Study design

Participants
Discovery cohort: 235,611 women from UK Biobank
Validation cohort: 1,224 women from Hospital-based cohort (laparoscopically confirmed)

Peripheral biomarkers
- Metabolism
- Inflammation
- Oxidative stress
- Hormone

Exposure
Endometriosis

Dietary flavonoid intake

Follow-up

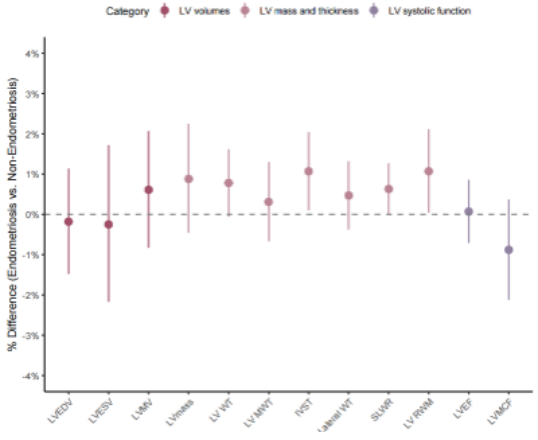
Median: 13.0 years

Incident Cardiovascular disease

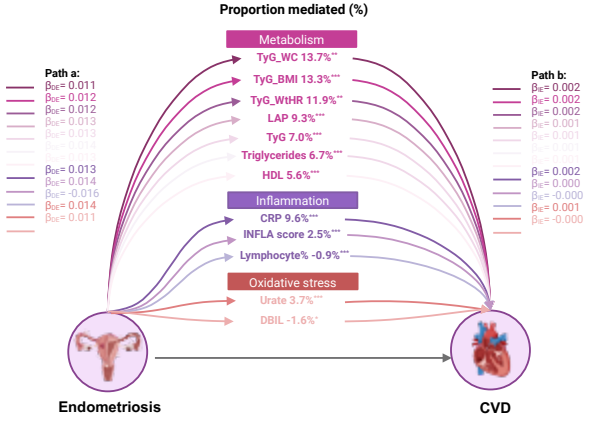
CMR imaging: cardiac structure and function

Main finding

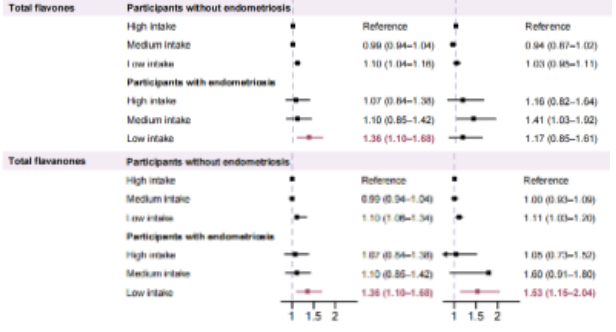
1. Endometriosis and CMR phenotypes



2. Potential mechanisms



3. Flavonoids–endometriosis interplay in CVD risk



Findings

- **Endometriosis** linked to higher CVD risk (+18% overall; +25% CHD).
- **CMR** reveals subtle structural abnormalities (↑ septal thickness, wall motion changes).
- **Pathways**: metabolic, inflammatory, oxidative stress partly mediate risk.
- **Flavonoids**—high flavone/flavanone intake attenuates this associations.