# EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE REGARDING PHYSICAL PROBLEMS OF MENSTRUATION AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$ 

Mrs. K. Maheswari

## A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE TAMILNADU DR.M.G.R MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI, IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE

REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE OF MASTER OF

**SCIENCE IN NURSING** 

**MARCH -2011** 

## EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE REGARDING PHYSICAL PROBLEMS OF MENSTRUATION AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS

Approved by the dissertation committee on:	
Research Guide :	
Nurse Guide :	Prof. S. Ani Grace Kalaimathi M. Sc (N)., PGDNA., DQA., PhD. Principal MIOT College of Nursing Chennai -116
Medical Guide :	Prof. S. Ani Grace Kalaimathi M. Sc (N)., PGDNA., DQA., PhD. Principal MIOT College of Nursing Chennai-116
•	Dr .V. Kavitha Medical Officer Govt. Peripheral Hospital Tondiarpet. Chennai-81

# A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE TAMILNADU DR.M.G.R MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI, IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE OF MASTER OF

**MARCH -2011** 

**SCIENCE IN NURSING** 

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I thank God Almighty who granted grace and physical strength and helped me to complete my dissertation.

I extend my thanks to Managing Trustee of MIOT Educational Institutions for providing me an opportunity to do Post graduate in Nursing.

I owe my wholehearted and sincere thanks to Prof .S. Ani Grace Kalaimathi M.Sc(N).,PGDNA.,DQA.,PhD. Principal, Research, Nursing Guide and HOD of Child Health Nursing Department, MIOT College of Nursing for her valuable guidance, innovative suggestions, constant motivation and extreme patience which enabled me to complete the dissertation successfully.

I extend my thanks to Dr. V. Kavitha Medical Officer, Peripheral Hospital, Tondiarpet, and Chennai-81 for her valuable suggestions and encouraging guidance for this study.

I am highly indebted to Prof.Mrs.Jayasri M.Sc(N).,M.Phil.,PhD Vice Principal, MIOT College of Nursing for her valuable suggestions, timely, constant guidance, motivation and willingness to help at all the time.

I am grateful to Dr. Antony Amalraj, M.Sc, PhD., Biostatistician for his help in statistical analysis.

My heartfelt gratitude to Mrs.Anuratha, Mrs. Vijayakumari and Ms.Shyamala Shree Lecturers in MIOT College of Nursing for her guidance and support throughout the study.

My heartfelt gratitude to Mrs. Kavitha MS.c (N), Lecturer, Co-ordinator, MIOT College of Nursing for her guidance and support throughout the study

I thank our Librarian Mrs. Bhuvaneshwari M.Lis for her constant help in reviewing the literature during the course of my work.

I take great pleasure in expressing my cordial appreciation and thanks to all the school adolescent girls who participated in the study for their interest and co-operation.

I would fail my duty if I forget to thank my loved ones behind the scene. I am grateful to my husband Mr.Chandra Mohan for his constant support to me in all the stages of my work whose constant encouragement and motivation enabled me to complete this study.

With my deep gratitude, I acknowledge my friends and classmates for their concern and contribution.

I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who have contributed directly or indirectly for the successful completion of this dissertation.

#### **ABSTRACT**

A quasi experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge, attitude and practice regarding physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls at selected government high schools in Chennai.

The conceptual framework was developed on the basis of system mode. The study variable was Adolescents Girls with Physical Problems of Menstruation. An experimental research with quantitative approach was used. Research design quasi experimental non equivalent control group design was used to achieve the objectives of the study. The present study was conducted at two different Girls High Schools in Chennai, with a sample size of 100 adolescent girls (50 students in experimental group and 50 students in control group).

They were selected through non-probability convenient sampling technique. The investigator used a demographical variable proforma, structured questionnaire for knowledge, rating scale for attitude and checklist for practice on physical problems of menstruation to collect the data.

After the Pre test, the structured teaching programme on physical problems of menstruation was administered to the adolescent girls and the post test was done on 7<sup>th</sup> day. The data were tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The demographic characteristics revealed that most of the adolescent's girls were 14 years of age. It was noted that the majority of the adolescent's girls had 60% inadequate knowledge, 58% had moderate attitude and none of them had high practice in pre test. Whereas in the post test the majority of the adolescent girls gained 76% adequate knowledge, 4% had high attitude and 10% had good practice. It was also noted that there was a significant improvement in the post test mean score of knowledge, attitude and practice which were highly significant at

P < 0.000***.This indicates	the effectiveness	of structured	teaching	program	on ]	physical
problems of menstruation.						
	TABLE OF C	CONTENTS				

Chapter	Contents	Page No
I	INTRODUCTION	1-8
	Need for the study	
	Statement of the problem	
	Objectives of the study	
	Operational Definitions	
	Hypothesis	
	Assumptions	
	Delimitations	
	Projected outcome	
II	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
	Review related to menstruation knowledge,	9-16
	attitude and practice.	
	Review related to physical problems	
	of menstruation.	
	Conceptual Framework	
III	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	17-23
	Research Approach	
	Research Design	
	Research Setting	
	Population	
	Sample	
	Sampling Technique	
	Inclusion Criteria	

Chapter	Contents	Page No
	Exclusion criteria	
	Blue print of tool	
	Description of tool	
	Validity and Reliability	
	Pilot study	
	Data collection procedure	
	Human Rights Protection	
IV	DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	24-50
V	DISCUSSION	51-54
VI	SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, LIMITATION,	55-61
	IMPLICATION, RECOMMENDATION	
	REFERENCES	62-64
	APPENDICES	xi-xxxxx

#### LIST OF TABLES

S.NO.	TABLES	PAGE NO.
1.	Distribution of samples according to the Demographic variables among Experimental and Control groups.	25-26
2.	Mean and standard deviation of knowledge for Experimental and Control groups in pre test and post test.	31
3.	Mean and standard deviation of attitude for Experimental and Control groups in pre test and post test.	32
4.	Mean and standard deviation of practice for Experimental and Control groups in pre test and post test.	33
5.	Effectiveness of knowledge for Experimental and Control groups.	34
6.	Effectiveness of Attitude for Experimental and Control	35
7.	groups. Effectiveness of Practice for Experimental and Control groups.	36
8.	Correlation Coefficient between Knowledge, Attitude and	37
9.	Practice for Experimental group.  Correlation Coefficient between Knowledge, Attitude and Practice for Control group.	38
10.	Association between the levels of knowledge and Demographic variables in post test for Experimental group.	39-40
11.	Association between the levels of Attitude and Demographic variables in post test for Experimental group.	41-42
12.	Association between the levels of practice and Demographic variables in post test for Experimental group.	43-44
13.	Association between the levels of knowledge and Demographic Variables in post test for Control group.	45-46
14.	Association between the levels of Attitude and Demographic variables in post test for Control group.	47-48
15.	Association between the levels of Practice and Demographic variables in post test for Control group.	49-50

#### LIST OF FIGURES

S.NO	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1.	Percentage distribution of level of knowledge for experimental group in pre test.	26
2.	Percentage distribution of level of knowledge for experimental group in post test.	27
3.	Percentage distribution of level of attitude for experimental and control groups in pre and post tests.	28
4.	Percentage distribution of level of practice for experimental and control groups in pre and post tests.	29

#### LIST OF APPENDICES

S.NO	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A.	Letter seeking permission to conduct the study.	xi
B.	Research participant's consent form.	xii
C.	Data collection tools.	xiii-xxvii
	English	
	Tamil	
D.	Lesson plan.	xxvi - xxxiii
	English	
	Tamil	
E.	Module	xxxix - xxxxx
	Flash Card	

#### CHAPTER -I

#### INTRODUCTION

"The person who says it cannot be done should not interrupt the person doing it."

Chinese Proverb.

Green .R. Dalton (2001) stated that Adolescence is a distinct and dynamic phase of development in the life of an individual. It is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood and is characterized by spurts of physical, mental, emotional and social development. World health organization considers the "adolescents" to be the period between 10 - 19 year of age which generally encompassed the time from the onset of puberty to the full legal age.

Prabhakara (2002) stated that Adolescent is a difficult time; the physical changes constitute a spurt in growth, the size and shape of the body change. Their mental and physical developmeant put great stress on them as well as on those around them. In adolescent period the puberty is the unavoidable event in both males and females but it is more important for female.

Kimberly Raines (2010) stated that premenstrual symptoms are common among menstruating women, with approximately 75% reporting some discomfort with their cycles. However, an estimated 10% of women experience premenstrual syndrome (PMS), which is characterized by symptoms severe enough to interfere with daily life. While premenstrual syndrome can have a devastating impact on the quality of a woman's life and work, this complex disorder is poorly understood and can be challenging to diagnose.

Brayan. D.C (2005) stated that the different treatments are aimed at symptoms and different approaches like life style changes and medication may relieve some symptoms. Treatment often begins with life style changes including changes in diet and exercise. Eat a well balanced diet and avoid salt, candy, sodas and sugary foods during the week before the menstrual period. Caffeine restriction is also advisable. Keeping consistent wellbeing throughout the menstrual cycle anti inflammatory drugs are especially helpful for cramping bowel symptoms, breast pain and headache ,Diuretics help with swelling and sometimes headache. Change in diet and exercise are usually recommended first.

The management of adolescence is vital and essential even though menstruation is a normal physiological process for all healthy adult women; it has in many societies been surrounded by secrecy and myths. Since it is a stressful event, the mental health experiences of the adolescent girls depend on how well she received information about the onset of menstrual period and its problems which may cause psychological injury to them.

Reimken .et al. (2002) conducted a study on treatment of premenstrual symptoms in Wellingon a survey of 1826 women about their general gynecological health the results of this study shows that 1456 women had a menstrual period with in the last month on 85% of those women noted premenstrual symptoms of some kind and were asked about a variety of self help measures. 990 women tried self help and 916 sought medical help. The most commonly tried self help measures were exercise, rest and vitamin B6 therapy.

#### NEED FOR THE STUDY

Sharma A, et al. (2008) states that premenstrual syndrome 67% and dysmenorrheal 33% were perceived by the study subjects as the most distressing problems associated with menstruation. The most common effect of menstrual problems on daily routine reported by the study subjects, was in the form of prolonged resting hours (54%) followed by inability to study (50%). More than half (52%) of the subjects discussed their problems with their mother and 60% of the study subjects opted for allopathic treatment for their menstrual problems.

Education is one of the most important components for managing the menstrual problems. The adolescents form a significant proportion of the population of our country. In any country, adolescents represents a major potential human resources of the over all population.

Pullon and Reimken, (2002) has conducted a survey on treatment of premenstrual symptoms. This revealed that 85% of women have taken some self help measures during premenstrual symptoms.

"Health for all by 2025 AD "is the slogan which gives importance to health care by the people and for the people. This will remain a dream unless the adolescent girls have adequate information on menstrual hygiene and premenstrual symptoms the stressful event in their life.

In the light of the above ideas from the experiences of the investigator, it was observed that it is essential to assess the knowledge of adolescent girls on menstrual hygiene and premenstrual symptoms, to bring out the adequate hygienic practice to carry out the normal routine daily activities. Knowledge of premenstrual symptoms will help the adolescent girls to manage and prevent the symptoms by taking necessary measures. This will enhance the adolescent girls to handle better the entire situation.

#### **Statement of the problem**

A quasi experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge, attitude and practice regarding physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls at selected government high schools in Chennai.

#### **Objectives**

- To assess the existing level of knowledge, attitude and practice on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls in control and experimental groups.
- To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge, attitude and practice on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls in experimental group.
- To find out the correlation between the pre and post tests on knowledge,
   attitude and practice on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent
   girls in control and experimental groups.
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge, attitude and practice on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls with selected demographic variables.

#### **Operational definition**

#### Knowledge

It is the ability of adolescent girls to understand and answer the questions regarding physical problems of menstruation.

#### Attitude

The beliefs and feelings of adolescent girls regarding tolerance to physical problem of menstruation.

#### **Practice**

It expressed the activity carried out during menstruation to reduce the physical problems of menstruation.

#### Physical problems of menstruation (PPM)

It refers to the group of physical discomforts like(abdominal pain ,bloating, acne outbreaks , food craving ,weight gain , head aches ,back ache, leg pain , loss of appetite, nausea , vomiting , constipation , irritability , excessive Menstrual flow ,and itching of the genital area that are appearing during menstruation.

#### **Adolescent girls**

In this study it refers to Girls between the age group of 13 and 14 year

#### **Structured teaching programme (STP)**

It is systematically developed instructions and teaching aids designed to provide information about tolerance to physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls such as definition of puberty, menstrual cycle, structure of female reproductive system, common menstrual discomforts, general measures to prevent menstrual

discomforts including diet, exercise, relaxation technique and specific measures for each discomfort.

#### **Selected schools**

In this study it refers to institutions where the students receive educational instructions based on the curriculum prepared by the government in Chennai.

#### **Hypothesis**

- $\mathbf{H_1}$  There is a significant increase in the level of knowledge, attitude and practice of the adolescent girls regarding physical problems of menstruation after structured teaching programme in experimental group.
- $\mathbf{H_2}$  There is a significant difference between the pre test and post test on knowledge, attitude and practice between control and experimental group of the adolescent girls regarding physical problems of menstruation.
- H<sub>3</sub> There is a correlation between the pre and post tests on knowledge, attitude and practice on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls in control and experimental groups.
- **H**<sub>4</sub> There is association between selected demographic variables with post test level of knowledge, attitude and practice of the adolescent girls regarding physical problems of menstruation.

#### **Assumption**

- Adolescent girls may have some knowledge, attitude and practice regarding physical problems of menstruation.
- Structured teaching programme may improve the knowledge, attitude and practice of adolescent girls regarding physical problems of menstruation.
- Adolescent girls may show a positive attitude towards the physical problems of menstruation after structured teaching programme.

#### **Delimitations**

- The study is delimited to selected government high schools in Chennai.
- The period of study is delimited to six weeks only.
- The adolescent girls who can understand both Tamil and English were included in the study.
- The study is delimited to 100 samples

#### **Projected outcome**

- An increase in the knowledge, attitude and practice of adolescent girls regarding physical problems of menstruation after structured teaching programme.
- Adolescent girls will develop positive attitude and practice regarding preventive measures of physical problems of menstruation.

Based upon the result of the study the investigator can make appropriate
recommendations to improve the level of knowledge, attitude and practice of
adolescent girls regarding physical problems of menstruation by giving
structured teaching programme.

#### CHAPTER -II

#### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Review of literature helps researcher to build on existing work, he/she should understand what is already known a topic **Poilt and Hungler 2004.** 

The literature review is arranged in following sections.

Section I: Literature related to studies on knowledge, attitude and practice on menstruation.

**Section II:** literature related to studies on premenstrual symptoms and its management.

Section I: Literature related to studies on knowledge, attitude and practice on menstruation.

Wong LP, khoo EM, (2010) stated that the study calls for an education programme related to premenstrual symptoms and menstrual related disorder to provide information and support to adolescents. This will help them to cope better with menstrual -related problems and encourage positive attitudes to menstruation.

Tiwari H, OZa UN,et al.(2006) stated that a questionnaire survey of knowledge, attitudes and beliefs towards menstruation was made in 22 schools, Of 900 school girls aged 11-17 years, only 38.5% felt comfortable about menarche and only 31% believed that menstruation was a normal physiological process. 37.2% had not been informed about menarche before its onset and 48.2% felt they were not mentally prepared. The major sources of information were the mother (60.7%) or an elder sister (15.8%), teachers and others relatives played a small role. In India, many families continue the custom of celebrating the first menarche and observing social restrictions.

Agarwal A, Venkat A. (2009) stated those menstrual problems among adolescent girls are common and a significant source of morbidity in this population. However, adolescent girls are reluctant to seek medical treatment which lead to delay in diagnosis and treatment. Appropriate health education measures need to put into place to prevent these trends.

Chang YT, et al (2009) stated that young females can experience significant physical and emotional difficulties around menstruation many of which stem from poor information and the reactions of their peer group to menstrual activity. The potential for school explores the manner in which nurses can contribute to this area of health education work with young people and ensure that menstruation education addresses the social and psychological impact of the menarche as well as the physical elements of menstruation. Boys should not be absent from this education and the impact of their attitudes towards menstruation upon their female peers should be addressed in health education work.

Angeline A, (2004) conducted a study to assess regarding menstruation, 50% adolescent students participated in this study. Samples were selected at random. The data was collected by 5 point likert's scale. The finding of the study was that none of them had highly positive attitude and 54% had negative attitude and 36% had neutral attitude.

Angeline A, (2004) conducted a study to assess knowledge regarding menstruation and its associated problems. 50 adolescent students were selected as a sample using random sampling method. The data was collected by structural questionnaire regarding menstruation. None of them had adequate knowledge, 72% had inadequate knowledge, and 38% had moderate knowledge. Regarding associated menstrual problems only 18% had adequate knowledge, 38% had moderate knowledge, and 44% had inadequate knowledge.

Idrahim AG Hassanin et al. (2000) conducted a study on knowledge about menstruation and practices of nursing students with the aim of knowledge and practice related to menstruation. It was a descriptive design. Structured questionnaire was used to collect a data from 85 adolescent girls aged between 17-18 years. The study was conducted at the department of Community Medicine University of Alexandria. Frequency and percentage distribution was done and the study found that 71.54% had adequate knowledge and 30% had inadequate knowledge.

### Section II: literature related to studies on premenstrual symptoms and its management

Gold E.B et al (2007) conducted a study of the diet and life style factors associated with premenstrual symptoms in a racially diverse community sample in Swan. A cross sectional analysis was conducted on premenstrual symptoms and demographic and lifestyle factors reported at baseline multiethnic sample of 3302 midwife women in the study. The result of the study was most dietary factors were not related to premenstrual symptoms. Fat intake was negatively associated with craving and bloating (0.24%) and fiber intake was positively associated with breast pain (0.0371). anxiety 0.45%, headache 0.009%. So this study found little evidence to support a role for diet in premenstrual symptoms.

Jesveena Mathias (2007) conducted a study on prevalence of premenstrual symptoms among 300 B.SC nursing students at Mangalore for premenstrual symptoms among the students. The finding of this study revealed that 40 subjects had premenstrual symptoms, Majority of them (76 % of sample) had mild premenstrual symptoms, 15% moderate, 7% severe, 97.5% were experiencing abdominal discomfort, 92.5% fatigue, 90%

lower back pain, 72.5% anxiety, 62.55 %headache, 6% insomnia, 60% depression, 25.5% breast tenderness, 12.5% had constipation, 10% sexual drive and 5% pedal edema.

N. Jayne Klossneret .al (2006) estimated that about 60% of all women experience premenstrual symptoms. Premenstrual symptoms are characterized by physical and behavioral symptoms that occur cyclically during the last half of the menstrual cycle. Most likely to affect women in their 30's. It can occur at the early as adolescence or at late as in the premenopausal years.

Shirish .s. et.al (2005) stated that premenstrual symptoms is the cyclic appearance of one of a large symptoms just prior to menses, occurring to such a degree that life style or work is affected followed by a period of time entirely free of symptoms. The most frequently encountered symptoms are (Usually occurring in last 7- 10 days of the cycle) abdominal bloating, breast tenderness, depression, fatigue, headache and insomnia. 2-10% of population reported that the premenstrual symptom had impact on their work or lifestyle.

Maryon Stewart (2003) stated that some factors are related to nutritional and life style inadequacies, which once corrected can result in relief from premenstrual symptoms. It is the most common category found to be strongly associated with excessive estrogen and deficient progesterone during the premenstrual phase. Important nutrient such as flavors from soya, vitamin B6, and magnesium are needed to maintain estrogen balance. Excess estrogen levels may alter the ratios and levels of important brain chemicals concentration leading to behavioral changes.

Julia Frank (2003) stated that self care at home may reduce many premenstrual symptoms. (1) Dietary strategies may help (a) To lessen bloating and water retention, avoid foods high in salt (sodium) especially in the week before the period (b) An adequate vitamin

E and mineral intake also help to reduce premenstrual symptoms (2) Regular aerobic exercise, relaxation technique and massage therapy may help to reduce premenstrual symptoms.

Lori m. Dickerson, (2003) stated that the treatment goals for premenstrual symptom are to eliminate symptoms reducing their impact on activities and interpersonal relationships and minimizes adverse effects of treatment. Initially all the patients with premenstrual symptoms should be offered non pharmacological therapy. Non pharmacological intervention includes patient education, supportive therapy and behavioral changes. Dietary supplementation is also an important management for premenstrual symptoms.

Julia frank (2003) stated that the prevention of premenstrual symptoms includes (a) lifestyle changes that is aerobic exercise (brisk walk) relaxation, deep breathing, meditation, a warm bath, listening to music and yoga. Limited salt may help to reduce fluid retention and bloating. Limited caffeine may reduce breast tenderness and headache. Eat small meals and snacks throughout the day; don't wait for long periods of time without eating. (b) Vitamin therapy includes vitamin E 400 IU per day which may reduce breast tenderness, and vitamin B6 100mg per day may reduce fatigue and depression. Calcium 1000 to 1200 mg reduces the body ache, anxiety, pain and negative mood.

Hsia, et al, (2000) stated that the symptoms of premenstrual symptoms begin at the luteal phase for about 7 to 10 days before menses and end with the onset of menses. There may be heightened sense of creativity and increased mental and physical energy .Negative symptoms are related to edema (abdominal bloating, pelvic fullness, edema of the lower extremities breast tenderness and weight, gain) or emotional instability (depression, crying

spells of irritability, panic attacks and impaired ability of concentration). Headache, fatigue and backache are common complaints.

The literature review helped the investigator to become aware of the various methodologies used in studies pertaining to menstruation, menstrual hygiene and management of premenstrual symptoms. It helped the investigator to establish the need for the study, state the problem clearly, develop a conceptual frame work, develop the tool and plan for analysis of data in order to achieve the objectives of the study

#### **CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

#### Input

In this study input refers assessing the existing knowledge, attitude and practice regarding physical problem of menstruation among adolescent girls in selected

demographical variables like age, education, age at menarche, duration of menstruation, frequency of menstruation and type of family.

#### Through put

In this study through put refers to the process of imparting knowledge, attitude and practice regarding physical problems of menstruation through structured teaching programme in which some transformations occur.

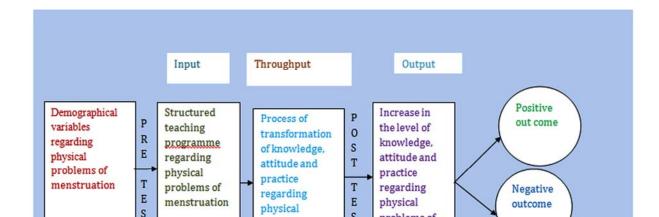
#### Output

It refers to what the adolescent girls are experiencing with the amount of knowledge, attitude and practice regarding physical problems of menstruation.

#### Feedback

In the system if the outcome is negative. The input needs to be checked for any alteration or corrections.

Positive outcome minimizes discrepancies between what we desired and what we received as the result of our research.



**CHAPTER-III** 

**METHODOLOGY** 

#### Research approach

Quantitative approach was used in this study.

#### Research design

The research design used for this study was quasi experimental design

 $\mathbf{E} \quad \mathbf{O}_1 \times \mathbf{O}_2$ 

 $C O_3 O_4$ 

 $C \rightarrow Control group, E \rightarrow Experimental group, X \rightarrow structured teaching programme.$ 

**Q** pre test in experimental group

op post test in experimental group

• pre test in control group

O<sub>4</sub> post test in control group

#### **Setting**

The present study was conducted in the selected government High Schools in Chennai (Govt High School, Mugalivakkam, Kanchipuram District.-control group), (Govt High School, pour, Thiruvalluvar District – Experimental group).

#### **Population**

The study population consisted of the adolescent girls at the age group of 13 and 14 years who attained menarche.

#### Sample

The adolescent girls at the age group of 13 and 14 years who attained menarche and were studying in selected government high schools in Chennai.

#### Sample size

In this study the sample were 100 adolescent girls at the age group of 13 and 14 years. (50 students in the control group and 50 students in the experimental group).

#### Sampling technique

Non probability convenient sampling technique was used for this study.

#### **Inclusion criteria**

- Adolescent girls studying in the selected government high School at the age group of 13 and 14 years who have attained menarche.
- Girls who were willing to participate in this study.
- Adolescent girls who were able to read, write and understand Tamil or English.
- Adolescents who were present during data collection

#### **Exclusion criteria**

- Girls who were not attained menarche.
- Girls who were not willing to participate.

**Description of the tool** 

The tool used for data collection is structured questionnaire .which has three parts.

PART I: The demographic data.

It consists of 8 items related to demographic data of the adolescent girls on physical

problems of menstruation which includes Age in years, Education, Age at menarche, Type of

family, Duration of menstruation, Frequency of menstruation, Source of information,

Medical management undertaken for physical problems of menstruation.

**PART II**: It consists of three sections.

Section I: knowledge related questionnaire regarding physical problems of

menstruation.

A self administered questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge on physical

problems of menstruation among adolescent girls. It consists of 20 multiple choice questions,

each correct answer was given a score of 1 and wrong answer was given a score of zero, the

total score was 20, the score was interpreted as follows.

**Scoring procedure** 

Inadequate knowledge < 50 %

Moderate knowledge 51 - 75 %

Adequate knowledge 76 – 100 %

30

Section II: 5 point likert's scale to assess the attitude of adolescent girls regarding

physical problems of menstruation.

It consists of ten statements, includes five positive statements and five negative

statements.

The scoring was designed as follows. Each item has five responses. For correct items

four marks were awarded for strongly agree, three marks for agree, two marks for disagree,

one mark for strongly disagree and zero marks for don't know .For incorrect items, one mark

is awarded for strongly agree, two marks for agree, three marks for disagree, five marks for

strongly disagree, zero marks for don't know. The maximum score was 40 marks.

**Scoring procedure** 

Good attitude

76 - 100 %

Moderate attitude

51 – 75 %

Poor attitude

< 50 %

Section III: check list to assess the practice of adolescent girls regarding physical

problems of menstruation.

It consist of 10 Yes or No questions each correct answer score 1 mark and wrong

answer score 0 mark and total score is 10 marks.

31

#### **Scoring procedure**

Inadequate practice 50 %

Moderate practice 51 - 75%

Adequate practice 76 – 100 %

**PART III**: Structured teaching programme on physical problems of menstruation.

It consists of puberty signs, female internal, external reproductive system, phases of menstrual cycle, common discomfort of menstruation, general and special measures to relieve physical problems of menstruation.

#### Blue print of the tool

S.NO CONTENTS NO OF

#### **QUESTIONS**

1.	Anatomy	1
2.	physiology	9
3.	Sings and symptoms	2
4.	Preventive measures	6
5.	Diet management	2
	Total	20

#### Validity

The tool was developed through review of literature. For content validity the tool was reviewed by experts in the area of study.

#### Reliability

Reliability of the tool was established by conducting pilot study. The reliability of knowledge was tested by test- re test method, the score was (r = 0.961), the attitude and practice was tested by split – half method, the score was (r = 0.94).

#### Pilot study

In order to check the feasibility, relevance and practicability of the study, a pilot study was conducted among 10 adolescent girls from two different high schools in Chennai. In that 5 subjects are control group; 5 subjects are experimental group. On the basis of the results of the pilot study, the questionnaire and the content were modified and refined.

#### **Data collection procedure**

The data collection period was 6 weeks. The investigator obtained permission to conduct the study from the head masters of the respective schools. Time schedule for the study was programmed. The researcher initially established rapport with the students. The purpose was explained to selected adolescent girls and knowledge, attitude and practice questionnaires were administered to each sample separately including demographic data .Pre test was conducted in experimental group followed by structured teaching programme. After 7 days post test was conducted in experimental group and in the control group the pre test was conducted and post test was given with out structured teaching programme.

#### **Human rights protection**

The pilot and main study were conducted only after approval of the research proposal by the College of Nursing and institutional ethical committee. Permission was obtained from the concerned head of the department to conduct the study .The consent was obtained from all the adolescent girls who participated in the study.

#### **CHAPTER IV**

#### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with data analysis and interpretation. Data analysis is defined as the method of organizing data in such a way that the research question can be answered. Interpretation is the process of making sense of the results and of examining the simplification of the findings within a broader context (Polit and Beck, 2004). This chapter deals with analysis and interpretation including both descriptive and inferential statistics.

#### Organization of findings

The findings of the study were organized and presented under the following headings:

**Section I:** Distribution of Sample according to the demographic variables among Experimental and control Groups.

**Section II:** Percentage distribution of Level of knowledge, attitude and practice on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls in Experimental and Control Groups.

**Section III:** Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge, attitude and practice of adolescent girls regarding physical problems of menstruation in Experimental group.

**Section IV:** Relationship between the pre and post tests knowledge, attitude and practice on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls in Experimental and Control Groups.

**Section V:** To find out the association between the level of knowledge, attitude and practice on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls with selected demographic variables.

#### **SECTION 1**

#### Table 1

Distribution of sample according to the Demographic variables among Experimental and Control groups

Demographic Variables	Exper Group	mental Control Group		Chi square test and P value		
	No.	%	No.	%	_	
1. Age in years						
a. 13 yrs	18	36.0	28	56.0	$\chi 2 = 4.026$ ,	
b. 14 yrs	32	64.0	22	44.0	D.F. = 1,	
					P= 0.045 *	
2. Education						
a) 8 <sup>th</sup> standard	50	100.0	14	28.0	$\chi 2 = 56.250$ ,	
b) 9 <sup>th</sup> standard	0	0.0	36	72.0	D.F. = 1,	
					P= 0.000 ***	
3. Age at Menarche						
a) 10 – 12 yrs	7	14.0	23	46.0	$\chi 2 = 12.933$ ,	
b) 13 – 14 yrs	39	78.0	26	52.0	D.F. = 2,	
c) 15 – 16 yrs	4	8.0	1	2.0	P= 0.002 **	
4. Type of Family						
a) Nuclear family	43	86.0	41	82.0	$\chi 2 = 0.714$ ,	
b) Joint family	5	10.0	5	10.0	D.F. = 2,	
c) Extended family	2	4.0	4	8.0	P = 0.700 (N.S)	
5. Duration of Menstruation						
a) $1 - 3$ days	13	26.0	16	32.0	$\chi 2 = 1.853$ ,	
b) 1 – 5 days	28	56.0	23	46.0	D.F. = 3,	
c) 1- 7 days	9	18.0	10	20.0	P = 0.603 (N.S)	
d) 1 – 10 days	0	0.0	1	2.0		
6. Frequency of Menstruation						
a) Once in a month	45	90.0	43	38.0	$\chi 2 = 2.178$ ,	
b) Twice in a month	1	2.0	1	22.0	D.F. = $3$ ,	
c) Thrice in a month	4	8.0	3	36.0	P = 0.536 (N.S)	
d) Others	0	0.0	2	4.0		
7. Source of Information						
a) Parents	40	80.0	19		$\chi 2 = 24.885$	
b) Siblings	9	18.0	11		D.F. = 3,	
c) Friends & elders	1	2.0	18		P= 0.000 ***	
d) Teachers	0	0.0	2			

#### 8. Physical Problems

a) Yes	7	14.0	0	0.0	$\chi 2 = 7.527$ ,
b) No	43	86.0	50	100.0	D.F. = 1,
					P= 0.006 **
If yes, Type					
a) Allopathic	3	42.9	-	-	
b) Naturopathy	2	28.6	-	-	
c) Siddha	2	28.6	-	-	

Table 1 shows that the adolescent girls in the **experimental group** comprise of 64 % of 14 years of age. Education 100% belong to 8<sup>th</sup> standard, age at menarche 78% belong to 13-14 yrs, 86 % belong to nuclear family, 56 % belong to 1-5 days duration of menstruation and 42.9 % of the adolescent girls use to take allopathic treatment during the menstruation.

In **control group** most of the adolescent girls comprising of 56% belong to 13 years of age. Education 72% belong to 9<sup>th</sup> standard, age at menarche 52% belong to 13-14yrs and none of them had any allopathic treatment during the menstruation.

#### **SECTION -II**

Figure 1

Percentage distribution of level of knowledge for experimental group in pre & post tests

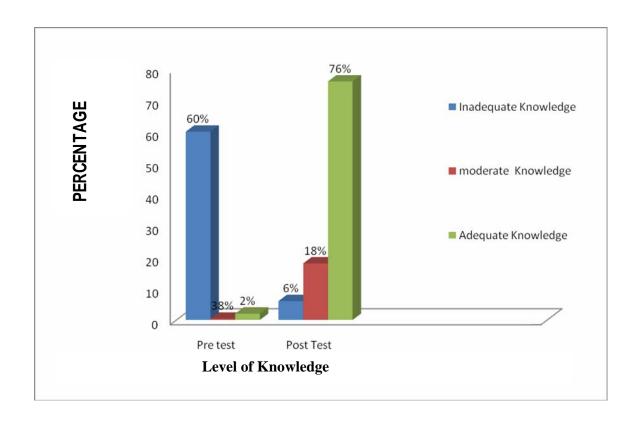


Figure 1: Reveals that only 2 % had adequate knowledge during the pre tests, however after the structured teaching programme the percentage of girls having adequate knowledge increased to 76% during the post test in experimental group. The result implies that the structured teaching programme was effective.

Figure 2

Percentage distribution of level of knowledge for Control group in pre and post tests

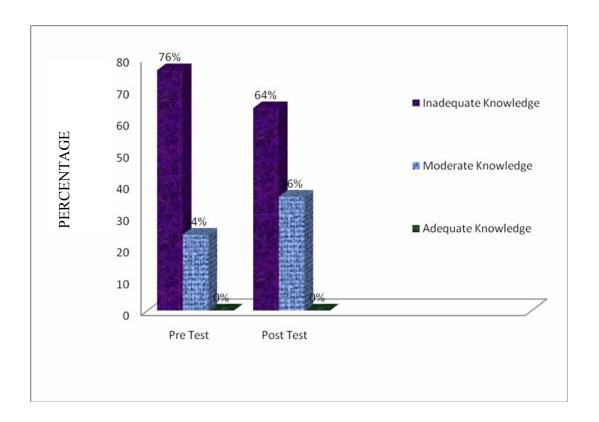


Figure 2: Reveals that none of them had adequate knowledge during pre and post tests in the control group. This clearly indicated that there was need to educate adolescent girls regarding physical problems of menstruation.

Figure 3

Percentage distribution of level of Attitude for Experimental and Control groups in pre and post tests

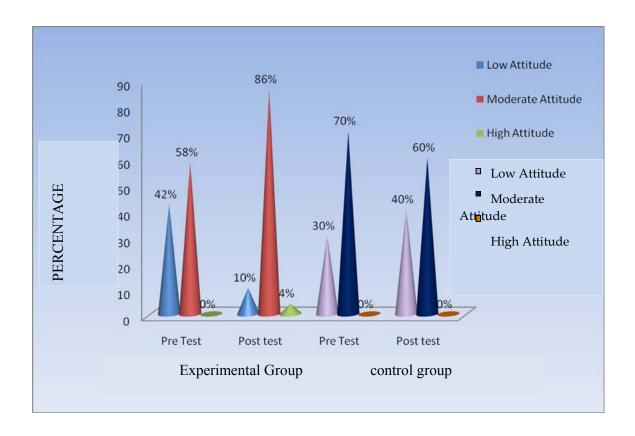


Figure 3: Reveals that in the experimental group most of the adolescent girls 42% were having low attitude in pre test. However after imparting the structured teaching programme, the low attitude score decreased to 10% in the post test.

It clearly indicates that structured teaching program was effective.

Figure 4

### Percentage distribution of level of Practice for Experimental and Control groups in pre and post tests

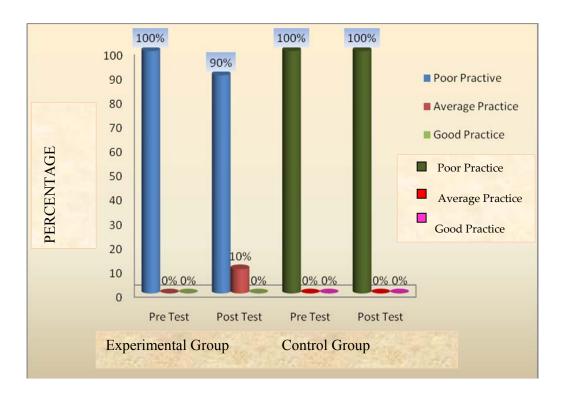


Figure 4: Reveals that in the experimental group none of them had good practice in pretest. Whereas in the post test, it was increased to 10 %. On the contrary in the control group there was no change in pre and post test practice score. Through the result, the investigator found that the structured teaching programme was effective in improving practice among adolescent girls on physical problems of menstruation.

#### Table 2

Mean and standard deviation of knowledge for Experimental and Control groups in pre and post tests

Test	Experime	ntal Group	Control Group		
	(n=50)		(n=50)		
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	
Pre Test	51.10	12.46	46.50	10.79	
Post Test	80.60	12.72	49.10	12.40	

Table 4: shows that the experimental group post test S.D score value 12.72 with mean score value 80.60 is higher than the pre test S.D score value 12.46 with mean score value 51.10.

Table 3

Mean and standard deviation of Attitude for Experimental and Control groups in pre and post tests

Test	Experime	ntal Group	o Control Group		
	(n=50)		(n=50)		
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	
Pre Test	53.30	11.81	55.75	9.74	
Post Test	62.70	11.08	52.10	12.20	

Table 3: shows that the experimental group post test S.D score value 11.08 with mean score value of 62.70 is higher than the pre test score S.D score value 11.81 with mean score value of 53.30.

Table 4

Mean and standard deviation of Practice for Experimental and Control groups in pre and post tests

Test	Experimental G	roup	Control Group		
	(n=50)		(n=50)		
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	
Pre Test	29.00	6.77	24.00	7.07	
Post Test	41.00	6.46	24.80	9.74	

Table 4: shows that the experimental group post test mean score value (41.00) is higher than the pre test mean score value (29.00) and whereas in control group during pre and post tests there was no considerable change in mean score value.

#### **SECTION -III**

Table 5

Effectiveness of Knowledge for Experimental and Control group

Groups	Improvement Score	knowledge	Paired t test and P value
	Mean	S.D.	•
Experimental Group	29.50	12.30	t=16.960, P=0.000 ***
Control Group	2.60	12.63	t = 1.456 P = 0.152 (N.S)

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Highly significant

Table 5: Interprets that effectiveness of knowledge score in experimental group of adolescent girls on physical problems of menstruation (Mean = 29.50, S.D = 12.30) was highly significant at P < 0.001 level. Hence the research hypothesis  $H_2$  was accepted.

Table 6

**Effectiveness of Attitude for Experimental and Control Groups** 

Groups	Improvemen	nt Attitude Score	Paired t test and
_	Mean	S.D.	P value
Experimental Group	9.40	11.24	t = 5.912, P = 0.000 ***
Control Group	3.65	15.42	t = 1.674, P= 0.101 (N.S)
Independent t test and P value			t = 4.835, P = 0.000 ***

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Highly significant

Table 6: Interprets that effectiveness of attitude score in experimental group of adolescent girls on physical problems of menstruation (Mean = 9.40, S.D = 11.24) was highly significant at P < 0.001 level. Hence the research hypothesis  $H_2$  was accepted.

Table 7

### **Effectiveness of Practice for Experimental and Control groups**

Groups	Improvemen Score	t Practice	Paired t test and P value
	Mean	S.D.	•
Experimental Group	12.00	8.21	t = 10.340 P = 0.000 ***
Control Group	0.80	11.13	t = 0.508, P = 0.613 (N.S)
Independent t test and P value			t = 5.728, P = 0.000 ***

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Highly significant

Table 7: Interprets that effectiveness of practice score in experimental group of adolescent girls on physical problems of menstruation (Mean = 12, S.D = 8.21) was highly significant at P < 0.001 level. Hence the research hypothesis  $H_2$  was accepted.

#### **SECTION IV**

Table 8

Correlation between Knowledge, Attitude and Practice for Experimental group

<b>Correlation factors</b>	Attitude		Practice	
	Pre Test	Post Test	Pre Test	Post Test
Knowledge				
Pre Test	0.138(N.S)		0.188(N.S)	
Post Test		0.263(N.S)		0.377 **
Attitude				
Pre Test			0.111(N.S)	
Post Test				0.139 (N.S)
** (0.01)				

Table 8: shows that there is a correlation between knowledge and practice in post test was significant at P < 0.01 level.

Table 9

## Correlation Coefficient between Knowledge, Attitude and Practice for Control group pre and post tests

Correlation	Attitude		Practice			
factors	Pre Test	Post Test	Pre Test	Post Test		
Knowledge						
Pre Test	0.057(N.S)		0.013(N.S)			
Post Test		0.072(N.S		0.298*		
Attitude						
Pre Test			0.089(N.S)			
Post Test				0.422 **		
*(0.05),**(0.01)						

Table 9: shows that there is a correlation between knowledge and practice, attitude and practice in post test was significant at P < 0.01 level.

#### SECTION – IV

Table 10

Association between the level of Knowledge and Demographic variables in post test for Experimental group

Demographic Variables	Know	Knowledge		Moderately Knowledge (51-75%)		uate dedge 00%)	Chi Square value & P value
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1. Age in years							
a. 13 yrs	1	5.6	3	16.7	14	77.8	$\chi 2 = 0.049$ ,
b. 14 yrs	2	6.3	6	18.8	24	75.0	d.f = 2
							P=0.976 (N.S)
2. Age at Menarche							
a) $10 - 12 \text{ yrs}$	0	0.0	1	14.3	6	85.7	$\chi 2 = 19.886$ ,
b) 13 – 14 yrs	1	2.6	6	15.4	32	82.1	d.f = 4
c) 15 – 16 yrs	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	P=0.001 ***
3. Type of Family							
a) Nuclear family	3	7.0	6	14.0	34	79.1	$\chi 2 = 7.197$ ,
b) Joint family	0	0.0	3	60.0	2	40.0	d.f = 4
c) Extended family	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	P=0.126 (N.S)

4. <b>Duration of Menstruation</b>							
a) $1-3$ days	0	0.0	2	15.4	11	84.6	$\chi 2 = 1.605$ ,
b) 1 − 5 days	2	7.1	5	17.9	21	75.0	d.f = 4
c) 1-7 days	1	11.1	2	22.2	6	66.7	P=0.808 (N.S)
5. Freq. of Menstruation							
a) Once in a month	2	4.4	7	15.6	36	80.0	$\chi 2 = 7.853$ ,
b) Twice in a month	0	0.0	1	100.	0	0.0	d.f = 4
c) Thrice in a month	1	25.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	P=0.097 (N.S)
6. Source of Information							
a) Parents	3	7.5	5	12.5	32	80.0	$\chi 2 = 5.754$ ,
b) Siblings	0	0.0	4	44.4	5	55.6	d.f = 4
c) Friends & elder	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	P=0.218 (N.S)
7. Physical Problems							
a) Yes	1	14.3	3	42.9	3	42.9	$\chi 2 = 4.902$
b) No	2	4.7	6	14.0	35	81.4	d.f = 2
,							P=0.086 (N.S)
If yes							
a) Allopathic	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	$\chi 2 = 4.902$ ,
b) Naturopathy	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	d.f = 2
c) Siddha	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	P=0.086 (N.S)
d) No problem	2	4.7	6	14.0	35	81.4	

Note: \*\*\* - P<0.001 Level of Significant, N.S. - No Significant

Table 10: shows that there was no significant association between the level of Knowledge on physical problems of menstruation and Demographic variables among adolescent Girls in post test for Experimental group. Hence the research hypothesis H<sub>3</sub> was rejected.

Table11

Association between the level of Attitude and Demographic variables in post test for Experimental group

Demographic Variables		Low Attitude (0 - 50%)		Moderate Attitude (51-75%)		Attitude 0%)	Chi Square value & P value
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	<del>_</del>
1. Age in years							$\chi 2 = 1.187$ ,
a. 13 yrs	2	11.1	16	88.9	0	0.0	d.f = 2
b. 14 yrs	3	9.4	27	84.4	2	6.3	P=0.552 (N.S)
2. Age at Menarche							
a) 10 – 12 yrs	0	0.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	$\chi 2 = 7.262$ ,
b) 13 – 14 yrs	4	10.3	34	87.2	1	2.6	d.f = 4
c) 15 – 16 yrs	1	25.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	P=0.123 (N.S)
3. Type of Family							
a) Nuclear family	3	7.0	38	88.4	2	4.7	$\chi 2 = 5.885$ ,
b) Joint family	2	40.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	d.f = 4
c) Extended family	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	P=0.208 (N.S)
4.Duration of Menstruation							
a) $1-3$ days	1	7.7	11	84.6	1	7.7	$\chi 2 = 4.196$ ,
b) 1 – 5 days	4	14.3	24	85.7	0	0.0	d.f = 4
c) 1-7 days	0	0.0	8	88.9	1	11.1	P=0.380 (N.S)
5. Freq. of Menstruation							
a) Once in a month	5	11.1	39	86.7	1	2.2	$\chi 2 = 5.443$ ,
b) Twice in a month	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	d.f = 4
c) Thrice in a month	0	0.0	3	75.0	1	25.0	P=0.245 (N.S)

6. Source of Information							
a) Parents	3	7.5	36	90.0	1	2.5	$\chi 2 = 3.586$ ,
b) Siblings	2	22.2	6	66.7	1	11.1	d.f = 4
c) Friends & elder	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	P=0.465 (N.S)
7. Physical Problems							
a) Yes	1	14.3	4	57.1	2	28.6	$\chi 2 = 13.223$ ,
b) No	4	9.3	39	90.7	0	0.0	d.f = 2
							P=0.001 ***
8. If yes							
a) Allopathic	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	$\chi 2 = 53.921$ ,
b) Naturopathy	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	d.f = 6
c) Siddha	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	P=0.000 ***
d) No problem	4	9.3	39	90.7	0	0.0	

Note: \*\*\* - P<0.001 Level of Significant, N.S. - No Significant

Table 11: shows that there was no significant association between the level of Attitude on physical problems of menstruation and Demographic variables except medical management undertaken for physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls in post test for Experimental group. Hence the research hypothesis H<sub>3</sub> was rejected.

Table 12

Association between the level of Practice and Demographic variables in post test for Experimental group

Demographic Variables	Practio	ce Score in Post	Test	ANOVA Test	
	No.	Mean	S.D.	value& P value	
1. Age in years					
a. 13 yrs	18	41.67	7.86	F = 0.294,	
b. 14 yrs	32	40.62	5.64	P = 0.590 (N.S)	
2. Age at Menarche					
a) 10 – 12 yrs	7	40.71	6.07	F = 0.662,	
b) 13 – 14 yrs	39	41.41	6.58	P = 0.521 (N.S)	
c) 15 – 16 yrs	4	37.50	6.45		
3. Type of Family					
a) Nuclear family	43	40.46	6.53	F = 1.165,	
b) Joint family	5	45.00	6.12	P = 0.321 (N.S)	
c) Extended family	2	42.50	3.53		
4. Duration of Menstruation					
a) $1-3$ days	13	41.15	6.50	F = 0.809,	
b) 1 – 5 days	28	40.18	6.00	P = 0.452 (N.S)	
c) 1-7 days	9	43.33	7.90		
5. Frequency of Menstruation	n				
a) Once in a month	45	41.22	6.50	F = 0.797,	
b) Twice in a month	1	45.00	0.0	P = 0.457 (N.S)	
c) Thrice in a month	4	37.50	6.45	` '	

6. Source of Information				
	40	41.12	6.65	E = 0.020
a) Parents	40	41.12	6.65	F = 0.039,
b) Siblings	9	40.56	6.35	P = 0.962 (N.S)
c) Friends & elder	1	40.00	0.0	
7. Physical Problems				
a) Yes	7	43.57	4.75	F = 1.294,
b) No	43	40.58	6.65	P = 0.261  (N.S)
8) If yes				
a) Allopathic	3	41.67	5.77	F = 0.565,
b) Naturopathy	2	45.00	7.07	P = 0.641 (N.S)
c) Siddha	2	45.00	0.0	
d) No problem	43	40.58	6.65	

Note: \* - P<0.05 Level of Significant, N.S. – No Significant

Table 12: shows that there was no significant Association between the Practice on physical problems of menstruation and Demographic variables among adolescent girls in post test for Experimental group. Hence the research hypothesis H<sub>3</sub> was rejected.

Table 13

Association between the level of Knowledge and Demographic variables in post test for Control group

Demographic Variables	Inadequate Knowledge (0-50%)		Moderate Knowledge (51-75%)		Chi Square value & P value	
	No.	%	No.	%	<del>-</del>	
1. Age in years						
a. 13 yrs	18	64.3	10	35.7	$\chi 2 = 0.002$	
b. 14 yrs	14	63.6	8	36.4	d.f = 1	
•					P=0.962 (N.S)	
2. Education					` '	
a) 8 <sup>th</sup> standard	9	64.3	5	35.7	$\chi 2 = 0.001$ ,	
b) 9 <sup>th</sup> standard	23	63.9	13	36.1	d.f = 1	
,					P=0.979 (N.S)	
3. Age at Menarche					` '	
a) 10 – 12 yrs	16	69.6	7	30.4	$\chi 2 = 1.321$ ,	
b) 13 – 14 yrs	15	57.7	11	42.3	d.f = 2	
c) 15 – 16 yrs	1	100.0	0	0.0	P=0.517 (N.S)	
4. Type of Family						
a) Nuclear family	26	63.4	15	36.6	$\chi 2 = 0.902$	
b) Joint family	4	80.0	1	20.0	d.f = 2	
c) Extended family	2	50.0	2	50.0	P=0.637 (N.S)	
5. Duration of Menstruation						
a) 1 – 3 days	13	81.3	3	18.8	$\chi 2 = 6.359$ ,	
b) 1 – 5 days	15	65.2	8	34.8	d.f = 3	
c) 1- 7 days	4	40.0	6	60.0	P=0.095 (N.S)	
d) 1-10 days	0	0.0	1	100.0	, ,	
•						

#### 6. Frequency of Menstruation

a) Once in a month	27	62.8	16	37.2	$\chi 2 = 0.751$ ,
b) Twice in a month	1	100.0	0	0.0	d.f = 3
c) Thrice in a month	2	66.7	1	33.3	P=0.861 (N.S)
d) Others	1	50.0	1	50.0	
7. Source of Information					
a) Parents	13	68.4	6	31.6	$\chi 2 = 2.502$ ,
b) Siblings	5	45.5	6	54.5	d.f = 3
c) Friends & elder	13	72.2	5	27.8	P=0.475 (N.S)
d) Teachers	1	50.0	1	50.0	

#### 8. Physical Problems

All had no problem

- a) Yes
- b) No

Note: N.S. – No Significant

Table 13: shows that the there was no significant Association between the level of Knowledge on physical problem of menstruation and Demographic variables among adolescent girls in post test for Control group. Hence the research hypothesis H<sub>3</sub> was rejected.

Table 14

Association between the Level of Attitude and Demographic variables in post test for Control group

Demographic Variables	Low A	ttitude	Moder	ately	Chi Square	
	(0 - 50%)		Attitude		value & P	
			(51-75%)		value	
	No.	%	No.	%	<del>_</del>	
1. Age in years						
a. 13 yrs	7	25.0	21	75.0	$\chi 2 = 5.9$	966,
b. 14 yrs	13	59.1	9	40.9	d.f = 1	
					P=0.015	5 *
2. Education						
a) 8 <sup>th</sup> standard	4	28.6	10	71.4	$\chi 2 = 1.058$ ,	
b) 9 <sup>th</sup> standard	16	44.4	20	55.6	d.f = 1	
					P=0.304	4 (N.S)
3. Age at Menarche						
a) 10 – 12 yrs	7	30.4	16	69.6	$\chi 2 = 2.0$	527,
b) 13 – 14 yrs	13	50.0	13	50.0	d.f = 2	
c) 15 – 16 yrs	0	0.0	1	100.0	P=0.26	9 (N.S)
4. Type of Family						
a) Nuclear family	18	43.9	23	56.1	$\chi 2 = 1.468$ ,	
b) Joint family	1	20.0	4	80.0	d.f = 2	
c) Extended family	1	25.0	3	75.0	P=0.48	0 (N.S)

#### 5. Duration of Menstruation

a) $1 - 3$ days	6	37.5	10	62.5	$\chi 2 = 1.549$ ,
b) 1 – 5 days	9	39.1	14	60.9	d.f = 3
c) 1- 7 days	4	40.0	6	60.0	P=0.671 (N.S)
d) 1-10 days	1	100.0	0	0.0	
6. Frequency of Menstruat	ion				
a) Once in a month	17	39.5	26	60.5	$\chi 2 = 3.688$ ,
b) Twice in a month	1	100.0	0	0.0	d.f = 3
c) Thrice in a month	2	66.7	1	33.3	P=0.297 (N.S)
d) Others	0	0.0	2	100.0	
7. Source of Information					
a) Parents	6	31.6	13	68.4	$\chi 2 = 4.465$ ,
b) Siblings	7	63.6	4	36.4	d.f = 3
c) Friends & elder	7	38.9	11	61.1	P=0.215 (N.S)
d) Teachers	0	0.0	2	100.0	

#### 8. Physical Problems

All had no problem

- a) Yes
- b) No

Note: \* - P<.05 Level of Significant, N.S. – No Significant

Table 14: shows that the there was no significant Association between the level of Attitude on physical problems of menstruation and Demographic variables except age in years among adolescent girls in post test for Control group. Hence the research hypothesis  $H_3$  was rejected.

Table 15

Association between the Level of practice and Demographic variables in post test for Control group

Demographic Variables Practice Score in			Test	ANOVA Test	
	No.	Mean	S.D.	value & P value	
1. Age in years					
a. 13 yrs	28	24.82	8.55	F = 0.000,	
b. 14 yrs	22	24.77	11.28	P = 0.986 (N.S)	
2. Education					
a) 8 <sup>th</sup> standard	14	24.64	11.84	F = 0.005,	
b) 9 <sup>th</sup> standard	36	24.86	8.98	P = 0.944 (N.S)	
3. Age at Menarche					
a) 10 – 12 yrs	23	24.78	8.46	F = 0.00,	
b) 13 – 14 yrs	26	24.81	11.09	P = 1.00 (N.S)	
c) 15 – 16 yrs	1	25.00	0.00		
4. Type of Family					
a) Nuclear family	41	23.78	10.29	F = 1.274,	
b) Joint family	5	29.00	5.48	P = 0.289 (N.S)	
c) Extended family	4	30.00	4.08		
5. Duration of Menstruation					
a) 1 – 3 days	16	25.00	8.16	F = 1.504,	
b) 1 – 5 days	23	26.74	10.07	P = 0.226 (N.S)	
c) 1-7 days	10	21.50	10.55		
d) 1-10 days	1	10.00	0.00		

#### 6. Frequency of Menstruation a) Once in a month 43 24.42 10.25 F = 0.267, b) Twice in a month 1 30.00 0.00 P = 0.849 (N.S)c) Thrice in a month 3 28.33 2.89 d) Others 2 22.50 10.61 7. Source of Information a) Parents 19 26.05 8.91 F = 1.798, P = 0.161 (N.S)b) Siblings 11 29.09 7.35 c) Friends & elder 18 21.11 11.32 d) Teachers 2 22.50 3.53 8. Physical Problems All had no problem a) Yes b) No

Note: N.S. – No Significant

Table 15: shows that the there was no significant Association between Level of practice on Physical Problem of Menstruation and Demographic Variables among adolescent girls in Post Test for Control Group. Hence the research hypothesis H<sub>3</sub> was rejected.

#### **CHAPTER-V**

#### **DISCUSSION**

The present study was designed to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge, attitude and practice of physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls in selected government high schools at Chennai.

The study was carried out with 100 adolescent girls (50- experimental group and 50-control group) at the age group of 13&14 yrs who attained menarcheand were studying in selected government high schools in Chennai. The effectiveness of structured teaching programme on physical problems of menstruation was assessed through post test in experimental group

Table 1 shows that the adolescent girls in the **experimental group** comprise of 64 % of 14 years of age. Education 100% belong to 8<sup>th</sup> standard, age at menarche 78% belong to 13-14 yrs, 86 % belong to nuclear family, 56 % belong to 1-5 days duration of menstruation and 42.9 % of the adolescent girls use to take allopathic treatment during the menstruation.

In **control group** most of the adolescent girls comprising of 56% belong to 13 years of age. Education 72% belong to 9<sup>th</sup> standard, age at menarche 52% belong to 13-14yrs and none of them had any allopathic treatment during the menstruation.

The first objective was to assess the level of knowledge, attitude and practice on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls in control and experimental groups.

The level of knowledge on physical problems of menstruation (PPM) in the pre test was 60 % inadequate knowledge. The level of attitude on PPM, in the pre test 58% were having moderate attitude. The level of practice on PPM in the pre-test none of them had good practice. As per the tables majority of adolescents girls need education about physical problem of menstruation. It could be interpreted that the method of education could also be given through the handout, pamphlets or it can be in the form of flash cards.

The above findings are supported by a study conducted by Angeline. A (2004) to assess knowledge regarding menstruation and its associated problems. The findings from the above study reveal that none of them had adequate knowledge. This clearly indicates there was a need to educate the adolescent girls regarding physical problems of menstruation.

**The Second objective** was to assess the effectiveness of teaching programs on knowledge, attitude and practice on PPM.

The research hypothesis  $H_1$  was stated that there is a significant increase in the level of knowledge, attitude and practice on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls after structured teaching programme in experimental group.

As per table 5, paired t test shows that the mean knowledge score 29.50 of the experimental group higher than the mean knowledge score 2.60 of the control group and the t value (t=16.960) was highly significant at p < 0.000 level.

As per table 6 paired t test shows that the mean attitude score 9.40 of the experimental group, higher than the mean attitude score 3.65 of the control group and the t value (t=4.835) was highly significant at p < 0.000 level.

As per table 7 paired t test shows that the mean practice score 12.00 of the experimental group higher than the mean practice score 0.80 of the control group and the t value (t=5.728) was highly significant at p < 0.000 level.

The research hypothesis  $H_1$  it was started that there is a significant increase in the level of knowledge, attitude and practice on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls after structured teaching programme in experimental group.

The investigator concluded that the structured teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge, attitude and practice on physical problems of menstruation in experimental group.

The above findings are supported by a study conducted by Wong LP, Khoo EM (2010) to investigate the perception towards menstruation and premenstrual syndrome. The findings from the above study reveal that the educational programme to provide information and support to adolescent girls. This will help them to cope better with menstrual related problems and encourage positive attitude to menstruation.

The research hypothesis H<sub>2</sub> stated that there is a significant difference between the pre test and post test knowledge, attitude and practice of the adolescent girls regarding physical problems of menstruation.

As per tables 6 & 7 the independent t-test showed that there was a significant difference in the mean knowledge, attitude and practice score of the experimental and control groups and t value (t=10.791) in knowledge, t value (4.835) in attitude and t value (t=5.728) in practice was highly significant at P= 0.000 level. Since the calculated value is greater than the table value, we accept the stated research hypothesis H<sub>2</sub>. The investigator concluded

that the structured teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge, attitude, and practice of adolescent girls regarding physical problems of menstruation in experimental group.

The third objective of the study was to find out the correlation between the pre and post tests on knowledge, attitude and practice on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls in control and experimental groups.

The corresponding hypothesis H<sub>3</sub> was stated that there is a correlation between the pre and post tests on knowledge, attitude and practice on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls in control and experimental groups.

As per the table 8 shows that there is a correlation between knowledge and practice in post test was significant at P < 0.01 level.

As per the table 9 shows that there is a correlation between knowledge and practice, attitude and practice in post test was significant at P < 0.01 level.

The fourth objective of the study was to find out the association between the level of knowledge, attitude and practice on PPM among adolescent girls with selected demographic variables.

The corresponding hypothesis H<sub>4</sub> was stated that there is a significant association between the knowledge, attitude and practice on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls with selected demographic variables.

As per tables 10 to 15 the association of demographic variables and the level of post test knowledge and attitude score was tested using chi square test and practice score was

tested using ANOVA test for control and experimental groups. There is no significant association between the demographic variable and the post test knowledge, attitude and practice score either in the control group or in the experimental group therefore the research hypothesis  $H_4$  was rejected.

#### **CHAPTER-VI**

# SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary and conclusion of the study of the implications for nursing practice and recommendation for further study.

#### **Summary of the study**

The present study was designed to do a quasi experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge, attitude and practice regarding physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls in selected government high schools at Chennai.

The conceptual frame work of the study was based on j.w. kennys open—system theory model, a quasi experimental design (the research design was comparison of the variables before and after the structured teaching programme) was used for the study. The population consisted of adolescent girls at age group of 13&14 yrs, who attained menarche, a convenient sampling technique was used to select the study sample. The tool used for data collection was structured questionnaire regarding knowledge, attitude and practice on physical problem of menstruation. Descriptive statistics (percentage, mean, standard deviation) and inferential statistics (paired t- test, independent t- test, ANOVA and chi square) were used to test the research hypothesis.

#### Major finding of the study

Among adolescent girls in the **experimental group** majority comprises of 14 years of age,8<sup>th</sup> standard, age at menarche 13-14 yrs, nuclear family,1-5 days duration of menstruation, menstruation cycle occur once in a month, medical management undertaken on physical problems of menstruation,Yes categories belong to allopathic treatment, source of information from the parents. In **control group** most of the adolescent girls comprising of 13 years of age,9<sup>th</sup> standard, age at menarche 13-14yrs, source of information from parents, medical management undertaken for physical problems of menstruation No categories.

This implies that experimental group had shown tremendous improvement in adequate level of knowledge, attitude and practice after structured teaching programme in experimental group.

With regard to the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls post test mean score value was higher than the pre test mean score value. The obtained't' value for knowledge 16.960 was highly significant at p=0.000, the obtained't' value for attitude t=5.912 was highly significant at p=0.000 and the obtained't' value for practice 10.340 was highly significant at p=0.000. There is no significant association between the demographic variable and the post test knowledge, attitude and practice score in the control group and experimental group. There is no significant association between the demographic variable and the post test knowledge, attitude and practice score either in the control group or in the experimental group except age at menarche, medical management undertaken for PPM.

#### Conclusion

The following conclusions were derived based on the study findings.

The knowledge, attitude and practice regarding physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls were poor in pre test. The study showed that structured teaching programme was effective on improving knowledge, attitude and practice regarding physical problems of menstruation among adolescents. After the completion of the study, adolescent girls were encouraged to practice regularly and advised them to teach others.

#### Limitations

- The sample size was limited to 100 (50 experimental group, 50 control group) adolescent girls .so the findings cannot be generalized.
- The period of study was limited to 6 weeks only. Hence the long term benefits of the study could not be evaluated..

#### **Nursing implications**

The findings of the study have implications on various areas of nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

#### **Nursing education**

- With the emerging health care trends, nursing education should focus on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls
- This study emphasizes the need for developing good teaching skills among student nurses on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls

- Nursing educators should take initiatives to publish articles and journals related to physical problems of menstruation.
- The nurse educator should emphasize health education on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls as a part of learning experience for the students.
- Students should be encouraged to identify the physical problems of menstruation and explain the management of physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls.
- The nurse educators shall arrange an in-service education programmes (seminars, workshops) for student nurse on the physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls.

#### **Nursing practice**

- Nurses should organize health education campaigns to create awareness among adolescent girls about physical problems of menstruation and its management.
- Nurses can reduce the incidence of physical problems of menstruation through proper education on management of physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls and encourage them to lead a productive life.
- As a teacher, the nurse should inform the adolescent girls regarding the management of physical problems of menstruation and encourage them to develop a positive attitude towards physical problems of menstruation.
- The nurse can conduct teaching programme on management of physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls in the hospitals and community centers.

 Nurses can play a vital role in motivating the adolescent girls towards physical problems of menstruation.

#### **Nursing administration**

- Nurse administrators should take the initiative in organizing educational programmes on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls.
- The nurse administrators should concentrate on periodical conduct of refresher courses and in service education on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls to update their knowledge.
- Nursing administration must make sure that, educational and informational material should be displayed in out - patient department.

#### **Nursing research**

- Evidenced based nursing practice must take higher profile in order to increase awareness among adolescent on physical problems of menstruation.
- It emphasizes many research works to be conducted on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls, which could provide current information on physical problems of menstruation and management among adolescent girls.

#### **Recommendations**

Based on the findings of the present study, the following recommendations are made:

The study can be replicated using a large sample to validate the findings and make

generalizations.

A comparative study can be conducted between the various age groups of adolescent

girls.

A comparative study can be done on urban and rural adolescent girls regarding

knowledge, attitude, and practice on physical problems of menstruation.

A similar study can be conducted to assess the practice of adolescent girls towards the

physical problems of menstruation

A follow up study can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of structured

teaching programme on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls.

A similar study can be done by using other teaching strategies i.e. video teaching,

booklets, audio cassette etc to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching

programme on physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls in

government schools.

REFERENCE

Adelepilliteri, (2003). Maternal And Child Health Nursing. (1st edition). Mosby publication:

Missouri: Pp: 4-10.

72

Adam's Hilliard P.J, (2006). *Obstetric And Gynecology*. (3<sup>rd</sup> edition). Lippincott Company Philadelphia. Pp: 150-153.

Abuja et al. (1995). Awareness of Pubertal Changes among Adolescent Girls. Journal of Family Welfare. April 41(2). Pp: 46-50.

Basavanthappa B.T. (2006). *Community Health Nursing*. (6<sup>th</sup> edition). Jaypee Brothers: New Delhi. Pp: 204-212.

Basavanthappa B.T. (2004). *Nursing research*. (5<sup>th</sup> edition). Jaypee Brothers: Mumbai. Pp: 65-85.

Carelsuitor. (2002). *Nutrition*. (2<sup>nd</sup> edition) .J.B Lippincott Company: Philadelphia .Pp: 186-196.

Dutta D.C. (2005). *Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine*.(4<sup>th</sup> edition). Jaypee Brothers medical publishers (P) Ltd: New Delhi .Pp: 544-546.

Dawn C.S. (1993). Text Book of Obstetric and Neonatology. (13<sup>th</sup> edition). Down Books: Calcutta . Pp: 2-3, 22-27.

Dutta. (1997). *Text book of obstetric*. (3<sup>rd</sup> edition). New central book agency: Calcutta .Pp: 1-17.

Denise.F.poilt. (2004). *Nursing research*. (7<sup>th</sup> edition). Lippincott Company: Philadelphia .Pp: 170-176

Dhaar G.M et al., (2006). *Foundations of community medicine*. (<sup>1st</sup> edition). Elsevier: New Delhi .Pp: 362-363.

Frank.D.et al., (1999). Attitude about menstrual among fifth sixth and seventh gradwe.pre and post menarcheal girls. Journal of school nurses. April 15 (9). Page no: 25-31.

Gupta M.C. (2006). *Text book of preventive and social medicine*.(4<sup>th</sup> edition). Jaypee brother's medical publishers (P) L td: New Delhi.Pp: 544-546.

Gupta M.C. (2002). *Fundamentals Of Statistics*. (3th edition). Himalaya publishing house: Mumbai. Pp: 13-49.

Jesveena Matthias. (2007). Prevalence of premenstrual symptoms among B.sc (Nsg) students out Mangalore. Nightingale nursing time. February 11 (2).Pp: 24-27.

Kalpana Mandal. (1998). Teaching adolescent school girls about menstrual hygiene. The Indian journal and midwifery. August 18 (1).Pp: 19-26.

Kim.H. (2004). Premenstrual symptoms of Korean women living in the U.S.A. Indian journal of obstetrics and gynaecology. December 34(8). Pp. 1395-1401.

Luz.J. (2001). The relationship between menstrual attitude and menstrual symptoms among Taiwanese women. Journal of advanced nursing .March 33(5).Pp: 621-628.

Mahandiraha et al.(1999). *Menstrual problems among adolescents. Nursing journal of India.*November 40(12)Pp: 41-45.

Park. (2000). *Essentials of community health nursing*. (3<sup>rd</sup> edition). M/s Banarsidas Bhanot publication: Jabalpur. Pp: 119-123.

Polit – de- Hunger. (2003). *Nursing research principles and methods*. (7<sup>th</sup> edition). Lippincott Company: PhiladelphiaPp: 289-311.

Polit.F. Densie. (2004) .*Nursing research principles and methods*. (7th edition). Lippincott company: Philadelphia .Pp: 289-311.

Ross and Wilson. (2000). *Anatomy and physiology*.(8<sup>th</sup> edition). Churchill living stone publications. Pp: 10-15.

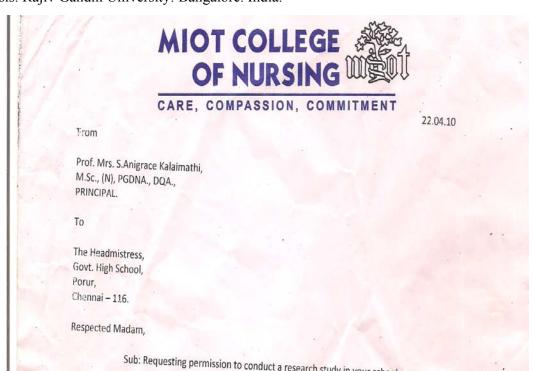
Sridhar Rao. (2002). *Principles of community medicine*.(3<sup>rd</sup> edition). Prentice hall publishers': New Delhi. Page no: 346-356.

Sundar Rao and Richard.J. (1996).*Introduction to biostatistics*.3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Prentice hall publishers: New Delhi. Pp: 112-113.

Sudha. Salhan. (2007). *Text book of obstetrics*. (1<sup>st</sup> edition). Jaypee brother's medical publishers: New Delhi .Pp: 743-748.

Suraj gupte M.D. (2004). *The short textbook of pediatrics*.( 10<sup>th</sup> edition). Jaypee brother's medical publishers: New Delhi. (P)Ltd.Pp

Sr. Elsa Jose. (1999). Knowledge, attitude and practice of school girls regarding menstruation and menstrual hygiene of selected urban and rural school in Bangalore. Unpublished matter thesis. Rajiv Gandhi University: Bangalore. India.



# MIOT COLLEGE OF NURSING (CARE, COMPASSION, COMMITMENT)



From

The Principal, MIOT College of Nursing.

To

The Headmistress, Govt. High School, Mugalivakkam, Chennai.

25.01.10

## APPENDIX – B

## RESEARCH PARTICIPANT CONSENT FORM

Dear Participant,

I am a M.Sc., (Nursing) student at MIOT College of Nursing, Chennai. As a part of my studies a research on "A quasi experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge, attitude and practice regarding physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls at selected government high schools in Chennai, the findings of the study will be helpful for further prevention of physical problems of menstruation among adolescent girls.

I hereby seek your consent and co-operation to participate in the study. Please be frank and honest in your response. The information collected will be kept confidently and anonymity will be maintained.

	(Signature of the Investigator)							
I,participate and undergo the study.	, hereby give my consent to							
Place:								
Date:	(Signature of the Participant)							

#### **APPENDIX C**

#### **PART I**

#### **DEMOGRAPHICAL VARIABLES**

#### 1. Sample no:

- 2. **Age:** 
  - 1. 13 yrs
  - 2. 14 yrs
- 3. Education:

  - 1. 8<sup>th</sup> standard 2. 9<sup>th</sup> standard
- 4. Age at menarche:
  - 1.10 12 yrs
  - 2. 13 14 yrs
  - 3.15 16 yrs
- 5. Duration of menstruation:
  - 1.1 3 days
  - 2. 1 5 days
  - 3.1 7 days
  - 4. 1 10 days
- 6. Frequency of menstruation:
  - 1. Once in a month
  - 2. Twice in a month
  - 3. Thrice in a month
  - 4. Others
- 7. Source of information:
  - 1. Parents
  - 2. Siblings
  - 3. Friends or elder people
  - 4. Teachers
  - 5. Medias
  - 6. Health personals
- 8. Medical management undertaken for physical problems of menstruation:
  - 1. Yes
    - Allopathic
    - -Naturopathy
    - -Siddha
  - 2. No

## 9. Type of family

- Nuclear family
   Joint family
- 3. Extended family

## PART I

## **SECTION I**

Tick/( ) the most suitable answer for the following questions.

To assess t	the knowledge of adolescent girls regarding physical problems of
menstruation	n. Total marks: 20 marks
Anatomy of i	female reproductive system:
1. Organs inv	volved in menstruation are?
b)	Urethra Uterus and ovaries Bladder
Physiology of	f female reproductive system:
2. Menarche	means?
b) c)	Ending of ovum production.  Onset of Menstruation.  Onset of old age.  sually attains menarche at the age of
	5 – 9 years.
	10 – 15 years.
Ź	16-20 years.
4. Pre menst	rual syndrome means?
a)	It is a sign of ovum maturation
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	It is group of symptoms occurring before menstruation.
c)	It is a symptom experienced during menstruation.
5. Pre- men	strual syndrome occur due to the?
a)	Influence of central nervous system
	influence of endocrine system
c)	influence of increased gastric secretion
6. Normal du	ration of pre menstrual syndrome is

a)	Life long
b)	From 1 to 2 weeks before menstruation
c)	Above 1 month
7. Menstrual	cycle means?
a)	Syndrome.
· ·	Normal physiological changes in the body.
	None of the above.
8. Normal du	ration of menstrual cycle is?
2)	3-7 days.
<u> </u>	7 – 10 days.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10 – 14 days.
9. Frequency	of menstrual cycle is?
a)	30 days once.
	28 days once.
c)	20 days once.
10. The secon	d phase in menstrual cycle?
a)	Secretary phase.
· ·	Menstrual phase.
	Proliferative phase.
Signs and syn	mptoms of physical problem of menstruation
11. Which is	the common discomfort occurring during menstruation?
e)	Head ache.
,	Fever.
/	Abdominal pain.

# 12. Which is the common physical change occurring during pre menstrual period? a) Voice change. b) Body Height increase. c) Breast tenderness. Preventive measures for physical problems of menstruation: 13. Which is the suitable general measure to prevent the physical problem of menstruation? a) Pelvic tilting Exercise. b) Bed rest. c) All the above. 14. Duration of regular exercise during menstruation ? a) 1 time per week. b) 3 to 4 times per week. c) 8 times per week. 15. What are the preventive measures to be taken to reduce the abdominal pain during menstruation? a) Intake of pain killer tablet without doctor's order. b) Doing active exercise c) Supporting the abdomen with a pillow and bed rest for few hours. 16. How to treat back pain during menstruation? a) Taking Ibuprofen tablets without doctors order b) Rest & back massage c) avoid walking & standing

#### 17. How to prevent fatigue during menstruation?

- a) Avoid doing heavy work during menstruation
- b) Avoid doing house hold work during menstruation
- c) Take sleeping tablet during menstruation

#### Preventive measures (Diet) for physical problems of menstruation:

- 19. What type of food we should avoid to prevent acne outbreaks during menstruation?
  - a) Avoid of fiber rich diet.
  - b) Avoid oil rich diet.
  - c) Avoid iron rich diet.
- 20. Which is the suitable general measure to prevent anemia for adolescent girls during menstruation?
  - a) Intake of balance diet
  - b) Intake of iron rich diet
  - c) Intake of fiber rich diet

## Part I

## **Section II**

Tick∕( )∕the most suitable answer for the following questions

To assess the attitude of adolescent girls regarding physical problems of

## menstruation.

S.No	Direction of scoring statement	Response						
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know		
1.	Menstruation is an abnormal unhygienic physiological process.							
2.	Physical discomfort during menstruation will be relieved only after marriage.							
3.	Regular Exercise may relieve physical problems of menstruation.							
4.	Relaxation technique will help to reduce the stress and irritability during menstruation.							
5.	Severe menstrual bleeding during menstruation will cause anemia							
6.	A woman should not do the routine work during menstruation.							
7.	Changing the sanitary napkins 4 – 5 times per day will prevent the irritability of genital organs during menstruation.							

8.	Absence of menstruation for a long period can cause weight gain.			
9.	Eating sweets will increase the blood flow during menstruation.			
10.	A woman should be isolated during menstruations is essential to maintain hygiene.			

 $\textbf{Correct statements:} \quad 3,\,4,5,7,8.$ 

**Incorrect statements:** 1, 2, 6,9,10.

## Part I

# Section III Tick( ) the most suitable answer for the following questions

# To assess the practice of adolescent girls regarding physical problems of menstruation.

S.No	Direction of scoring statement	Response					
		Yes	No	Score			
1.	I take iron rich diet during menstruation.						
2.	I don't do yoga during menstruation.						
3.	I take rest during menstruation to relieve physical problem of menstruation.						
	I don't do any exercise during menstruation.						
4.	I change 4-5 sanitary napkins per day during my menstrual period to reduce the itching over the genitalia during						
5.	menstruation.						
6.	I visit the doctor when I am suffering from severe blood flow during menstruation.						
7.	I maintain cleanliness during menstruation by means of washing hands and genitals with soap and water before and after changing sanitary napkins.						
8.	I take fiber rich diet to prevent constipation during menstruation.						
9.	I take warm bath during menstruation to reduce fatigue.						
10.	I use hot water bag application over painful area during menstruation.						
10.							

## र्गाव्य – अ

## சுய சமூக குறிப்பு

## ക്ழ്ക്ക് െ ഖ്ങ്നക്കണ്രക്ക്ര വെന്നുക്കാനത്ത് ഖ്തലയെ ശുക് ( $\sqrt{}$ ) ടെഡ്ഡഖു്മം

1.	மான	നഖിധിன் தகவ	b: (குறி	யீடு என	ज)				
2.	மான	ரவியின் வயது							
	( <del>(</del>	13 வயது	(ക്യ)	14 ഖ	பது	<b>(®)</b>	15 ഖ്വ	பது	(ஈ) 16 வயது
3.	கல்வி	<del>]</del> த் தகுதி							
	( <del>M</del> )	8 ஆம் வகுப்	4	(ஆ)	9 ஆப்	் வகுப்	4	(n·) 10	) ஆம் வகுப்பு
4.	பூப்ப	டைந்த வயது							
	( <del>M</del> )	10-12 வயது	(ക്യ)	13-14	வயது	<b>(®)</b>	15-16	வயது	
5.	குடும்	பம்							
	( <del>M</del> )	தனிக்குடும்ப	ம்	(ക്യ)	கூட்டு	க்குடும்	طال	<b>(®)</b>	பெரிய குடும்பம்.
6.	மாத	விடாய் எத்தகை	ன நாட்ச	களுக்கு	<b>இ</b> ருக்கு	ம்?			
	( <del>M</del> )	1-3 நாட்கள்	(ஆ)	1-5 ந	ாட்கள்				
	<b>(®)</b> 1	-7 நாட்கள்	(FF) 1-	-10 நாட்	.கள்				
7.	மாத	விடாய் எத்தகை	ர முரை	ற வருப்	?				
	( <del>M</del> )	மாதத்திற்கு ஒ	ூரு முன	യ്യ					
	(ക്യ)	மாதத்திற்கு &	இரண்டு	முறை					
	<b>(®</b> )	மாதத்திற்கு ල	ழன்று (	முறை					
	(i-i-)	மற்றவை							
8.	தகவ	ல் கிடைத்த (மா	ரதவிடா	ய்க்கு மு	ை ஏற்ப	படும் அ	றிகுறிக	ள்) வழி	ி முறைகள்?
	( <del>M</del> )	பெற்றோர்	(ஆ)	உடல்	ரபிறப்புக	கள்			
	<b>(®</b> )	நண்பர்கள்	(FF)	ஆசிரி	ியர்				
	<u>(உ)</u>	தொலைகாட்	சி, ஒலி	பெருக்க	8, செய்த	தத்தாள்	, ജഞങ	னயதள	ம்
	<u>(ஊ</u> )	மருத்துவ து	றை சார்	ந்த நபா	ர்கள்.				
9.	மாத	விடாய்க்கு முன்	ஏற்படு	ம் பிரச்ச	<b>சனைக்</b> (	த மருத்	துவ ஆ	லோச	ळळा
	பெற்று	<b>ுள்ளீ</b> ர்களா?							
	ஆம் ,	/ <b>නි</b> හ් <b>න</b> හ.	b என்ற	ால்					
	( <del>(</del>	சித்த மருத்து	ഖ ഗ്രത	)D					
	(ക്യ)	நாட்டு மருத்த	ള്വഖ மு	ത്ത					
	<b>(®)</b>	ஆங்கில மருத	ந்துவ பு	றை					

## பகுத் – ஆ

## ប់វិស្ម – 1

## அறிவுதிறன்

## மாதவிடாயின் போது உடல் நீதியாக ஏற்படும் பிரச்சனைகள்

ക്ള്ക്ക് ഖന്നുക്കാന് ഒരു വാന്യുക്കാന് വാന്യുക്കാന് വാന് വാര് ( $\sqrt{}$ ) ടെ വാന്യുക്കാന് വാര്യുക്കാന് വാര്യുക് വാര്യുക്കാന് വാര്യുക്കാന് വാര്യുക്കാന് വാര്യുക്കാന് വാര്യുക്കാന്

1.	மாதவ	விடாயின் போது எந்த உறுப்பு பயன்படுகிறது?	
	( <del>M</del> )	சிறுநீரக பை	()
	(ஆ)	சிறுநீரக குழாய்	()
	<b>(®)</b>	அண்டகங்கள் மற்றும் கருப்பை.	()
2.	பூப்பல	றடதல் என்றால் என்ன?	
	( <del>M</del> )	அண்டம் உற்பத்தீ முடிவு அடைதல்	()
	(ஆ)	மாதவிடாய் தொடக்கம்	()
	<b>(®)</b>	முதுமை அடைதல்.	()
3.	பொது	வாக ஒரு பெண் எந்த வயதில் பூப்படைவாள்?	
	( <del>M</del> )	5 முதல் 9 வயதில்	()
	(കൃ)	1O முதல் 15 வயதில்	()
	<b>(®)</b>	16 முதல் 20 வயதில்.	()
4.	மாதவ	பிடாய் முன் நிகழ்கிற அறிகுறிகள் என்றால் என்ன?	
	( <del>M</del> )	அண்டங்கள் வளர்ச்சி அடைதல்.	()
	(ஆ)	மாதவிடாய்க்கு முன் 1 முதல் 2 வாரத்திற்கு	()
		முன் ஏற்படும் சில உடல் மற்றும் மனரீதியான மாற்றங்கள	π.
	<b>(®)</b>	மாதவிடாயின் போது நிகழ்கிற சில மாற்றங்கள்.	()
5.	கீழ்க	ண்டவற்றில் மாதவிடாய்க்கு முன்பு ஏற்படும் மாற்றத்திற்கு ச	காரணம் எவை?
	( <del>M</del> )	நரம்பு மண்டல தூண்டுதலால்.	()
	(ஆ)	இனப்பெருக்க மண்டல தூண்டுதலால்	()
	<b>(®)</b>	செரிமான சுரப்பியின் தூண்டுதலால்.	()
6.	பொது	வாக எத்தனை வாரம் இந்த மாதவிடாய்க்கு முன் நிகழ்கிற	அறிகுறிகள் இருக்கும்?
	( <del>M</del> )	வாழ்நாள் முழுவதும்.	()
	(ஆ)	1 முதல் 2 வாரம் மாதவிடாய் வருவதற்கு முன்.	()
	<b>(®</b> )	1 வாரத்திற்கு மேல்.	()
7.	மாதவ	பிடாய் சுழற்சி என்றால் என்ன?	
	( <del>M</del> )	அறிகுறி	()
	( <del>4</del> )	பொதுவாக உடலில் ஏற்படும் உடல்ரீதியான மாற்றங்கள்	()
	<b>(®</b> )	மேற்கண்டவற்றில் எவையும் இல்லை.	()

xxii

8.	பொது	வாக மாதவிடாய் சுழற்சி எத்தனை நாள் இருக்கும்?	
	( <del>M</del> )	3 முதல் 7 நாட்கள்	()
	(ஆ)	7 முதல் 10 நாட்கள்	()
	<b>(®)</b>	10 முதல் 14 நாட்கள்.	()
9.	மாதவ	விடாய் சுழற்சி எத்தனை நாட்களுக்கு ஒரு முறை நடக்கும்?	
	( <del>@</del> )	30 நாட்களுக்கு ஒரு முறை	()
	(ஆ)	28 நாட்களுக்கு ஒரு முறை	()
	<b>(®)</b>	20 நாட்களுக்கு ஒரு முறை	()
10.	மாதவ	விடாய் சுழற்சியில் இரண்டாம் நிலை எது?	
	( <del>M</del> )	முன் மாதவிடாய் நிலை	()
	( <del>%</del> )	மாதவிடாய் நிலை	()
	<b>(®)</b>	பெருக்க நிலை.	()
11.	கீழ்க்க	கண்டவற்றில் எது மாதவிடாயின் போது ஏற்படக்கூடிய உடல்	ரீதியான பிரச்சனை?
	( <del>(</del>	தலைவலி	()
	(ஆ)	காய்ச்சல்	()
	<b>(®)</b>	வயிற்று வலி.	()
12.	கீழ்க	ண்டவற்றில் எது பொதுவான மாதவிடாய் முன் ஏற்படும் உடல்	ரீதியான மாற்றங்கள்
	( <del>M</del> )	குரல் மாற்றம்	()
	(ക്യ)	எடை குறைதல்	()
	<b>(®)</b>	மாா்பக வலி	()
13.	கீழ்க	ண்டவற்றில் எது மாதவிடாயின் போது ஏற்படும் உடல்ரீதிய	ான பிரச்சனைகளை
	தடுகக்	கும் முறைகள்	
	( <del>@</del> )	உடற்பயிற்சி (இடுப்பிற்கான)	()
	(ஆ)	ஓய்வெடுத்தல்.	()
	<b>(®)</b>	மேற்கூரியவை.	()
14.	மாதவ	பிடாயின் போது பொதுவாக எத்தனை முறை உடற்பயிற்சி செ	ய்ய வேண்டும்?
	( <del>M</del> )	ஒரு வாரத்திற்கு ஒரு முறை	()
	(ஆ)	ஒரு வாரத்திற்கு மூன்று முதல் நான்கு முறை	()
	<b>(®)</b>	ஒரு வாரத்திற்கு எட்டு முறை	()
15.	மாத	விடாயின் போது ஏற்படும் வயிற்று வலியை குறைக்க கீழ்	ந்க்கண்டவற்றில் எத
	சிறந்த	5து?	
	( <del>M</del> )	வலி குறைக்கும் மாத்திரையை மருத்துவரின்	()
		ஆலோசனையின்றி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுதல்.	
	(ஆ)	சுறுசுறுப்பான உடற்பயிற்சியை தவிர்த்தல்.	()
	<b>(®)</b>	தலையனையால் வயிற்றை அழுத்தி கொண்டு	()
		சிறிது நேரம் ஓய்வெடுத்தல்.	
		xxiii	

16.	எப்படி	முதுகு வலியை குறைக்கலாம்?			
	( <del>M</del> )	புரூபன் மாத்திரை மருத்துவர் ஆலோசனையின்றி எடுத்தல்.	(		)
	(ക്യ)	ஓய்வு மற்றும் முதுகு மசாஜ் செய்தல்.	(		)
	<b>(®</b> )	நடப்பதையும், நிற்பதையும் தவிர்த்தல்.	(		)
17.	எவ்வ	ாறு மாதவிடாயின் போது ஏற்படும் நீர் தக்கவைத்தலை தவிர்க்கலா	ம்?	?	
	( <del>M</del> )	பழச்சாறு அருந்துவதால்.	(		)
	(ക്യ)	உணவில் உப்பு சார்ந்த உணவை தவிர்ப்பதன் மூலம்	(		)
	<b>(®</b> )	நீர் அருந்துவதை தவிர்த்தல்.	(		)
18.	மாதவ	பிடாயின் போது ஏற்படும் சோர்வடைதலை எவ்வாறு தடுக்கலாம்?			
	( <del>M</del> )	மாதவிடாயின் போது அதிகம் வேலை செய்வதை	(		)
		தவிா்ப்பதன் மூலம்.			
	(ക്യ)	மாதவிடாயின் போது வீட்டுவேலைகள் செய்வதை	(		)
		தவிர்ப்பதன் மூலம்.			
	<b>(®)</b>	மாதவிடாயின் போது தூக்கமாத்திரை எடுத்துக்	(		)
		கொள்ளுவதன் மூலம்.			
19.	உഞ	raj			
	மாதவ	பிடாயின் போது ஏற்படும் முகபருக்கலை குறைக்க எந்த உணவை	த6	വി	lா்க்கலாம்?
	(ക്).	நார்ச்சத்து நிறைந்த உணவை தவிர்த்தல்.	(		)
	(ஆ)	கொழுப்பு சத்து நிறைந்த உணவை தவிர்த்தல்.	(		)
	<b>(®)</b>	இரும்பு சத்து நிறைந்த உணவை தவிர்த்தல்.	(		)
20.	மாதவ	பிடாயின் போது பெண்களுக்கு ஏற்படும் இரத்த சோகையை			
	தவிர்க	க்க சிறந்த முறை எது?			
	(ക്).	ஊட்டச்சத்து நிறைந்த உணவு உட்கொள்ளுதல்.	(		)
	(ക്യ).	இரும்பு சத்து நிறைந்த உணவு உட்கொள்ளுதல்.	(		)
	( <u>@</u> )	நார்ச்சக்கு நிறைந்க உணவு உட்கொள்ளுகல்.	(	•	)

## பகுத் – ஆ ப்ரீவு – 2

## கருத்து (ூ) கணிப்பு: மாதவிடாயின் போது ஏற்படக்கூடிய பிரச்சனைகள்

## കீழ்கண்ட ഖ്ങ്നര്ക്ക് വെന്ദ്രക്കാനത് ഖ്രെയെ ശുർ ( $\sqrt{\ }$ ) ടെഡ്ഡഖു്ം.

வ. எண்	கருத்து (அ) கணிப்பு	கண்டிப்பாக (அ) முழுமையாக ஒத்துக் கொள்ளுகீறேன்.	ஒத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.	மறுக்கீறேன்	முமுமையாக மறுக்கீறேன்	தെரிய வில்கை
1.	மாதவிடாய் என்பது ஒரு தூய்மையற்ற உடல் ரீதியான செயல்பாடு.					
2.	மாதவிடாயின் போது ஏற்படும் உடல் ரீதியான பிரச்சனைகள் திருமணத்திற்கு பிறகுதான் சரியாகீவிடும்.					
3.	தொடர்ந்து உடற்பயிற்சி செய்வதன் மூலம் மாதவிடாயின் போது ஏற்படும் உடல் ரீதியான பிரச்சனைகளை குறைக்கலாம்?					
4.	மாதவிடாயின் போது ஓய்வு. மன அழுத்தம் மற்றும் மன குழப்பம், எரிச்சலை குறைக்கும்.					
5.	மாதவிடாயின் போது இரத்த போக்கு அதிகரிப்பதால் இரத்த சோகை நோய் வரும்?					
6.	அன்றாட வேலைகளை மாதவிடாயின் போது செய்யக்கூடாது.					
7.	மாதவிடாயின் போது நான்கு முதல் ஐந்து பஞ்சுத் துணிகளை மாற்றுவதன் மூலம் பெண்ணின் பிறப்புறுப்பில் ஏற்படும் அரிப்பு பிரச்சனையை தவிர்க்கலாம்.					
8.	மாதவிடாயின்மை தொடர்ந்து இருந்தால் பெண்ணின் உடல் பருமன் அதீகரிக்கும்.					
9.	மாதவிடாயின் போது இனிப்பு உணவு வகைகைள எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் இரத்த போக்கு					
10.	அதீகரிக்கும். மாதவிடாயின் போது பெண்ணை தனிமைப்படுத்துவது முக்கியம் அதன் மூலம் தூய்மையை கடைபிடிக்கமுடியும்.					

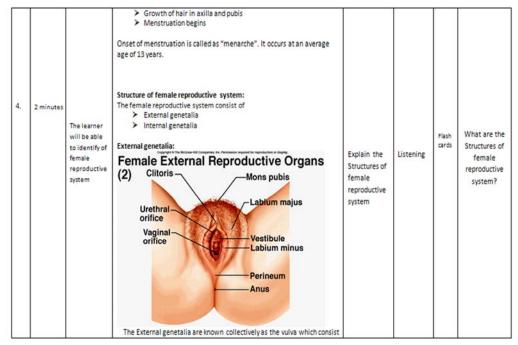
சரியான தகவல் : 3, 4, 5, 7, 8

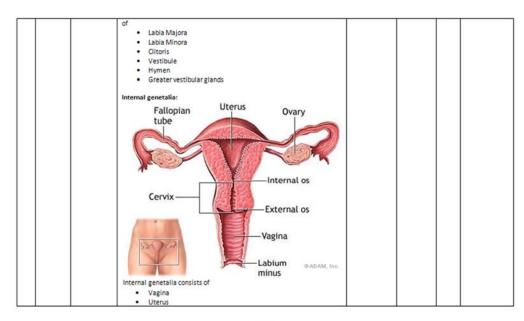
சரியற்ற தகவல் : 1. 2. 6. 9. 10

பகுதி - ஆ பீரிவு - 3 செயல்: மாதவீடாயின் போது ஏற்படக்கூடிய உடல் நீதியான பீரச்சனைகள் கீழ்கண்ட வினாக்களுக்கு பொருத்தமான விடையை டிக் ( $\sqrt{\ }$ ) செய்யவும்.

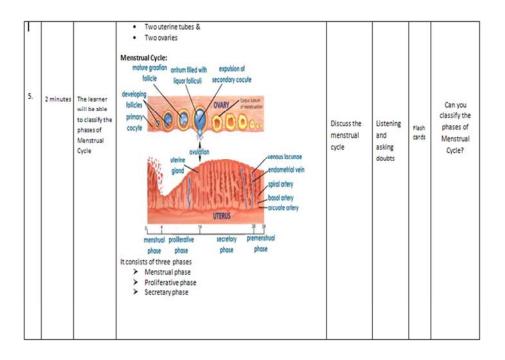
வ. எண்	செயல் சார்ந்த தகவல்	ஆம்	இல்லை	மதிப்பெண்
1.	மாதவிடாயின் போது நான் இரும்பு சத்து நிறைந்த உணவை உட்கொள்ளுவேன்.			
2.	நான் மாதவிடாயின் போது தீயானம் (யோகா) செய்யமாட்டேன்.			
3.	நான் மாதவிடாயின் போது ஏற்படும் பிரச்சனைகளை குறைப்பதற்காக மாதவிடாயின் போது ஓய்வெடுத்துக் கொள்வேன்.			
4.	நான் மாதவிடாயின் போது எந்த உடற்பயிற்சியும் செய்யமாட்டேன்.			
5.	நான் மாதவிடாயின் போது ஒரு நாளைக்கு நான்கு முதல் ஐந்து பஞ்சாடைகளை (சானிடரி நாப்பின்) மாற்றுவேன்.			
6.	மாதவிடாயின் போது உதிரப்போக்கு அதிகரிக்கும் போது நான் மருத்துவரை அணுகுவேன்.			
7.	மாதவிடாயின் போது நான் ஒவ்வொரு முறை சானிடரின் நாப்கீனை மாற்றுவதற்கு முன்பும். பின்பும் பிறப்புறுப்பு மற்றும் கைகளை சோப்பால் கமுவுவேன்.			
8.	மாதவிடாயின் போது நார்ச்சத்து நிறைந்த உணவை உண்ணுவேன். (இதன் மூலம் மலச்சிக்கலை குறைப்பேன்).			
9.	மாதவிடாயின் போது வெதுவெதுப்பான நீரில் குளிப்பேன். (இதன் மூலம் உடல் சோர்வடைவதை தவிர்ப்பேன்).			
10.	மாதவிடாயின் போது ஏற்படும் உடல்வலியை குறைக்க நான் வெதுவெதுப்பான நீரில் ஒத்தடம் கொடுப்பேன்.			

Time	Behavioral Objectives	Content	Researcher Activity	Learner Activity	A.V Aids	Evaluation
1 minute		Introduction  Menstruation is a normal physiological process and controlled by hormones which in turn influenced not only physical, but also physiological changes. So many adolescent girls suffer from physical and physiological discomforts associated with menstruation. Today we will see about the health measures regarding physical problem of menstruation.				
2 minutes	The learner will be able to define puberty	Puberty: The stage of development, when reproductive organs begin to function and secondary sexual characteristics develop. Normal age of Puberty is 13 to 16 years, some may begin as early as possible.	Explaining puberty and asking question	Listening and answering the questions	Flash cards	What do you mean by Puberty?
2 minutes	The learner will be able to Mention the signs of puberty	Signs of Puberty:  > Widening of hip  I	Mention the signs of puberty and asking question	Listening and asking doubts	Flash cards	Could you tell about the signs of puberty?
	2 minutes	2 minutes  The learner will be able to define puberty  The learner will be able to Mention the signs of	Introduction  Menstruation is a normal physiological process and controlled by hormones which in turn influenced not only physical, but also physiological changes. So many adolescent girls suffer from physical and physiological discomforts associated with menstruation. Today we will see about the health measures regarding physical problem of menstruation.  2 minutes  The learner will be able to define puberty  The stage of development, when reproductive organs begin to function and secondary sexual characteristics develop.  Normal age of Puberty is 13 to 16 years, some may begin as early as possible.  Signs of Puberty:  Widening of hip	Introduction  Menstruation is a normal physiological process and controlled by hormones which in turn influenced not only physical, but also physiological changes. So many adolescent girls suffer from physical and physiological discomforts associated with menstruation. Today we will see about the health measures regarding physical problem of menstruation.  Puberty:  The learner will be able to define puberty will be able to Montion and secondary sexual characteristics develop.  Normal age of Puberty is 13 to 16 years, some may begin as early as possible.  Signs of Puberty:  Widening of hip  Mention the signs of puberty and asking question	Introduction Menstruation is a normal physiological process and controlled by hormones which in turn influenced not only physical, but also physiological changes. So many adolescent girls suffer from physical and physiological discomforts associated with menstruation. Today we will see about the health measures regarding physical problem of menstruation.  2 minutes  The learner will be able to define puberty  The stage of development, when reproductive organs begin to function and secondary sexual characteristics develop.  Normal age of Puberty is 13 to 16 years. some may begin as early as possible.  Signs of Puberty:  Widening of hip  Wention the signs of puberty and asking question  Mention the signs of puberty and asking question  Listening and asking object to Mention the signs of puberty and asking question	Introduction  Menstruation is a normal physiological process and controlled by hormones which in turn influenced not only physical, but also physiological changes. So many adolescent girls suffer from physical and physiological discomforts associated with menstruation. Today we will see about the health measures regarding physical problem of menstruation.  2 minutes  The learner will be able to define puberty  The stage of development, when reproductive organs begin to function and secondary sexual characteristics develop.  Normal age of Puberty is 13 to 16 years. some may begin as early as possible.  Signs of Puberty:  Widening of hip  Wention the signs of puberty and asking question  Listening and answering question  Wention the signs of puberty and asking question  Wention the signs of puberty and asking question  Listening and asking question





XXVII



6.	3 minutes	The learner	Common discomforts of menstruation:	Mention the		Flash	What are the
		will be able	o Abdominal pain o Backache	Common	Listening	Caros	Common
		to enumerate	o Leg pain	discomforts	and		discomforts of
		Common	o Loss of appetite	of	asking		menstruation?
		discomforts	o Nausea	menstruation	doubts		
		of	o Vomiting		doubts		
		menstruation	o Constipation				
			o Irritability				
			o Depression				
			o Excessive menstrual flow &				
			o Itching of the genital area				
7.	10	The learner	General measures to prevent physical problems of menstruation:				
	minutes	Will be able	Excluse				
	minutes	to learn	Relaxation	Teaching the	Listening	Flash cards	What are the
		General Exercis	Diet	general			
			200000000000000000000000000000000000000		measures to	and	
		physical	especially during the pre-menstrual period, is an important means of	prevent	answering the		measures to prevent
			stress reduction.	physical			
		menstruation	✓ Swimming	problems of	questions		physical
		Constrainment of the	✓ A fast paced walk	menstruation	-		problems of
			✓ Cycling &	mensudation			menstruation?
			✓ Aerobic exercise				, 600 min to the 60 min 120
			Others exercise are:				
			✓ Lateral trunk stretch				
			✓ Hamstring stretch				
			✓ Conditioning exercise				
			Lateral trunk stretch:				1

Standing position, separate your feet apart and hold your both hands. Raise your hands above your head. Gently tilt your trunk to the right, a gentle stretch should be felt on your left side. Hold for 10 seconds. Repeat the stretch to the other side.

#### Hamstring stretch:



The hamstring stretch, stretches muscles in the back of the thigh.

- Stand behind a chair, with your legs straight. Hold the back of the chair with both hands.
- Bend forward from your hips (not your waist), keeping your entire back and shoulders straight the whole time, until your upper body is parallel to the floor. Don't "hump" any part of your back or shoulders at any time.
- 3. Hold position for 10 to 30 seconds. You should feel a stretch in

the backs of your thighs.

4. Repeat 3 to 5 times.

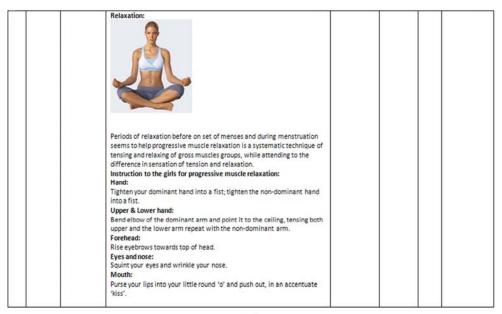
#### Conditioning exercise:

Squeeze your buttocks together tighten your abdominal muscles and raise your buttocks straightly off the floor until the small of your back is pressing that against the surface. This is the pelvic tilt position. Hold this position for ten seconds then relax completely.



Slowly bend forward from the hip reaching with both hands reaching to your left foot, until you feel your good stretch in the back of your thigh. Bend as far as you can without pain. Hold this position for 15 seconds, slowly return to the upright position and relax. Then stretch sides and stretch the other thigh.

Put your right leg straight a head with your knee flat on your floor and pointed up. Bend the left leg so the sole of your foot is against the right knee. Then bend towards from the hip as far as you can without pain. Hold that stretch for 5 seconds. Then turn to the resting position. Repeat one more times this.



Neck:	
Make Hyper extension of your necks, grit your teeth and make wide smile.	
Upper back:	
Try to touch your shoulder blades, arch your back.	
Abdomen:	
Suck in your abdomen.	
Buttocks:	
Tighten your buttocks.	
Thigh:	
Raise the dominant leg about 6 inches from the floor tighten your upper	
leg repeat with the same dominant leg.	
Calf:	
Pull your dominant leg towards your head repeat with your non-	
dominant foot.	
Foot:	
Point your dominant foot away and curl your toes.	
Training begins with the direction to focus all of your attention on the	
muscles of your right hand. Stimulate the one set of the ten cycles by	
saying - make a tight first now. Nothing. How the muscles feel when they	
are tensed, this assists the person to pay the attention to her body	
sensation. This tension is maintained for 7 to 10 seconds. At a	
predominant use such as saying quickly "Relax now". The muscle group is	
relaxed. The person is encouraged to continue to focus on muscle group	
as it relaxes. Provide a relaxation one pattern for about 20 to 30 seconds.	
The next sequence of tensing occurs after the muscle relaxation. Check	
after 20 to 30 seconds of relaxation.	
Diet:	
<ol> <li>Six small meals per day.</li> </ol>	
Follow a nutritious diet	
<ol> <li>Increase intake of complex CHO, green leaf vegetables, legume,</li> </ol>	
whole grains, cereals and beans. Substitute a more balanced diet	

xxvi

S. 10 minute	are will be able to explain the special measures to relieve physical problems of menstruation	with food containing protein.  4. More balanced diet containing fruits and vegetables.  5. Limit consumption of refined sugar, red meat and chocolate.  6. Limit the other high carbohydrate items.  7. Avoid salt and salt retentive food.  8. Limit intake of cheese to the diet.  Special measures:  Abdominal pain:  ✓ Good and comfortable position.  ✓ Supporting the abdomen with a pillow  ✓ Bed rest for few hours.  ✓ Exercise: E.g., breathing exercise: taking a deep breath then open the mouth and slowly breathe it out. Continue this exercise for 10 to 20 minutes.  ✓ Massaging over the abdomen.  ✓ Relaxation techniques.  ✓ Medication.  ✓ Hot bath.  ✓ Avoid constipation.  Using hot water bag: fill the hot water and cover it with a towel, apply it to painfull areas for 10-20 minutes.  If the pain is severe consult the doctor.  Back ache:  • massage  Using the finger pads, take a circulatory movement and massage knee  • Hot water fomentation applying towels dipped in hot water to painful areas.	Discussing the special measures to relieve physical problems of menstruation	Listening and answering the questions	Flash cards	What are the special measures to relieve physical problems of menstruation?
--------------	---	--	--	---	-------------	---

	Relaxing technique	
	calf muscle pain :	
	<ul> <li>Rub the calf muscles nicely for 10 minutes.</li> </ul>	
	Nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite:	
	<ul> <li>Take small and frequent light food items like idly, kanji, fruits like orange, dates.</li> </ul>	
	✓ Take fluids eg. Tender coconut, lemon juice, buttermilk etc.	
	Fatigue:	
	• Rest	
	Take fluid like orange juice, lime juice ,mlik.	
1 1 1	Warm bath	
	Constipation:	
	<ul> <li>Plenty of fluid like warm water, butter milk, juice and milk.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Use of vegetables like green leafy vegetables, radish, carrot,</li> </ul>	
	beetroot, and fruits like banana, orange, grapes.	
	<ul> <li>Take fiber containing foods eg: chapattis, tapioca.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Exercises like brisk walking.</li> </ul>	
	House holds activities.	
	Excessive menstrual flow:	
	• rest	
	<ul> <li>Frequent change of soaked pads.</li> </ul>	
	Take balanced diet	
	<ul> <li>Includes cereals, pulses, green leafy vegetables, fruit, milk, egg, etc.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Take iron rich diet like ragi, drumstick leaves, dates, orange, carrot and brinial.</li> </ul>	
	Consult doctor if necessary.	
	Itching of the genital organs:	
	Changing the soaked pad or change 4 to 5 pads for 24 hrs.	
	Warm bath.	
	Changing of under garments when it is soiled.	

#### Summary:

So for we have seen definition of puberty, signs of puberty, female reproductive system, definition of menstrual cycle, physiology of menstruation, menstrual discomforts, and measures of reducing physical problems of menstruation.

#### Conclusion:

I hope you have understood all health measures to cope-up with menstrual discomforts by following these measures in day to day practice and so you can enjoy a healthy life.

Thanking you

## த்ட்டம்ட்ட போதனை முறை

கல்லூரி : மியாட் செவிலியர் கல்லூரி

பாடம் : குழந்தை நலம் செவிலியர் பாடம்

սււն ։ սու Մարնսայան արանակ

தலைப்பு : மாதவிடாயின் போது ஏற்படும் உடல்ரீதியான பிரச்சனைகள்

குழ : 8 ஆம் மற்றும் 9 ஆம் வகுப்பு படிக்கும் உயர்நிலை பள்ளி மாணவிகள்.

ஆராய்ச்சியாளர் : கே. மகேஸ்வரி

இடம் : அரசு உயர்நிலை பள்ளி

கற்பிக்கும் முறை : உரையாடலுடன் கூடிய பிரசங்கம்

செயல் விளக்க பொருட்கள் : வரைபட அட்டைகள், வரைபடம்.

xxxxi

#### வாது நோக்கம்:

வடிவமைக்கப்பட்ட இக்கல்வி பயிற்சி நிறைவடையும் பட்சத்தில் வளர் இளம் பெண்கள் மாதவிடாயின் போது ஏற்படும் உடல்ரீதியான பிரச்சனைகள் பற்றிய அறிவு, கணிப்பு, (கருத்து), செயல்முறைகளை வளர்த்துக் கொண்டு அந்த அறிவை அவர்களின் மாதவிடாயின் போது ஏற்படும் உடல் ரீதியான பிரச்சனைகளை தீர்வு காண உதவுகிறது.

#### சிறப்பு நோக்கம்:

வளர் இளம்பெண்கள் கீழ்கண்டவற்றை செய்ய இயலும்.

- பூப்படைதல் வரையறுத்தல்.
- 2. பூப்படைவதால் ஏற்படும் உடல் மாற்றங்களை எடுத்துரைத்தல்.
- பெண்ணின் இனப்பெருக்க மண்டலங்களை பட்டியலிடுதல்.
- 4. மாதவிடாய் சுழற்சி நிலைகளை வகுப்புவாரியாக பிரித்தெடுத்தல்.
- 5. மாதவிடாய் போது ஏற்படும் பிரச்சனைகளை விளக்குதல்.
- 6. மாதவிடாயின் போது ஏற்படும் பிரச்சனைகளை பொதுவாக தடுக்கும் வழிமுறைகள்.
- மாதவிடாயின் போது ஏற்படும் பிரச்சனைகளை சிறந்த தடுப்பு முறை.

xxxxii

வ. எ <del>ண்</del> .	நேரம்	சிறப்பு நோக்கங்கள்	பொருளடக்கம்	கற்பிப்பவரின் செயல்	கற்பவரின் செயல்	செயல் விளக்க பொருட்கள்	மதிப்பீடு
1	1 நிமிடம்		முன்னுறை: மாதவீடாய் என்பது வளர் கிளம் பெண்களுக்கு வரக்கடிய உடலியல் மாற்றம். இது ஹார்மோன்களால் கட்டுப்படுத்றப்படுகிறது. அது மட்டுமல்லாமல் மாதவீடாயீன் போது ஏற்படும் பிறச்சனைகளுக்கு இவ்றூராமோன்களே காரணிகளாக உள்ளது. பல பெண்கள் மாதவீடாயீனால் ஏற்படும் உடல் பிறச்சனைகளால் பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றனர். நாம் இன்று மாதவிடாயீன் போது ஏற்படும் உடலில் பிறச்சனைகளை எவ்வாறு சரிசெய்யலாம் என்பதை பார்ப்போம்.				
2	2 நிமிடம்	கற்பவரால் பூப்படைதலை வரையறுக்க இயலும்	பூப்படைதல்: பூப்படைதல் என்பது கினப்பெருக்க உறுப்புகளின் கினப்பெருக்கத்திற்கான வளர்ச்சியின் காலத்தை கறிப்பதாகும். பெண்கள் பலர் பொதுவாக 13 முதல் 16 வயதில் பூப்படைவார்கள். குரு சிலர் 13 வயதிற்கு முன்னதாகவே பூப்படைவார்கள்.	விளக்குதல் பற்றும் கேள்வி கேட்டல்	கவனித்தல் மற்றும் கேள்விக்கு விடை அளித்தல்	வரைபட அட்டைகள்	பூப்படைதல் என்றால் என்ன?
3	2 நிமிடம்	கற்பவரால் பூப்படைத்துக்கான அறிகுறிகளை சொல்ல இயலும்	பூப்படைகளுக்கான அறிகுறி: - பெண்களின் இடுப்பின் அளவு அதிகரித்தல் - மார்பக வளர்ச்சி - ரோமாங்கள் வளர்ச்சி குறிப்பாக அக்குள் மற்றும் வெளிப்புற பெண்ணின் இனப்பெருக்க உறுப்பின் மேற்புறத்தில் வளகும் மாதனிடாய் ஆரம்பமே பூப்படைதல் எனப்படும். இது பொதுவாக 13 ஆம் வயதில் ஏற்படும்.	பூப்படைததுக்கான அறிகறிகளை சொல்லுதல் மற்றும் கேள்வி கேட்டல்	கவனித்தல் மற்றும் சந்தேகத்தை தெளிவு படுத்துதல்	வரைபட அட்டைகள்	பூப்படைத்லுக்கான அறிதறிகள் யாவை?

4 3 <u>p</u> B.oh.	ம் கவனிப்பவரால் பெண் இனப்பெருக்க மண்டலம் பற்றி பட்டியல் இட முடியும்	பெண்ணின் வெளிப்புற இனப்பெருக்க உறுப்புகள்:  Female External Reproductive Organs (2)	பெண் கினப்பெருக்க கவனித்தல் மண்டலத்தை பற்றி விளக்குதல்	வரைபட அட்டைகள்	പെൽനത്തിൽ ജ്ഞ്ബ്പെന്റർടെ ഥൽനപര ഉ_ന്വവ്വേകൻ ധനതഖ?
2 殷めに	ம் கவனிப்பவரால் பெண் இனப்பெருக்க மண்டமம் பற்றி பட்டியல் இட முடியும்	பெண்ணின் உப்புற இனப்பெருக்க உறுப்புகள்:  Fallopian Ulerus Ovary Vagina Labbum mirus  - யோனி - கருப்பை - ஓரின் பெணேயியன் குழல்கள் - கரு அண்டாங்கள் (இரு கரு அண்டாங்கள்)			

5	2 திடிப்	கவனிப்பவரால் மாதவிடாய் சுழற்சி நிலைகளை பிரித்தெடுத்தல்	மாதனிடாய் சுழந்சி நிலைகள்: - மாதனிடாய் நிலை - பெருக்க நிலை - முன் மாதனிடாய் நிலை	மாதனிடாய் சுழற்சி நிலையை கலந்துரையாடுதல்	கவனித்தல் மற்றும் சந்தேகத்தை தீர்த்தல்	வரைபட் அட்டைகள்	மாதவிடாய் சுழற்கி நிலைகள் யாவை?
6	3 நிலிடம்	மாதவீடாயின் பொழுது உடல் அளவில் ஏற்படும்	மாதனிடாயின் பொழுது உடல் அளவில் ஏற்படும் பிறச்சனைகள்: - மார்பு கீரிவதல் மற்றும் வலி - வயிறு உப்பசம் (அ) வயிறு கீரிவதுல் - முகப்படு - உடல்ளடை அதிகரித்தல் - உடனைகள் மீது ஈர்ப்பு - நீர் தக்கவைத்தல் - மரதவிடாயின் போது இரத்தப்போக்கு அதிகரித்தல் - மரதவிடாயின் போது இரத்தப்போக்கு அதிகரித்தல் - மரதவிடாயின் போது இரத்தப்போக்கு அதிகரித்தல் - மரதவிடாயின் போது இரத்தப்போக்கு அதிகரித்தல் - மறத்தி கருவது போல் தோன்றுதல்	மாதவிடாயினால் ஏற்படும் உடல்	கவளித்தல் மற்றும் ஏந்தேதத்தை தீர்த்தல்	avergru. Orcon.asir	மாதனிடாயின் போது உடல் அளவில் ஏற்படும் பொதுவான பிறச்சனைகள் யாவை?

7	10 நீமிடம்	கவனிப்ப6	шупю		பொதுவான தடுப்பு முறை:	மாதவிடாய	ின் போது	கவனித்தல்	ഖതLUL	மாதவிடாட	பின் பே
		மாதவிடா	பின்	போது	– உடற்பயிற் <del>சி</del>	ஏற்படும்	உடல்	மற்றும்	AL:	ஏற்படும்	ഉ
		ஏற்படும்	உடல்	இயல்	- மனமாற்றத்தை ஏற்படுத்தும் செயல்கள்	அளவிலா	<b>ा</b>	கேள்விக்கு		<b>அளவிலா</b>	<b>50</b> 1
		சார்ந்த	பிரச்சகை	जळळा	- உணவு கட்டுப்பாடு.	பிரச்சனை	සභාগ	விடையளித்த		பிரச்சனை	රේක
		எவ்வாறு த	தடுக்கலாப்	ந் என்று	<u>உடற்பயிற்சி:</u> ஒரு வாரத்திற்கு மூன்று முதல் நான்கு	எவ்வாறு	தடுப்பது	έ		<b>த</b> டுப்பு	முறை
		சொல்ல இ	யலும்.		முறை உடற்பயிற்சி செய்ய வேண்டும்.	என்று	கற்பித்துக்			ധ്നതഖ?	
					குறிப்பு: மாதவிடாய்க்கு முன்பு செய்ய வேண்டும்.	கொடுத்தல்					
					- நீச்சல், வேகமாக நடத்தல், மிதிவண்டியை	ı					
					ஓட்டுதல், கொழுப்பை குறைக்கும் உடற்பயிற்சிகள்						
					<u>உடற்பயிற்சிக்கு உதாரணம்:</u>						
					- இடுப்பு சாய்வு நிலை உடற்பயிற்சி						
					– கோனாசனம்						
					- ஆழ்ந்த மூச்சு உடற்பயிற்சி						
					– பாத ஹஸ்தாசனம்						

	சாய்வு நிலை உடற்பயிற்சி:	
	THE STATE OF THE S	
	College of the Colleg	
	முதலில் நேராக நியிர்ந்து நிற்கவும். நிற்கும்போது	
	குதீகால்கள் இரண்டும் ஒன்றையொன்று தொட்டுக்	
	கொண்டிருக்குமாறு நிற்கவேண்டும். பின்பு இரண்டு	
	கைகளையும் தலைக்கு மேல் காதுகளை ஒட்டிய படி	
	நீட்ட வேண்டும். அப்போது மூச்சை நன்றாக	
	உள்ளுக்கு இழுத்து கொண்டு இழுத்த மூச்சை	
	மெல்ல விட்டுக் கொண்டே முன்பக்கமாகக் குனிந்து	
	கொண்டே கை விரல்களால் கால்களின்	
1 1	பெருவிரல்களை பிடிக்க வேண்டும். குனிந்து	
	பிடிக்கும் போது இடுப்பு மட்டுமே வளைய	
	வேண்டும். முழங்கால்கள் மடியக்கூடாது. அப்போது	
	முழங்கால்களை நன்றாக விரைப்பாக வைத்துக்	
	கொள்ள வேண்டும்.	
1 1	மூச்சை மெல்ல விட்டுக் கொண்டே வரும் போது	
	தலையை மேலும் தாழ்த்திக் கொடுத்து	

கோனாசனம்;		
R		
முதலில் மேநாக நறகவேணமும். பாதம் ஊரண்டும்		
2 அடி தள்ளி இருப்பது போல் நேராக நிற்க வேண்டும். கைகள் பக்கவாட்டில் இருக்க		
வேண்டும். கைகளை தலைக்கு மேலே உயர்த்தி		
கைகள் இரண்டையும் இணைக்க வேண்டும்.		
பின்னர் உடலை வலது பக்கம் சாய்த்து நிற்கவும். பின்பு சில நிமிடம் கழித்து நேராக நிற்கவும். பின்பு		
உடலை இடது பக்கம் சாய்த்து சில நிமிடம் நிற்கவும்.		
உடற்பயிற்சியின் போது இயல்பான சுவாசம்		
இருத்தல் போதுமானது.		

இடுப்பித்கான உடற்பயிற்சி:		
முதுகு தரையில் படும்படி படுத்துக்கொண்டு, உங்கள் கால் முட்டியை மடக்கீ, பாதம் இரண்டும் தரையில்படும்படி வைத்து உங்கள் இடுப்புப் பகுதியை தரையிலிருந்து மேல் உயர்த்த வேண்டும். அப்பொழுது உங்கள் இடுப்பு மற்றும் தசைப் பகுதிகளில் இருக்கம் தோன்றும். இந்த நிலையை 1 நிமிடம் இருக்கவும். இப்பயிற்சியை 6 முறை செய்யவும்.		

	ஒய்வு: உறால்ததல், மனமாற்றத்தை ஏற்படுத்தும் முறை: கை; உள்ளால்கையை மூடி விரிப்பதன் மூலம் கை தசையின் சோர்வு நீங்கும். நெற்றி: புருவத்தை தலையை நோக்கி மேலும் கீமுமாக தூக்கி இறக்குவதின் மூலம் நெற்றியின் சோர்வு நீங்கும். வாய்; வாயின் மூலம் ஒ என்று சப்தம் எழுப்பும் போது வாயின் மூலம் ஒ என்று சப்தம் எழுப்பும் போது வாயின் தசைச்சோர்வு நீங்கும். கழுத்து: கழுத்தை சுழற்றுவதுன் மூலம் கழுத்து தசை சோர்வு நீங்கும். முதுகு: முதுகை வில் போல் வளைப்பதன் மூலம் முதுகு சோர்வை தவிர்க்கலாம். வயிறு: வயிற்றை உள்ளிமுத்து வெளியிடும்போது வயிறறின் தசைச் சோர்வு நீங்கும். வுகரடை: உரையில் படுத்து காலை உயர்த்தி இறக்குவதன் மூலம் தொடை தசை சோர்வு நீங்கும். பருதம்: பாதத்தை நான்கு புறம் சுற்றுவதன் மூலம் மடிக்கி விரிப்பதன் மூலம் பாத தசை சோர்வு நீங்கும்.			
--	--	--	--	--

உணவை உட்கொள்ளவே உட்கொள்ளவேண்டிய உ உட்கொள்ள வேண்டும். உட்கொள்ள வேண்டும். - அதிகமாக காய்கறிகள் வகைகள். புரத சத்து நி மற்றும் மாவு சத்து நில உட்கொள்வேண்டும். - சரிவீக்த உணவு உட் தவீர்க்கவேண்டிய உண	_ணவுப்பொருட்கள்: 6 உணவுப் பொருட்களை 7. கீரை வகைகள், தானிய றைந்த உணவு வகைகள் றந்த உணவு வகைகள் றந்த உணவு வகைகளை காள்ளவேண்டும். (வு.வகைகள் றிசம், இனிப்பு வகைகள் – ப் பொருட்கள்.
--	---

8	10 திமிடம்	ஏற்படும் பிரச்சனைகளை எவ்வாறு சிறந்த முறையில்	கீறப்பு தடுப்பு முறைகள்: வயிற்று வனி: - மலசிக்கலை தவிர்த்தல். - வெதுவெதுப்பான நீரில் தளித்தல். - மருத்துவ ஆனோசனை படி வலி நீக்கும் மருந்தை உட்கொள்ளுதல். - மனமாற்றத்தை ஏற்படுத்தும் செயல்கள் (படித்தல். இசைகேட்டல். சினிமா பார்த்தல்) - வயிற்றும் பகுத்யை மசாஜ் செய்தல்: - வயிற்றும் பகுத்யை மசாஜ் செய்தல். - தலையணையை வயிற்றில் வைத்து அணைத்து ஒய்வெடுத்தல். - வயிற்று வலிக்கு ஏதுவான நிலையில் படுத்து ஒய்வெடுத்தல். - ஒத்தடம் கொடுத்தல். - வடு அதேகமாக இருந்தால் மருத்துவரை அணுகவும்.	முறையில் தடுக்கலாம் என்று கலந்துரையாடுதல்	கேள்விக்கு விடையளித்த ல்	almilli Milmi	எந்தெந்த சிறப்பு தடுப்பு முறைகளை பயன்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் பாதனிடாயின் போது ஏற்படும் உடல் அளவிலான பிரச்சனைகளை தடுக்க முடியும்.
			தலைவலி: – புரூபன் வலிநீக்கும் மருந்தை மருத்துவரின் ஆமோசனையின் படி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுதல். – ஒய்வெடுத்தல் – உறாங்ததல் மனமாற்றத்தை ஏற்படுத்தும் உடற்பயிற்சி செய்தல்.				

முதுகு வலி: - முதுகு வலிக்கும் இடத்தில் மசாஜ் செய்தல் ஒய்வெடுத்தல் தசை தளர்ச்சி அடைய செய்யும் உடற்பயிற்சி செய்தல். (தரையின் முதுகு படும்படி படுத்துக் செய்தல். (தரையில் முதுகு படும்படி படுத்துக் தலையணை வைத்து படுக்க வேண்டும். அல்லது படுத்த படுக்க வேண்டும். அல்லது படுத்துக் வேண்டும். அல்லது படுத்து மடிக்க வேண்டும். அல்லது படுத்து படுத்து மடுக்கு வேண்டும். இப்பயிற்சியை அதிக நேறும் செய்யக்கூடாது.  கந்து முதல் பத்து நிமிடம் நடைபயிற்சி செய்வதன் மூலம் முதுவ வலினைய குறைக்கலைம்.) - முதுகு வலிக்கும் இத்திக் ஒத்தடம் கொடுப்பதன் மூலம் முதுகு வலினை குறைக்கலைம் அதிகமாக முதுகு வலி இருக்கும் பட்சத்தில் மருத்துவரை அணுகுவது நல்லது.		
தால் வகி: - கணுக்கால் தசையை பிசைந்து விடுதல். (மசாஜ்) - ஒய்வவடுத்தல் - கால் வலிக்கும் கிடத்தில் ஒத்தடம் கொடுத்தல் - கிசை கேட்பதன் மூலமாகவும். கால் வலியை குறைக்கலாம்.		

வாந்தி வருவது போல் தோன்றுகுல், வாந்தி, பசியின்மை:  - எளிதில் செரிக்கக்கூடிய உணவு வகைளை உடகொள்வதன் மூலம் வாந்தி வருவது போல் தோன்றும் அறிகுறிகளை குறைக்களம். (இட்கி, கஞ்சி, ஆரஞ்சு, பேரிச்சம்பழம் எளிதில் செரிக்கக்கூடிய உணவு)  - இளநீர், எலுமிச்ச பழச்சாறு. மோர் போன்ற நீர் பானங்கள் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதன் மூலம் வாந்தி எடுப்பதை தவிர்க்க இயலும்.	
சோர்வு: - ஒய்வெடுத்தல் - நிறைய தண்ணீர் பருகுதல் - வெதுவெதுப்பான நீரில் குளிப்பதன் மூலம் உடற்சோர்வை குறைக்க முடியும்.	
மலச்சிக்கல்; - வெதுவெதுப்பான தண்ணிர் குடித்தல், - நார்ச்சத்து நிறைந்த உணவுப் பொருட்களை உடகொள்ளுதல், (சப்பாத்தி, மரவள்ளிக்கிழங்கு) - உடற்பாற்சி, வேகபாக நடத்தல், விட்டு வேலைகளை செய்வதன் மூலம் மலச்சிக்கலை குறைக்க முடியும், - காய்கறிகள், கீரை வகைகள், முள்ளங்கி, பீடரூட், கேரட். வாழைப்பழம், சூரஞ்சு, திராட்சை, பப்பாளிப்பழம் உணவில் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதன் மூலம் மலச்சிக்கலை தவிர்க்கலாம்.	

பொருட்களை உட்கொள்ளுதல் (கேழ்வரகு. முருங்கைக்கீரை. பேரிச்சம்பழம். கத்தரிக்காய். கோட் ஆரஞ்சு) - சரிவிகீத உணவு உட்கொள்ளவேண்டும். (காய்கறிகள். கீரைகள். பழ வகைகள். பால். முட்டை மீன். மாமிசம், தானிய வகை) உதீரப்போக்கு அளவுக்கு அதீகமாக அதீகரிக்கும் போது மருத்துவரை அணுகவது நல்லது. வபண்ணின் பிறப்புறுப்பில் ஏற்படும் அரிப்பை அடுக்கும் முறைகள்: - சானிடரி நாப்கீன் ஒரு நாளைக்கு 4 முதல் 5 நாப்கீன் மாற்ற வேண்டும் தீனமும் வெது. வெதுப்பான நீரில் குளித்தல் உள் ஆடை மாதவிடாயீனால் வெளியாகும் இரத்தத்தால் அகத்தமாகும் போது மாற்றிவிடவேண்டும்.	
வீங்குதல் (உப்பசம்) - கொழுப்பு நிறைந்த உணவுப்பொருட்களை உணவில் தவிர்த்தல் - நிறைய தண்ணிர் குடித்தல் உப்பு நிறைந்த உணவு தவிர்த்தல் கார உணவு வகைகளை தவிர்த்தல் பிரச்சனைகள் அதிகரிக்கும் போது மருத்துவரை அணுக வேண்டும் உடற்பயிற்சி.	

முடிவுரை: இதுவரை நாம் பூப்படைதல். பூப்படைவதால் ஏற்படும் உருவ மாற்றங்கள். வெண் இனப்பெருக்க மண்டல உறுப்புகள். மாதவிடாயின் போது ஏற்படும் உடல் ரீதியான பிரச்சனைகள் மற்றும் தடுப்பு முறைகள் பற்றி பார்தோம் நன்றாக புரிந்துக் கொண்டிருப்பீர்கள் என்று நம்புகீறேன். இதன் மூலம் மாதவிடாயின் போது வரும் பிரச்சனைகளை எவ்வாறு தடுக்கலாம் மற்றும் சமாளிக்கலாம் என்பதை அறீவீர்கள் என்று நம்புகீறேன். கலந்துரையாடலில் பங்கேற்று ஒத்துழைத்து கவனித்ததற்கு நன்றி.



