

MENOPAUSE

Definition

Permanent cessation of menstruation at the end of reproductive life due to loss of ovarian follicular activity.

 It is the point of time when final and last menstruation occurs.

The age of menopause ranges from 45 to 55 years.

Climacteric

Period of time during which a women passes through the reproductive to the non reproductive stage.

This phase covers 5 – 10 years of menopause.

Premenopause

Period prior to menopause.

Perimenopause

A part of climacteric when the menstrual cycle is likely to be irregular.

Postmenopause

Phase of life that comes after the menopause.

Endocrinology of Climacteric Menopause

Depletion of ovarian follicles

Follicles becomes resistant to pituitary gonadotropins

Diminished estradiol production

Serum estradiol level 50 - 300 pg/ml before menopause

Serum estradiol level 10 - 20 pg/ml after menopause

Menstruation prior to Menopause

Abrupt cessation of menstruation (rare).

Gradual decrease in both amount and duration.

Irregular with or without excessive bleeding.

Menopausal Symptoms

- Vasomotor
- 2. Urogenital
- 3. Osteoporosis
- Cardiovascular
- Psychological
- 6. Skin and hair
- Sexual dysfunction

Vasomotor symptoms

- Hot flushes
 Sudden feeling of heat followed by profuse sweating.
- Palpitation
- ii. Fatigue
- iii. Weakness
- iv. Perspiration
- v. Cutaneous vasodilatation

Genital and Urinary Symptoms

Oestrogen deficiency causes atrophic epithelial changes.

Genital symptoms.

- Dryness
- Pruritis
- Leucorrhoea

Urinary symptoms.

- Urgeny
- Dysuria
- Recurrent UTI
- Urinary incontinence

Sexual dysfunction

- · Low libido
- · Atrophic changes
- · Psychological changes

Psychological Changes:

- Anxiety
- · Headache
- Insomnia
- Irritability
- · Depression
- · Mood swing
- · Dementia
- · Inability to concentrate

Skin and Hair Changes

- · Skin thinning
- Loss of elasticity
- Wrinkling of skin
- Crow feet around the eyes
- Purse string wrinkling around mouth.
- Loss of hair



<u>Osteoporosis</u>

Decline in collagenous bone matrix resulting in osteoporotic changes.

Osteoporosis types

- Type 1 (Primary)
 Oestrogen loss / Deficit nutrition / Hereditary
- Type 2 (Secondary)
 Endocrine abnormality / Medication
 Symptoms:
- Back pain
- Loss of height
- Kyphosis

Diagnosis of Menopause

- Cessation of menopause for consecutive 12 months during climacteric.
- Appearance of menopausal symptoms hot flush and night sweats.
- 3. Serum estradiol < 20 pg/ml
- 4. Serum FSH and LH > 40 mIU/ ml

<u>Management</u>

- Prevention
- Spontaneous menopause (Unavoiodable)
- ii. Artificially Menopause (Prevented / Delayed)

Counselling : Reassurance

Adequate explanation about the physiological events.

<u>Treatment</u>

Hormone Replacement Therapy Non Hormonal Treatment Artificial hormones Lifestyle modification induction Drug Therapy

Lifestyle modifications

- Avoiding sedentary lifestyle
- Weight bearing exercise
- Reducing intake of coffee, alcohol, smoke
- Adequate Ca intake
- Vitamin D supplements
- · Increased Protein and calcium intake

Drugs Therapy

- Biphosphonate
- Fluoride
- Calcitonin
- Selective oestrogen receptor modulators
- Clonidine
- Thiazide
- Paroxetine

Hormone Replacement Therapy

Indication of HRT:

- Relief of menopausal symptoms
- Prevention of osteoporosis
- To maintain the quality of life in menopausal years.

Available preparation for HRT

- Principle hormone for treatment is oestrogen.
- Oestrogen treatment is ideal for women who has undergone hysterectomy but for women who has intact uterus addition of progesterone is a must in order to avoid complication of endometrial carcinoma and endometrial hyperplasia.

Oral

Oestrogen regime: conjugated oestrogen 0.3 mg – 0.625 mg oestrogen and cyclic progestin: oestrogen continuously given for 25 days and progesterone is added for last 12 –14 days.

Subdermal implants

17 beta oestradiol implant 25mg, 50mg, 100mg.

Percutaneous oestrogen gel

1 gm applicator delivering 1 mg oestradiol daily.

Transdermal patch

Vaginal cream

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