

Promarker[®]Endo
is the blood test for
an **early diagnosis**
of endometriosis

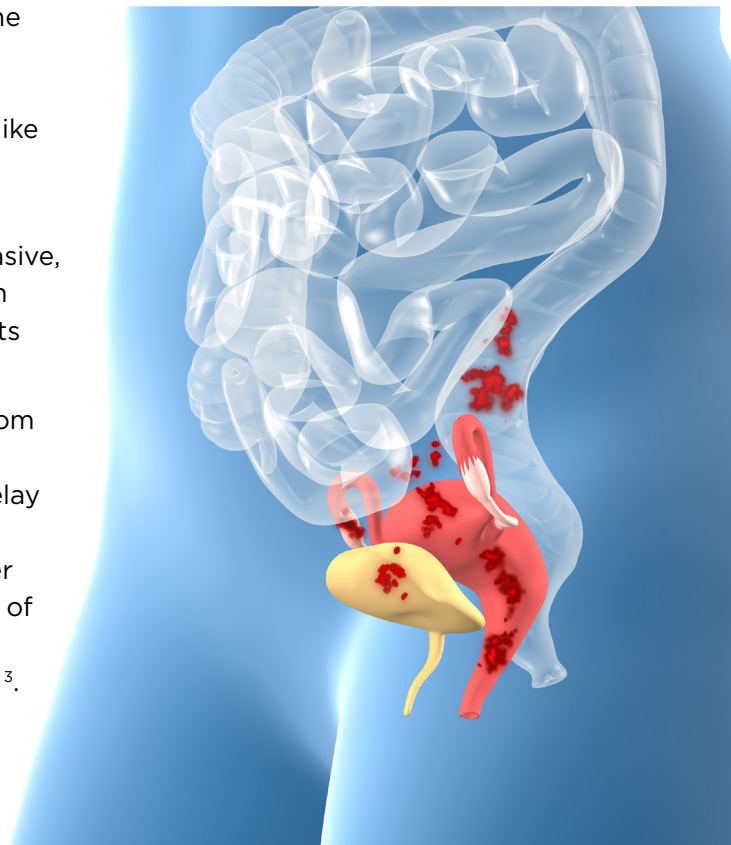
Promarker[®]Endo

First-in-class **blood test** enabling the early and accurate diagnosis of **Endometriosis**

Endometriosis affects approximately one in nine women and girls. It is a chronic, progressive, estrogen-dependent inflammatory disease characterised by the presence of endometrial-like tissue outside the uterine cavity.

The current gold standard for diagnosing endometriosis is laparoscopic surgery. It is invasive, costly and may miss many cases, particularly in early-stage disease where up to 50% of patients may go undetected¹.

Diagnosis is often delayed, typically ranging from four to 11 years after symptom onset, which frequently begins during adolescence². This delay is multifactorial. Key contributors include the reliance on surgery in the absence of biomarker tests, non-specific symptom presentation, lack of awareness of the condition and stigma, and normalisation of symptoms such as pelvic pain³. As a result, many patients endure years of repeated consultations with general practitioners and specialists before receiving a confirmed diagnosis.



Current diagnostic delays in **Endometriosis**

With diagnosis taking on average seven years, the challenges and consequences for patients and the healthcare system are substantial⁴:

- **Delayed management** leads to prolonged patient suffering, adverse psychological impacts and increased risk of co-morbidities
- **Disease progression** can result in further complications including chronic pelvic pain, infertility⁵ and reduced quality in life⁴
- **Diagnostic surgery patient burden** includes time off work for laparoscopic surgery and post-operative recovery, with associated risks of surgical complications
- **Significant economic cost** for the healthcare system, the broader economy and individual patients^{6,7,8}
- **Burden on the healthcare system**, particularly in the public system and in rural or remote areas, forcing many patients to pay out-of-pocket due to the long wait times for specialist and surgical appointments
- **Increased demand on multidisciplinary resources**, involving general practitioners, gynaecologists, surgeons, anaesthetists, pathologist and nursing teams

These challenges highlight the urgent need for an accurate, non-invasive diagnostic tool to facilitate earlier detection and timely intervention.

What is Promarker[®]Endo

PromarkerEndo is an *in vitro* specialty blood test designed to accurately identify endometriosis at all stages. The test can distinguish the general population and symptomatic patients from those with early stages of disease⁹.

Over 1,000 patients have been studied in the development of PromarkerEndo. The test utilises precision mass spectrometry technology to measure blood-based protein biomarkers. Biologically, each of the proteins measured plays a role relevant to disease pathophysiology including coagulation and complement cascades, lipid metabolism, oxidative defence systems, immune regulation, tissue homeostasis, and morphogenesis⁹.

The test integrates a panel of protein biomarker concentrations with clinical data (age and BMI) using a cloud-based algorithm to generate an individualised risk score. Unlike genetic DNA tests that assess acquired risk, PromarkerEndo detects real-time biochemical activity through the measurement of proteins in the blood.

PromarkerEndo has the potential to transform the diagnostic pathway.

The PromarkerEndo blood test can provide clinicians with a new biological tool to assess the likelihood of endometriosis in patients presenting with symptoms. PromarkerEndo can help reduce diagnostic delays, enable earlier intervention and more targeted clinical decision-making.

The test also holds utility in fertility settings.

There is an estimated three-fold increased incidence of endometriosis among otherwise healthy women undergoing fertility treatments⁵. The ability to detect or exclude endometriosis early may help guide clinical decisions around assisted reproductive strategies, improving outcomes for patients struggling with unexplained infertility.

“Early screening with a blood test can support timely diagnosis, inform treatment planning, and assist in determining the need for surgical investigation.”

The path to earlier diagnosis



Blood drawn



Biomarkers analysed



Promarker[®]Endo hub calculates risk



Results delivered

Targeting national release CY2025.

Contact us for more information at PromarkerEndo@proteomics.com.au

DISCLAIMER: The test described is under development and not yet clinically or commercially available.


Powered by Proteomics International

Proteomics International Laboratories Ltd (ASX:PIQ) is a medical technology company operating at the forefront of precision diagnostics. The Company specialises in the area of proteomics – the industrial scale study of the structure and function of proteins. Proteomics International’s mission is to improve the quality of lives by the creation and application of innovative tools that enable the improved treatment of disease.





Scan the QR code to learn more about how Promarker® Endo and be alerted to test updates.

Promarker® Endo

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¹ Fernando S., et al. (2013). Reliability of visual diagnosis of endometriosis. *Journal of minimally invasive gynecology*, 20(6), 783–789. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmig.2013.04.017>

² Agarwal, S. K., et al. (2019). Clinical diagnosis of endometriosis: a call to action. *American journal of obstetrics and gynecology*, 220(4), 354.e1–354.e12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2018.12.039>

³ Zondervan, K. T., Becker, C. M., & Missmer, S. A. (2020). Endometriosis. *The New England journal of medicine*, 382(13), 1244–1256. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMr1810764>

⁴ Ellis, K., Munro, D., & Clarke, J. (2022). Endometriosis Is Undervalued: A Call to Action. *Frontiers in global women’s health*, 3, 902371. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fgwh.2022.902371>

⁵ Moss, K. M., et al. (2021). Delayed diagnosis of endometriosis disadvantages women in ART: a retrospective population linked data study. *Human reproduction (Oxford, England)*, 36(12), 3074–3082. <https://doi.org/10.1093/humrep/deab216>

⁶ Armour, M., et al. (2019). The cost of illness and economic burden of endometriosis and chronic pelvic pain in Australia: A national online survey. *PloS one*, 14(10), e0223316. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0223316>

⁷ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2023). Endometriosis in Australia 2023. Retrieved from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/chronic-disease/endometriosis-in-australia-2023>

⁸ Ernst & Young. (2019) The cost of endometriosis in Australia: A report for EndoActive’. Retrieved from <https://endoactive.org.au/wp-content/uploads/29May2019-FINAL-The-Cost-of-Endometriosis-in-Australia-EY-EndoActive-Report.pdf>

⁹ Schoeman, E. M., et al. (2025). Identification of plasma protein biomarkers for endometriosis and the development of statistical models for disease diagnosis. *Human reproduction (Oxford, England)*, 40(2), 270–279. <https://doi.org/10.1093/humrep/deae278>