

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.802.006>

A Study on Menstruation and Personal Hygiene among Adolescent Girls

Deepa Amgoth* and R. Geetha Reddy

Department of Home Science Extension and Communication Management, Hyderabad,
Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Telangana, India

*Corresponding author

ABSTRACT

Keywords

Adolescence,
Menstruation,
Menarche, periods,
Taboos, Ex post
facto, Hygiene
practices, Pads

Article Info

Accepted:

04 January 2018

Available Online:

10 February 2019

Adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adult life during which pubertal development and sexual maturation take place, thus making physiological development a challenge adolescents have to face. There is a substantial lacuna in the knowledge towards menstruation among adolescent girls; hence, an attempt was made to study on Menstruation and Personal hygiene among Adolescent girls. Ex post facto research design was used for the study. The locale of the study was Midjil of Mahabubnagar district in Telangana State. Sample size of 30 adolescent school going girls of age group 12 to 16 years were purposively selected. Structured questionnaire was used to examine the existing knowledge and hygiene practices regarding menstruation. Frequencies and percentages were used to analyse the collected data. Results revealed that prior information about menarche before its attainment was not available to 53% of the adolescent girls in the present study. About 30% of the respondents use sanitary pads during their periods. Majority (77%) of the adolescent girls did not change their pads or cloths more than two times during menstruation and, hence indicated low hygiene practice during menstruation.

Introduction

Adolescence is regarded, as a unique phase of human development. It is a transitional phase of growth and development between childhood and adulthood. In India, limited access to products of sanitary hygiene and lack of safe sanitary facilities could increase the likelihood of resorting to unhygienic practices to manage menstruation.

All myths and taboos such as not taking bath, avoiding hot and cold foods, avoiding exercise, have no scientific support, and need to be eliminated to release menstruation

anxiety among girls. An adolescent girl should be made aware of the phenomenon of menstruation before menarche, so as to enable her to accept it as a normal developmental process and manage it appropriately.

Menstrual hygiene and management can be essential in ensuring that your everyday life is not interrupted by menstruation. It ensures that you can continue with your daily routine such as going to school, going to work or doing household chores. In this sense, maintaining proper menstrual hygiene is important for your wellbeing and development.

Hema *et al.*, (2017) studied about menstrual hygiene and related personal hygiene practices among adolescent girls in rural Puducherry. A community based descriptive cross sectional study was conducted by using semi-structured questionnaire on 528 adolescent girls by complete enumeration. The results were Majority (89.2%) of the adolescent girls was using sanitary pads. 65.3% girls changed their soaked absorbent 2-5 times in a day and unhygienic practices were noticed.

Vyas *et al.*, (2017) investigated a study of nutritional status and personal hygiene among adolescent girls of rural Bikaner. The size of this study was 489 and the research design was community based cross-sectional study. The results of this study were anaemia was common problem among adolescent girls in rural area. The personal hygiene was good among adolescent girls.

Kartik *et al.*, (2016) investigated about knowledge and practices regarding menstrual hygiene among urban adolescent girls in Bangalore, India. An epidemiologic study was undertaken using cross-sectional study method among 550 school- going adolescent girls aged 13-16 years. Data was collected using a pre-tested questionnaire. Overall, 69% of adolescent girls were using sanitary napkins as menstrual absorbent. There is a need to equip the adolescent girls with knowledge regarding safe, hygienic practices to enable them to lead a healthy reproductive life.

Van Eijk *et al.*, (2016) investigated on menstrual hygiene management among adolescent girls in India: a systematic review and meta-analysis. The population of this study was 138 adolescent girls; the conclusion of this study was Strengthening of MHM programmes in India are needed. Education on awareness, access to hygienic absorbents and disposal of MHM items need to be addressed.

To study the Profile characteristics of rural adolescent girls.

To study the existing knowledge about menstruation among adolescent girls.

To study the menstrual health practices among adolescent girls.

Materials and Methods

Based upon the nature of the research problem and objectives of the present study, Ex post facto research design was opted for the study. The locale of the study was Midjil of Mahabubnagar district in Telangana State.

The samples were selected was purposely selected for the present study. Nearby Government school was purposively selected because of the availability and easy accessibility of the respondents. In this study, samples comprising of 30 adolescent girls were selected for the study, under the age group of 12-16 years.

Structured questionnaire schedule was designed by the investigator for the study which includes general profile of the adolescents about menstruation. The questionnaire has two areas which consist of existing knowledge and health practices about menstruation. Frequencies and percentages were used to analyse the collected data.

Results and Discussion

General profile of the respondents

Majority 57% of the adolescent girls are of age 14 years. The nuclear families of the respondents are of 87%. About 93% of the respondents comprise of low income. The caste BC and ST categories are of 47% each of the respondents (Table 1).

Table.1 General profile of the respondents

S.No.	Variables	Respondents (N=30)	
		N	%
1.	Age		
	12-13 years	6	20
	14 years	17	57
	15-16 years	7	23
2.	Type of family		
	Nuclear	26	87
	Joint	4	13
3.	Income levels		
	Low(Below 60,000)	28	93
	Medium(60,000-1,00,000)	1	3
	High(Above 1,00,000)	1	4
4.	Caste		
	BC	14	47
	SC	2	6
	ST	14	47

Table.2 Existing knowledge about menstruation among adolescent girls

S.No.	Variables	Respondents (N=30)	
		N	%
1.	Knowledge of organ from where bleeding occurs		
	Uterus	13	43
	Kidney	2	7
	Bladder	0	0
	Stomach	0	0
	Do not know	15	50
2.	Menstrual blood contains dangerous substances		
	Yes	12	40
	No	18	60
3.	Pregnant women menstruate		
	Yes	12	40
	No	18	60
4.	Received any information prior menarche		
	Yes	14	47
	No	16	53
5.	Source of information (before menarche)		
	Mother	22	73
	Sister	3	10
	Friends and relatives	4	13
	Teachers	1	4

Table.3 Menstrual health practices among adolescent girls

S. No.	Variables	Respondents (N=30)	
		N	%
1.	Age at menarche		
	<12 years	12	40
	12-14 years	16	53
	>14 years	2	7
2.	Menstrual cycle		
	Regular	25	83
	Irregular	5	17
3.	Duration of menstrual flow in days		
	<2	4	13
	2-7	24	80
	>7	2	7
4.	Amount of menstruation		
	Scanty	4	13
	Normal	22	74
	Excess	4	13
5.	Passage of clots		
	Yes	4	13
	No	26	87
6.	Experience at Menarche		
	Confusing	9	30
	Expectant	14	47
	Frightened	7	23
7.	Type of absorbent used during menstruation		
	Pads	21	70
	Fresh cloth	9	30
	Reusable cloth	-	-
8.	Number of times absorbent changed (per day)		
	<2 times	23	77
	2-5 times	6	20
	>5 times	1	3
9.	Daily bath		
	Yes	28	93
	No	2	7
10.	Disposal of used menstrual absorbent		
	Dust bin	7	23
	Wash and reuse	-	-
	Burn/ bury	18	60
	Flush in toilet	5	17

11.	Cleaning of genital area (per day)		
	<3 times	7	23
	>3 times	5	17
	During bath	4	13
	During micturition	14	47
12.	Agent used for cleaning purpose		
	Only water	3	10
	Soap and water	26	87
	Dettol	1	3
	Others	-	-
13.	Sharing of information about your menstrual health		
	Mother	15	50
	Sister	4	13
	Friend	10	34
	Teacher	1	3
	Other	-	-
14.	In a normal month days missed during period		
	I don't miss	22	73
	<2	6	20
	2-4	2	7
	>4	-	-

Existing knowledge about menstruation among adolescent girls

About 50% of the respondents do not have Knowledge about the organ from where bleeding occurs. Majority 73% of the respondents received information about menarche from their mothers (Table 2).

Menstrual health practices among adolescent girls

About 43% of the adolescent girls received menarche by the age of 12 years. Majority 83% of the adolescent girls have regular menstrual cycle. About 74% of the girls have normal flow of menstruation which shows that the respondents are healthy (Table 3).

Majority 77% of the adolescent girls change their absorbent material just less than 2 times a day. About 30% of the girls use cloth as

menstrual absorbent material which shows poor practices in menstrual health.

Majority 60% of the respondents burn/bury the used menstrual absorbent which shows that the rural areas still believe in superstitions.

In conclusion, the main problem areas identified in this study were poor knowledge of menstruation, and hygiene practice in few areas. This study has highlighted the need of adolescent girls to have accurate and adequate knowledge about menstruation and its appropriate hygiene management. Formal as well as informal channels of communication such as mothers, sisters and friends need to be emphasized for the delivery of such knowledge.

Schools should be another entry point for improving menstrual health by integrating

menstrual hygiene into curriculum. Menstrual health is an important part of life cycle approach to women's health, so loud and clear messages and services on this issue must reach adolescent girls.

Education has been the key stone in propagating menstrual hygiene practices. Although there is repeated sensitization and reinforcement of all these components among adolescent school girls, certain components are not being practiced. Strategies such as access to water, sanitation, hygiene of external genitalia and access to covered toilets are still deficient and it plays a major role to adopt safe practices.

References

- Eijk, A.M.V., Sivakami, M., Thakkar, M.B., Bauman, A., Laserson, K.F., Coates, S. and Howard, P.A.P. 2016. Menstrual hygiene management among adolescent girls in India: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMJ Open*.
- Hema, P.S., Nandi, P., Seetharaman N., Ramya M. R., Nishanthini N and Lokeshmaran A. 2017. A study of menstrual hygiene and related personal hygiene practices among adolescent girls in rural Puducherry. *International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health*. 4(7): 2348-2355.
- <http://vikaspedia.in/health/women-health/adolescent-health-1/menstrual-hygiene-management>
- <https://sswm.info/humanitarian-crisis/rural-settings/hygiene-promotion-community-mobilisation/hygiene-promotion/menstrual-hygiene-management>
- <https://www.google.co.in/search?q=issue+of+menstruation+in+present+era&oq=issue+of+menstruation+in+present+era&aqs=chrome..69i57.16084j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>
- <https://www.indiafellow.org/blog/2017/07/menstruation-practices-beliefs-myths-taboo/>
- Kendre, V.V and Ghattegi, C, H. 2013. A study on menstruation and personal hygiene among adolescent girls of government medical college, Solapur. *National Journal of Community Medicine*. 4(2): 272-276.
- Questionnaire to assess Girls' Menstrual Hygiene Practices in East Africa. Questionnaire, version 11; 31st May, 2013.
- Shoor, P. (2017). A study of knowledge, attitude, and practices of menstrual health among adolescent school girls in urban field practice area of medical college, Tumkur. <http://www.ijournalhs.org/text.asp?2017/10/3/249/213999>.

How to cite this article:

Deepa Amgoth and Geetha Reddy, R. 2019. A Study on Menstruation and Personal Hygiene among Adolescent Girls. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci*. 8(02): 29-34.
doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.802.006>