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Of bacterial infection on the influence of the occurrence and development of endometriosis of Meta analysis

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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Support - No.

Review Stage at time of this submission - Piloting of the study selection process.

Conflicts of interest - None declared.

INPLASY registration number: INPLASY202630030

Amendments - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 9 March 2026 and was last updated on 9 March 2026.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective Other bacteria and human parasite in healthy people and patients with endometriosis distribution characteristics of different.

Condition being studied Microbial flora imbalance can cause inflammation and cancer, endometriosis is a benign but there is a kind of disease, malignant tumor biological behavior microbial flora imbalance is closely related to the occurrence and development of endometriosis.

METHODS

Participant or population Healthy women of childbearing age and patients with endometriosis at different stages.

Intervention Bacterial infection.

Comparator Healthy women of childbearing age.

Study designs to be included Case control study.

Eligibility criteria The research content is endometriosis and bacterial infection, and the research methods are case-control study or cross-sectional study.

Information sources Electronic database.

Main outcome(s) The differences in bacterial distribution patterns, bacterial phyla, species, and genera.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis Score using the NOS scale.

Strategy of data synthesis Carry out data analysis using the RevMan software.

Subgroup analysis Endometriosis is classified into different pressure groups based on different stages, or into different subgroups according to different menstrual phases. When heterogeneity is significant, subgroup analysis is conducted.

Sensitivity analysis After deleting a certain study, the point estimate of the combined effect size falls outside the 95% confidence interval of the total effect size. The combined effect size after deleting a certain study is significantly different from the total combined effect size.

Language restriction No.

Country(ies) involved China.

Keywords Endometriosis, bacterial infection, pathogenesis.

Contributions of each author

Author 1 - Xaoqin Shi.
Email: 2434722655@qq.com
Author 2 - Yin Ma.
Author 3 - Xiaoqiang Shi - Assist in the screening of literature and the evaluation of its quality.