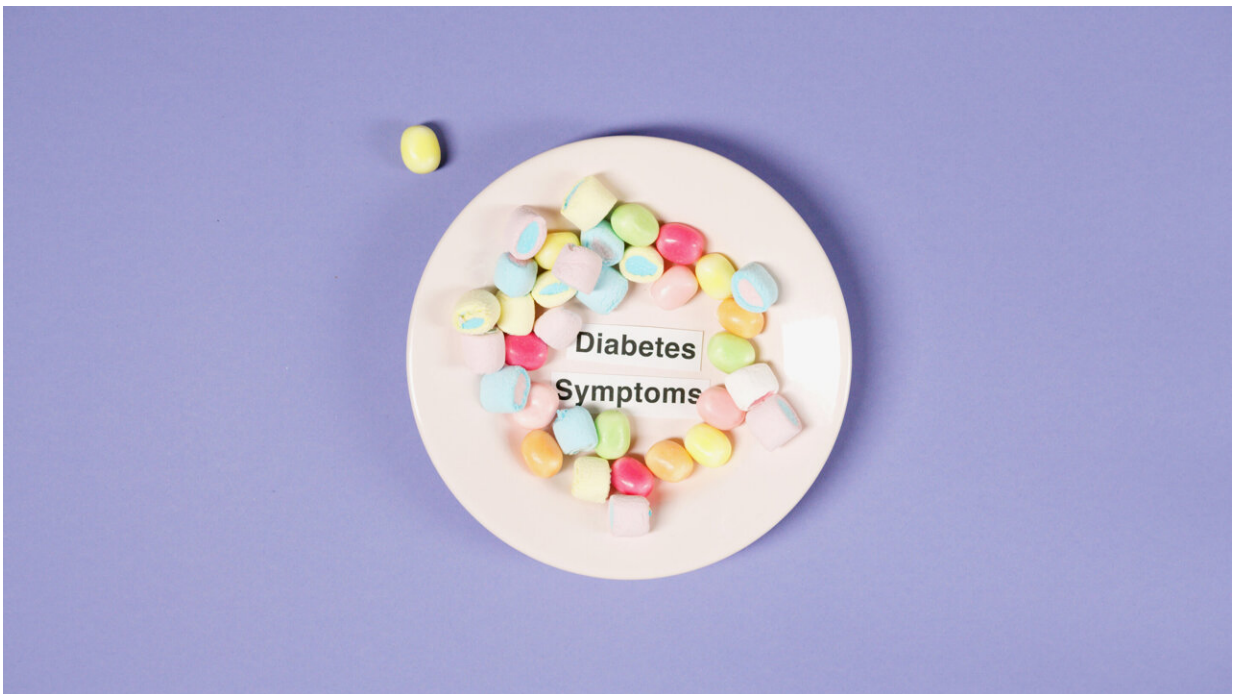


Can diet improve the symptoms of endometriosis? Sadly, there's no clear answer

February 19 2018, by Elisabeth Gasparini



Credit: Artem Podrez from Pexels

There is no cure for endometriosis, a condition affecting one in ten women of childbearing age [that can cause](#) painful and heavy periods, fatigue and pain with sex. Some women with the disease experience pain so severe, [it makes them nauseated](#) and interferes with their life.

Current [treatments](#), such as surgery and contraceptive pills, can be

invasive or cause unpleasant side effects. So, the internet is awash with advice for [alternative treatments](#), including acupuncture and [dietary changes](#). Some [women](#) claim to have [reduced their symptoms](#) by eating "anti-inflammatory" foods, cutting out gluten, dairy and alcohol.

But what is the evidence behind eating or avoiding certain foods, and should women with endometriosis adhere to a specific diet?

The oestrogen logic

Endometriosis is an inflammatory disease in which tissue similar to the lining of the endometrium (womb), grows outside the womb. The stimulus for this tissue growth is the female hormone oestrogen. Inflammation occurs as the immune system's natural response to the tissue growing somewhere where it shouldn't.

It's logical to assume that foods known to influence oestrogen production (such as soy products) or those that have anti-inflammatory properties (like green, leafy vegetables, nuts and [oily fish](#)) may have an effect on endometriosis and its [symptoms](#).

But the research on this is inconclusive. A wide range of nutrients and food substances – including fat, gluten, various vitamins and minerals, antioxidants, caffeine, gut flora and [food](#) toxins – have been studied. And while some studies show a response to dietary changes, others refute it.

The severity of symptoms and response to diet will also vary according to the individual, making it difficult to be prescriptive about dietary management.

Back and forth on dietary fats

Several studies have shown a relationship between certain types of fat and the incidence of endometriosis, as well as the severity of symptoms.

A study conducted in 2010 [analysed whether consumption of dietary](#) fat was associated with incidence of endometriosis. It found total fat intake had no bearing on the disorder, but showed that women with the highest intake of [omega-3 fatty acid](#) consumption were less likely to be diagnosed with endometriosis.

Research shows that omega-3 fatty acids [reduce inflammation](#). The best sources of omega-3 are oily fish such as salmon, mackerel, sardines, trout and herring. There are smaller amounts in plant-based foods such as canola and flaxseed oil, and green vegetables.

The study also showed those women with the highest intake of trans-fats were more likely to be diagnosed with endometriosis. Trans fats occur naturally in animal foods such as butter, milk and meat and they are also found in commercially prepared fried and baked foods. This could explain the stories of women who found [reducing dairy](#) intake, helped their symptoms.

In 2013, a [review of 12 studies](#), including 74,708 women, looked at the relationship between diet and endometriosis. The results in this paper were consistent with the paper in 2010, making the evidence for the protective properties of omega-3 fatty acids more rigorous.

However, [another 2013 review](#) of 11 studies on endometriosis and diet was inconsistent with the above findings. This one showed that women with endometriosis seemed to consume fewer vegetables and omega-3 fatty acids; and more red meat, coffee and trans fats.

But these findings could not be consistently replicated, and the authors concluded: "Further studies are needed to clarify the role of diet on

endometriosis risk and progression."

Then, in 2015, an [analysis of the evidence](#) of diet on the development and progression of endometriosis said something else again. It showed that foods rich in omega-3 fatty acids with anti-inflammatory effects and increased consumption of fruits, vegetables and wholegrains, were found to exert a protective effect on developing endometriosis and possibly regressed the disease.

Gluten

Some women claim their [symptoms improve](#) on a gluten-free diet.

A small study conducted on 217 women with severe endometriosis-related symptoms did find that 75% of the patients reported a [statistically significant improvement](#) in symptoms after 12 months on a gluten-free diet. It should be noted though, that while the findings are statistically significant, the number of participants in this study is very small.

Vitamin D

The relationship between vitamin D (with its anti-inflammatory properties) in the development of endometriosis has also been looked at. One [paper concluded](#) that endometriosis may be influenced by vitamin D intake but that it was difficult to illustrate due to sparse evidence from human studies.

Another [study investigated](#) whether [dairy foods](#) and Vitamin D blood levels were associated with endometriosis. Researchers looked at 1,385 cases of confirmed endometriosis, intake of dairy foods and the nutrients in dairy foods, and predicted Vitamin D status for each

participant. The findings suggested a higher intake of dairy foods and a higher predicted vitamin D status were associated with a lower risk of endometriosis.

It doesn't hurt to eat well

Maintaining a healthy diet is always important and especially so for anyone dealing with a chronic, debilitating condition. There is also no harm in being proactive and attempting dietary changes that may be beneficial for [endometriosis](#).

If the [dietary changes](#) are safe and improve your symptoms, then stick with them. But if the changes are difficult and don't improve your situation, there's no point in persisting.

Including these foods in your diet may help your symptoms:

- Lean red meat and poultry (preferably organic)
- Oily fish such as salmon, mackerel, sardines, trout and herring
- Citrus fruits and berries for vitamin C
- Green leafy vegetables such as broccoli, bok choy, cabbage, kale, brussel sprouts and yellow/orange vegetables such as pumpkin and sweet potato (for a range of vitamins, minerals, anti-oxidants and fibre)
- Nuts and seeds for essential fatty acids
- Non gluten grains such as rice, corn and buckwheat
- Low fat dairy for calcium
- Healthy oils such as extra virgin olive oil, flaxseed oil, safflower
- Foods to support healthy gut flora such as yoghurt, kombucha, kefir and fermented vegetables such as kimchi or sauerkraut.

It may also help to avoid or limit these foods:

- trans and hydrogenated oils (usually hidden in processed foods, snack foods and take aways)
- sugar and sugary foods
- alcohol
- caffeine

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