

Menstrual Health:
Making the Case
for
Educational Interventions

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Shame,
Silence and
Secrecy





Artist: Satbir Kaur.
Courtesy of Binti International



constructs menstruation as a failing, a shortcoming or a handicap.





## #WEAREDONE whis peting

There are over 5,000 terms for period.







"The Hair Clip Study" (Roberts et al. 2002)

Women associated with the tampon were rated as less competent and less likeable than women associated with the hairclip





IMPACTS

- Psychological health
- Decision making
   [Johhston-Robledo et al. 2007)



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shapes perceptions

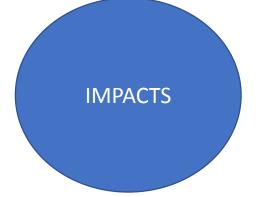
Lower social status

[Johnston-Robledo & Chrisler 2011]

- Irritable
- Impure

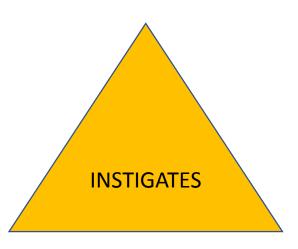
[Forbest et al. 2003]





- Psychological health
- Decision making

[Johhston-Robledo et al. 2007)



- Self –Consciousness
- [Oxley 1998]
- Self-Monitoring

[Laws 1990; Young 2005]

SHAPES

Lower social status

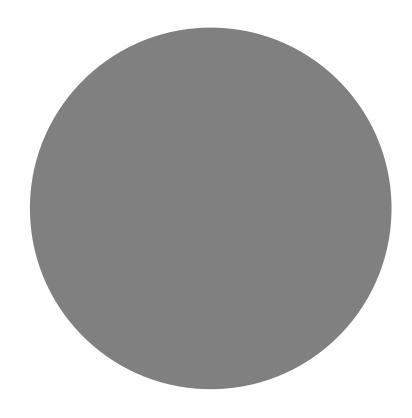
[Johnston-Robledo & Chrisler 2011]

- Irritable
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"Girls learn that they must keep menstruation clean and invisible, and they are set out on a long and demanding path of 'housekeeping' their bodies for their own comfort and the sensibilities of others."

(Diorio and Munro 2010, 358)



"Girls across LMIC (Low and Middle Income Countries) have limited knowledge and understanding about menstruation prior to reaching menarche" (Chandra-Mouli and Patel 2017)

In Northeast
Ethiopia, 49% of premenarchial girls
lacked any menstrual
knowledge.
(Tegegene et al
2014)

In slums & villages in 3 Indian states, "41 % of girls had no information (Mahon & Fernandes 2010)

In rural Kenya, it is common for girls

to learn of menstruation only at menarche
(Mason et al., 2013)

#### Girls' Misconceptions about Menstruation

97.5% of West Bengalese girls did not know the source of menstrual bleeding (Dasgupta & Sarkar 2008)

In a study in Nepal, 82% of girls regarded menstruation as 'a curse'; 6% understood menstruation as a physiological process (Adhikari et al. 2007)

In Maharashtra, India, all girls were aware of menstruation but 72% thought menstrual fluid was impure (Nemade, Anjenaya, & Gujar 2009)

In a study of a semi-nomadic tribe in Jammu & Kashmir, girls thought menstruation's purpose was the removal of 'bad blood' (Dhingra et al. 2009)

In a study in India, 39% of urban and 56% of rural girls regarded menstruation as a disease. (Dube & Sharma 2012)

#### What Do Girls THINK about their Menstruation?

In a study of in Kenya girls, expressed fear, shame, distraction and confusion associated with menstruation.

WHY? They fear stigma and embarrassment and see menstruation as the advent of their sexual status.

(McMahon et al. 2011)

In the US, girls have largely negative feelings about menstruation.

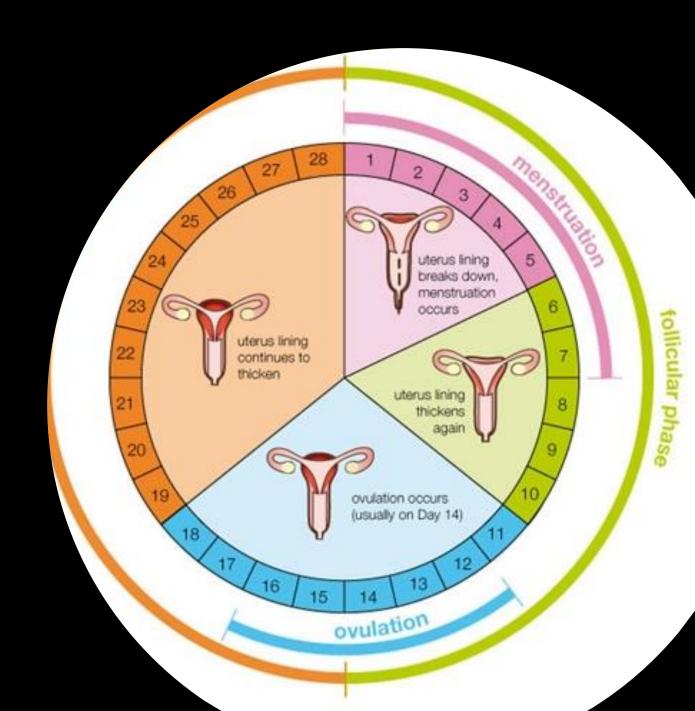
WHY? They see it as a marker of maturity and a source of embarrassment.

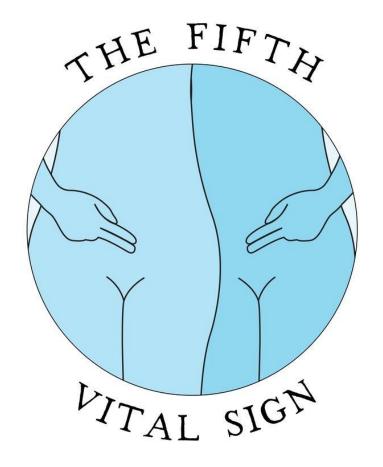
(Stubbs 2008)

'Men Take the Lead' Event Bangalore, India organized by Urmila Chanam. Menstrual Hygiene Day 2017.



Menstrual Literacy: Read Your Cycle





"Practitioners [are urged] to use menstruation in girls and adolescents as a vital sign."

(American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 2015; 2017; endorsed by The American Academy of Pediatrics).

#### Menstrual Literacy

## Embodied Agency

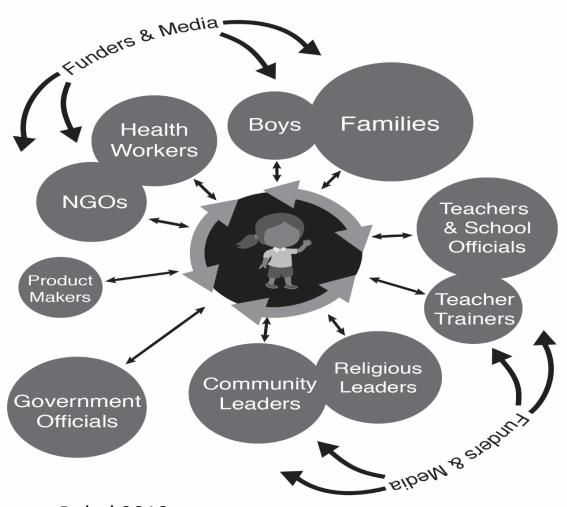
### Early Menstrual Experiences:

gateways to lifetimes of dis/engagement with one's body





#### Challenging Menstrual Stigma through a 360° Approach



Creative, body-positive culturally- sensitive, high quality and **ONGOING** menstrual CYCLE education... not only for girls but for everyone in girls' lives.

**Bobel 2018** 



Not *only* girls and women menstruate

#### LANGUAGE MATTERS!

Menstrual Products/Menstrual Materials

Menstruation/ Menstrual Cycle/ Menstrual Period

Vagina Vulva

Menstrual Fluid/ Menses/ Menstrual Flow

Menstruators/
People with Periods

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How can we supportively contextualize menstrual health?

# Always put menstruators at the center