in the subplasma and intrinsic muscular layer, with possible involvement of the submucosal layer, but lesions involving the

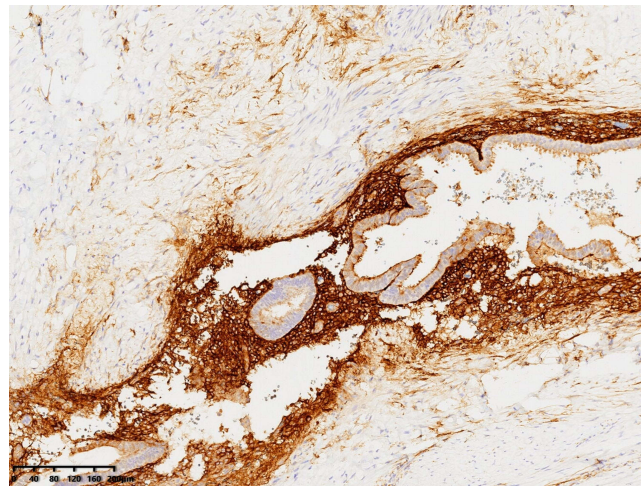


Figure 8 Immunohistochemical investigation subsequent to partial intestinal resection.

mucosal layer are relatively rare.⁵ The exact prevalence is not known, but some retrospective studies have shown that intestinal involvement in patients with endometriosis ranges from 5.3% to 12%, with the sigmoid colon and rectum being the most frequently involved sites in the GI tract,²⁸ accounting for 50%–70%.²⁹ Also in general, ectopic endometrial

Table I Selected Extra-Pelvic Specific Sites of Endometriosis

Case	Age	Involved Site	Symptom	Therapy Method
Heijink T. 2020 ¹⁴	31	The bartholin gland	Cyclical vulvar pain	Surgical excision
Oner A. 2006 ¹⁵	28	Nasolacrimal	A cyclical bleeding from puncta of the eyes	No
Pascoal E.2021 ¹⁶	39	In the medial left thigh, inferior to the pubic ramus, near the gracilis muscle	Catamenialpain	Surgical excision
Aboujaoude N.2021 ¹⁷	34	Pulmonary	Cyclic hemoptysis	A GnRH agonist
Sherif AM.2016 ¹⁸	44	Subcapsular hepatic	Progressive right upper quadrant pain and vomiting	Surgery
Heinz Bacher, M.D ¹⁹	24	The external anal sphincter	The perianal pain to her menses	Surgery
Yokota N. 2008 ²⁰	37	Cervical	A severe vaginal hemorrhage	Uterine artery embolization, The hemorrhage could not be stemmed by wound suture and vaginal tamponade.
Wolthuis AM.2016 ²¹	28	Diaphragmatic	Catamenial right hypochondrium and right shoulder-pain	Surgical excision
Christable E.2021 ²²	26	Endometriosis of para- aortic	Lower abdominal pain	Surgery
Nigam A. 2013 ²³	32	In the lower abdominal wall in the region of the caesarean scar in the lateral part.	Cause of deep dyspareunia	Surgery
Newme K.2021 ²⁴	42	Umbilical	Blood coming from umbilicus and had a history of dysmenorrhea	Followed-up in outpatient department for 3 years, Symptoms improved after menopause
Charpentier E. 2018 ²⁵	42	Pericardial	Unexplained chronic and catamenial chest pain	Nomegestrol
Patel VC.1982 ²⁶		Knee	Painful swelling on the lateral aspect of the right knee	Danazol
Yang Y. 2021 ²⁷	48	Renal	Intermittent gross hematuria	Mimicking Cystic Renal Tumor and Surgical removal of mass

tissue in the rectum is usually located in the muscular layer and rarely in the submucosa, and the rectal mucosa is usually not involved.³⁰ The pathology did not suggest endometriosis in any of the 3 colonoscopies + tissue biopsies, which was considered to be caused by invasion into the intestinal lumen but not penetration of the mucosal layer.

Endometriosis invading specific organs is often associated with corresponding symptoms. The clinical manifestations of intestinal endometriosis are mainly blood in the stool, abdominal masses, intestinal obstruction, followed by paroxysmal lower abdominal pain, urgency, diarrhea, and changes in bowel habits.³¹ Colorectal endometriosis is rare and usually presents with nonspecific abdominal pain, dyspareunia, dry stools, catamenial or painful defecation.³² In the initial stage of colorectal involvement, bowel symptoms such as painful defecation, abdominal discomfort and diarrhea may occur; when the lesion is large or invades the intestinal mucosa, symptoms such as constipation and bloody stools may occur, mostly cyclical, aggravated 1 day before or during menstruation, and sometimes blood in the stool is not cyclical; in advanced patients, complete intestinal obstruction may develop.³³ The patient presented with symptoms of intestinal obstruction after emergency dissection, which cannot be completely excluded in the current analysis as being due to intestinal endometriosis, while the patient had anal cramping but no other obvious clinical symptoms, and the association between anal cramping and menstrual cycle changes was not obvious, and these may also be the reasons why endometriosis was not first considered in the preliminary diagnosis. The obstruction in rectal endometriosis is mainly associated with transmural involvement forming a stricture or mass, which is mainly due to severe smooth muscle hypertrophy around the endometrial lesion present in the intrinsic myometrium. This phenomenon is similar to the formation of uterine adenomyosis.²⁸ The authors reviewed the relevant literature and made a demonstration for the location, symptoms and treatment modalities of some intestinal endometriosis, as detailed in [Table 2](#). [Table 2](#) Some reported sites, symptoms and treatment modalities of intestinal endometriosis.

The fact that endometriosis involves the intestine, whether it occurs in the colorectum or penetrates the muscular layer to reach the mucosal layer, its clinical manifestations are nonspecific and therefore its diagnosis can be very difficult. The lack of etiologic manifestations of intestinal endometriosis makes its differential diagnosis with other diseases challenging⁴⁷ and needs to be differentiated from chronic enteritis, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, appendicitis, isolated rectal ulcer syndrome and especially malignancy, because although they share many clinical symptoms, the treatment approaches are very different.²⁹ For rectal and sigmoid endometriosis diagnosis can be made by transvaginal ultrasound (TVUS), transrectal ultrasound (TRUS) and, when a rectal mass is present, abdominal CT scan can be used to evaluate rectal endometriosis with variable sensitivity. In the patient reported in this paper, CT suggested thickening of the intestinal wall but the mucosal surface was intact. Combined with the relevant imaging indexes CT diagnostic opinion also considered the possibility of malignancy, which also had some influence on the late misdiagnosis. And other related reports suggest that magnetic resonance imaging and ultrasound may be more sensitive in detecting rectal endometriosis,⁴⁸ especially pelvic MRI, which is more commonly used abroad in recent years in the examination of deeply infiltrating endometriosis because of its superiority to CT in imaging the soft tissues of the pelvis, which can provide information on the depth of intestinal wall infiltration, the extent of intestinal wall lesions, and the distance between intestinal lesions and the anal verge,⁴⁹ Del Frate C et al⁵⁰ summarize the solid mass type presents with low-intensity signal on T1-weighted images mixed with small patchy areas of strong signal that are small foci of hemorrhage and homogeneous low signal on T2-weighted images that intensify on enhancement, consistent with a large amount of fibrous tissue in the lesion on histologic examination. In a 2016 review⁵¹ concluded that no imaging test is superior to surgery in the diagnosis of endometriosis. However, with the development of imaging techniques such as ultrasound, imaging is becoming more sensitive in the diagnosis of endometriosis.⁵²

With the development of intestinal endoscopic techniques, new advances have been made in the diagnosis of intestinal endometriosis. Since the site of colorectal endometriosis is the anterior rectal wall and the anterior lower border of the sigmoid colon, growing from the plasma membrane layer into the intestinal lumen, enteroscopic manifestations are mostly signs of submucosal or extra-mural masses, which may be normal on the mucosal surface, but may show congestion, edema and superficial ulcers, sometimes inflammatory polyps, occasionally dark purple hemorrhagic spots in the submucosal layer, eccentric mucosal wrinkles, aggregates in the invaded intestinal canal, and the presence of fibrosis in Jiang W et al⁵³ described 15 patients with intestinal mucosal endometriosis, whose mucosal changes were mainly characterized by (1) replacement of the intestinal mucosal surface epithelium by endometrial glands, (2) mingling of intestinal mucosal glands with endometrial glands, and (3) mixing of endometrial glands with intestinal mucosal glands. The glands are surrounded by endometrial

Table 2 Some Reported Sites, Symptoms and Treatment Modalities of Intestinal Endometriosis

Case	Age	Involved Site	Symptom	Therapy Method	Has a Previous Diagnosis of Endometriosis Been Made
Buldanlı MZ.2020 ³⁴	40	Sigmoid colon	Intestinal obstruction	Resected totally respect to oncological principles. And do colostomy.	No
Gregorić P. 2012 ³⁵	41	Distal Ileal	Intestinal obstruction	Ileum Resection, and a termino-ter-mino EE anastomosis	Yes
Yilmaz B. 2014 ³⁶	42	Sigmoid colon	Rectal bleeding	Segmental resection of the sigmoid colon with side-to-side anastomosis was performed	No
Indraccolo U. 2010 ³⁷	36	Cecal	Ileocolic Intussusception	Laparoscopic debulking of the endometriosis, and right hemicolectomy	Yes
Marklund A. 2019 ³⁸	30	Rectosigmoid colon	2 weeks interval abdominal pain and a 4 days' history of obstipation	Neoadjuvant treatment that included radiotherapy and chemotherapy, later do rectum and a bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy	No
Alvarado LER.2021 ³⁹	41	Rectal	Complete large bowel obstruction complicated by sepsis and toxic megacolon	Total colectomy with ileostomy	No
Allan Z. 2018 ⁴⁰	37	Large bowel	Large bowel obstruction	Laparoscopic wedge resection of rectosigmoid tumour with primary anastomo-sis and endoscopic decompression	Yes
Garg NK.2009 ⁴¹	44	Colon	Colonic perforation	A proximal colostomy was performed and the endometriotic mass resected	Yes
Lee M. 2021 ⁴²	35	At the cecum near the appendiceal orifice	Fetal demise and gastrointestinal hemorrhage	Symptomatic treatment such as blood transfusion and have a colonoscopy after delivery	No
Aragone L. 2023 ⁴³	39	Appendiceal	A week of abdominal pain was diagnosed as appendicitis	Appendectomy	No
Alabbas H. 2019 ⁴⁴	Reports not prompted	Small Bowel	Recurrent semi-obstructive symptoms	Right hemicolectomy	Ovarian cysts were removed but the article did not mention if it was endo
Mittelstadt S. 2022 ⁴⁵	28	The sigmoid colon	Sigmoid perforation	An exploratory laparotomy with c-section. And a partial sigmoid resection with side-to-side anastomosis was performed	No
Nishikawa A. 2013 ⁴⁶	38	Ileum	Ileal perforation and massive intestinal haemorrhage	33+5 underwent cesarean section with Right hemicolectomy and terminal ileum resection	Yes

interrogative cells, and the interrogative mass is seen to have hemorrhagic and edematous changes. The endometrial glandular epithelial luminal margin may be mildly serrated and irregular, lined with a single layer of epithelium, with tall columnar cells with cigar-shaped growing nuclei, acidophilic cytoplasm, no cellular secretion, ciliated (tubal epithelium) metaplasia, and other metaplasia such as squamous metaplasia, or significantly dilated glandular lumen with flattened lining epithelium. However, some endoscopic presentations lack specificity, so some physicians choose to perform simultaneous biopsies at endoscopy for suspicious sites. Endoscopic biopsies often obtain tissue that only reflects chronic injury but may lack a basis for a definitive diagnosis of endometriosis lesions, so this may lead to misdiagnosis.⁴⁷ Kim et al⁵⁴ reported a positive rate of colonoscopic biopsies of only 47.0% (8/17), but their study hypothesized that increasing the number of biopsies may help to improve the positive rate of biopsies. The superficial mucosa of endometriosis lesions has more obvious inflammatory manifestations, and in some cases cryptitis, crypt abscesses and other pathological manifestations similar to inflammatory bowel disease can be seen,⁵³ thus having an impact on the interpretation of pathological findings. The colonoscopic presentation and biopsy pathology of endometriosis lesions can be indistinguishable from inflammatory bowel disease, ischemic bowel disease, or even colonic malignancy, which may lead to unnecessary surgical treatment. Studies have reported that immunohistochemistry (CK7, ER, CK20, and CDX2) can help improve the diagnosis in cases of diagnostic difficulties.³¹ The patient underwent 3 colonoscopies, and although the endoscopists were different on all three occasions, the microscopic manifestations all showed raised intestinal mucosal lesions, and the microscopic manifestations all first considered intestinal malignancy, because the lesions invaded the muscular layer but did not reach the mucosal layer, so although the specificity of the endoscopic manifestations was not obvious compared with malignancy, and the pathological results of all 3 biopsies did not suggest endometriosis, they were all diagnosed as low-grade. This is consistent with reports suggesting some difficulties in pathological diagnosis. In addition, we need to pay attention to another thing. Some literatures reported that there was stool bleeding after surgical resection of ovarian endometrial cyst, and colonoscopy suggested that there was a lump blocking the intestinal canal, and finally hysterectomy, double appendectomy, rectal excision and colostomy were performed, but post-operative pathology did show endometriosis with adenocarcinoma.⁵⁵ We know that although the malignant transformation of pelvic endometriosis affects less than 1% of endometriosis women, there is a lack of reliable biomarkers in the process of ovarian atypical endometriosis developing into ovarian cancer,⁵⁶ so it is difficult to diagnose. Therefore, when patients with ovarian endometriosis have intestinal related diseases, it is necessary to consider whether there is a possibility of malignant transformation of ovarian endometriosis.

The treatment of endometriosis aims to reduce and eliminate lesions, alleviate and eliminate pain, improve and promote fertility, and reduce and avoid recurrence.⁵⁷ Currently, drugs available for the treatment of endometriosis include denogestrel, oral contraceptives, GnRH-A and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory analgesics, especially denogestrel because it can effectively control pain without producing hypoestrogenemia. It is now the first-line treatment drug.⁵⁸ However, medications can reduce symptoms but do not completely cure the disease and are often associated with side effects, while progesterone and gonadotropin-releasing hormone analogs can be used for women with intestinal strictures <60% and who want to avoid surgery.⁵⁹ When hormonal therapy fails, surgery is the treatment of choice. Especially when the patient presents with intestinal obstruction or severe endometriosis, the only treatment is surgical excision due to myocyte proliferation and fibrosis of the endometriotic tissue in the intestinal muscular layer.⁷ For the treatment of intestinal endometriosis, total anterior resection is feasible for single infiltrating nodules, approximately 30 mm in size and less than one-third of the intestinal circumference, whereas more extensive infiltrating lesions require formal excision and anastomosis. The most common treatment for endometriosis in the rectosigmoid colon is currently partial resection.⁶⁰ Bowel resection is also considered the recommended treatment for patients with bleeding and suspected malignancy,⁶¹ the goal of surgical treatment is to remove all visible areas of endometriosis lesions and for some authors it should be as radical as possible, just like cancer surgery,⁶² including rectal segmental resection,⁶³ but there are no more scientific studies reporting on the extent of bowel resection and whether the extent of resection is required is the same as for colon. There is no uniformity in the extent of resection for rectal cancer, and we know that inappropriate radical surgery can result in permanent stoma and reduced quality of life, so it is more important to be able to distinguish intestinal endometriosis from intestinal cancer preoperatively, and adequate biopsy specimens should be examined histopathologically to confirm the diagnosis and guide treatment. In contrast, another opinion is that when endometriosis invades the mucosal layer, conservative treatment such as lesion excision (ie, removal of endometriosis nodules in contact with the intestinal plasma membrane without opening the rectal lumen) should be preferred to reduce the associated functional

sequelae.⁶⁴ And in a study of 26 patients with rectosigmoid endometriosis, 42.3% had lymph node involvement and 36.3% had lymphovascular invasion,⁶⁵ while on rapid frozen section examination, endometriosis in the rectum may be mistaken for cancer because glands in the rectal muscularis may be mistaken for cancer infiltration,⁶⁶ which further increases the difficulty of clinical diagnosis and treatment. However, we need to know that the chance of malignant endometriosis is about 0.7% to 1% and it occurs less frequently in the colorectum,⁶⁷ so the choice of surgical approach for this group of patients should be made carefully to avoid avoidable sequelae for the patients.

The clinical symptoms of intestinal endometriosis lack specificity, while the endoscopic performance lacks specificity and the positive pathology rate is low, so it is easy to be misdiagnosed. The case was finally misdiagnosed as intestinal malignant tumor by 3 times of colonoscopy and biopsy, and segmental bowel resection was performed according to malignant tumor. This case reminds clinicians to pay attention to the diagnosis and treatment of intestinal endometriosis, especially to improve the diagnosis before treatment, and reduce the physical trauma and economic burden of patients.

Data Sharing Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author.

Ethical Standards

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient. This paper was approved by Huzhou Maternity & Child Health Care Hospital (number: 2023-J-072), and we were in accordance with the 1975 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments.

Consent for Publication

Patient informed consent has been obtained.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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