

Review Article on Perceptions about Menopause

^[1] Uzma eram

Assistant professor in the Department of Community Medicine, J.N.M.C.H, A.M.U., Aligarh

Abstract- Most of the women pass through menopause as a normal physiological manifestation of the aging process and they do not seek any medical intervention. Hormone replacement therapy (HRT) has been used for the treatment of menopausal symptoms for over 50 years. Hot flushes and night sweats are the only symptoms universally reported to respond to oestrogen replacement almost immediately. Socio cultural factors can affect women's attitude of menopausal symptoms. These symptoms are less common in societies where menopause is viewed as positive rather than negative event. Attitudes, perception and expectations are part of the psychosocial phenomenon surrounding menopause. The aim of this study was to review the literature on perceptions and knowledge about menopause.

Key words: perception, knowledge, menopause.

I. INTRODUCTION

The word menopause literally means the "end of monthly cycles". It is not possible to predict the severity and duration of these symptoms. Most of the women pass through menopause as a normal physiological manifestation of the aging process and they do not seek any medical intervention. Hormone replacement therapy (HRT) has been used for the treatment of menopausal symptoms for over 50 years. Hot flushes and night sweats are the only symptoms universally reported to respond to oestrogen replacement almost immediately⁽¹⁾. Socio cultural factors can affect women's attitude of menopausal symptoms. Attitudes, perception and expectations are part of the psychosocial phenomenon surrounding menopause.

The aim of this study was to review the literature on perceptions and knowledge about menopause.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A descriptive cross-sectional study of Nigerian women in Benin City⁽²⁾, reported that (66.8%) women have heard of the word menopause and correctly described it as permanent cessation of menstrual bleeding. Menopause was considered a normal event by 97.4% of the women while 2.6% believed it was a disease condition. Majority of the women (77.6%) adjusted very well to the events of menopause. Three hundred and forty-six women (64.9%) were no longer sexually active at menopause and up to the study period. 34.1% were still sexually active, while five (0.9%) did not say if they were still engaged in sexual activity. Joint pains (53.8%), hot flushes (51%) and night sweats (42%) were the most common symptoms believed to be related to menopause. The most commonly reported advantage of menopause was freedom from monthly

bleeding (50.7%). Some women reported that with menopause they felt they were complete women (2.4%). Eighteen (3.4%) women said with the advent of menopause, they no longer bear fears of getting pregnant. Only (7.3%) of the women, all of whom had post secondary school level of education were aware of HRT. None of the women studied were on/ever had HRT. In another study⁽³⁾, 41.2% of the 96 females under study who indicated that they were aware of the symptoms of menopause reported irregular menstruation/no period as a symptom of menopause, 14 (14.6%) perceived stomach pain as one of the symptoms, while 12 (12.5%) reported joint and body pain as a symptom of menopause and 6 (6.3%) viewed big stomach as a symptom of menopause among others. One hundred and twenty four (59.6%) opined that their awareness of menopause has helped them to cope better. Many of the females mentioned that they had heard about menopause from husbands, mothers and elderly female relatives. Regarding whether participants had heard about menopause, one had this to say; "All women must become like men later in life. In old age women and men are the same. My mother told my sister and my elder sister told me that our time is just for a while. She made us to marry very early because of our limited time." In a study in Iraq⁽⁴⁾, 71.2% of menopausal women stated that their lives altered after cessation of menstruation and perceiving menopause in a negative way in 53%. 13.6% of women were aware about HRT. 34.6% of menopausal women in this study mentioned that sexual desire decreased. 51.8%, 16.0% of menopausal women complaining from vaginal dryness and dyspareunia respectively. Among menopausal women tiredness was the most common complaint was followed by hot flushes and night sweats. A study in Maharashtra⁽⁵⁾ reported that few of the females under study expressed the feeling of emptiness (vacuum). Complete cessation of menstrual

cycle brought a feeling of lack of something, (kamarta aali) or had a feeling of emptiness (pokli nirman zali). They believed that monthly menstrual bleeding would clean their body of 'dirty blood'. As this process was discontinued at menopause they believed that they have grown physically weak, lost interest and enthusiasm. They felt that their importance had decreased (kamipana yeto), (mahatva kami hote) and that they were of no use (nikami janevate). This was an indirect remark about the reduced sexuality and attractiveness. Thus they associated menopause with loss of femininity (stritvaver parinam hoto). Decreased physical capacity, loss of interest from social life, loss of sexual interests, loss of stamina, feeling of being old, feeling depressed was associated with menopause. Many of the working respondents felt that femininity was associated more with their ability to do feminine role of caring and being responsible in family matters. Reduced beauty due to skin changes and obesity was considered as a part of menopause or getting old. Another cross sectional study (6) included women from Jharsuguda district, Western Odisha. Most of the respondents considered menopause to be harmful as it has negative impact on their physical and psychological health. Whereas it was happily accepted by 20% of women as they getting freedom from menstruation. The study reveals varying nature of menopausal symptoms. Some of the vasomotor symptoms like hot flashes, vaginal dryness, rapid heartbeat, feeling suffocation and numbness of fingers found highest in postmenopausal women. Excessive bleeding, headache, joint pain, sleep disturbance and weight gain were significantly higher in perimenopausal women. Another study in Maharashtra (7) reported that the prevalence of menopausal problems among menopausal women reveals that majority of menopausal women experienced joint and muscular discomfort (86%) and physical and mental exhaustion (81%). More than half of the study samples experienced heart discomfort (68%), irritability (66%), depressive mood (61%) and hot flushes and profuse sweating (58%). sleep problems were experienced by 43% study samples. Whereas more than one third of samples had dryness of vagina (35%) and sexual problems (31%). Only (25%) menopausal women had bladder problems and (18%) had anxiety. Prevalence of dryness of vagina and sexual problems was (35%) and (31%) respectively. In this study, (89.53%) took calcium, (34.88%) used Ayurvedic pain relief oil and (32.56%) did self-administration of pain killers. In this study (87.93%) used fan and maintained ventilation, (60.34%) wore light and loose cotton clothes, (60.34%) took a cold drink and (58.62%) avoided spicy food, fatty food, hot drinks nicotine and smoking to prevent hot flushes and profuse sweating.

III. CONCLUSION

Health care providers should be encouraged to educate women about menopause, its symptoms, consequences and treatment options. There should be menopause clinics in the health centres. Management of menopause with the HRT is not always possible in poor developing countries. So the quality of women should be improved through behavioural change communication (BCC).

REFERENCES

1. Campbell S, Whitehead MI. Oestrogen therapy and the menopausal syndrome. *Clin Obstet Gynaecol* ;1977;4:31-47.
2. Adedapo B. Ande, Oruerakpo P. Omu, Oluyinka O. Ande, et al. Features and perceptions of menopausal women in Benin City, Nigeria. *Annals of African Medicine* Vol. 10, No. 4; 2011.
3. Ibraheem O.M, Oyewole O.E and Olaseha I.O. Experiences and Perceptions of Menopause among women in Ibadan South East Local Government area, Nigeria. *Afr. J. Biomed. Res.* Vol.18(May,2015);81-94
4. Gazang Najmaddin Mustafa, Jwan Muhamad Sabir. Perception and Experience Regarding Menopause among Menopausal Women Attending Teaching Hospitals in Erbil City. *Global Journal of Health Science* Vol. 4, No. 3; 2012
5. Aarti Kaulagekar. Menopause and Femininity: Qualitative Enquiry into Menopause of Urban Women from Pune, Maharashtra. *Anthropologist*,12(1): 23- 26 (2010).
6. Monika S. A Study on Age at Menopause, Menopausal Symptoms and Problems among Urban Women from Western Odisha, India. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, Volume 6, Issue 3, March 2016.
7. Lt Col Geetha R, Lt Col Laxmi Priya Parida. Prevalence of Menopausal Problems and the Strategies Adopted by Women to Prevent Them. *International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)*. Volume 4 Issue 4, April 2015.