



Effect of a multi-component menstrual health intervention on menstrual health, mental health, and education in Ugandan secondary schools: a school-based cluster randomised controlled trial

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On behalf of the MENISCUS Trial team

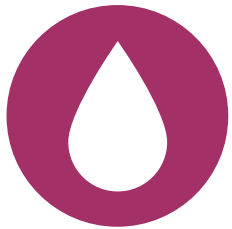
WCE

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Menstrual health

A state of complete physical, mental, and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in relation to the menstrual cycle



Materials



Supportive
environment



Knowledge

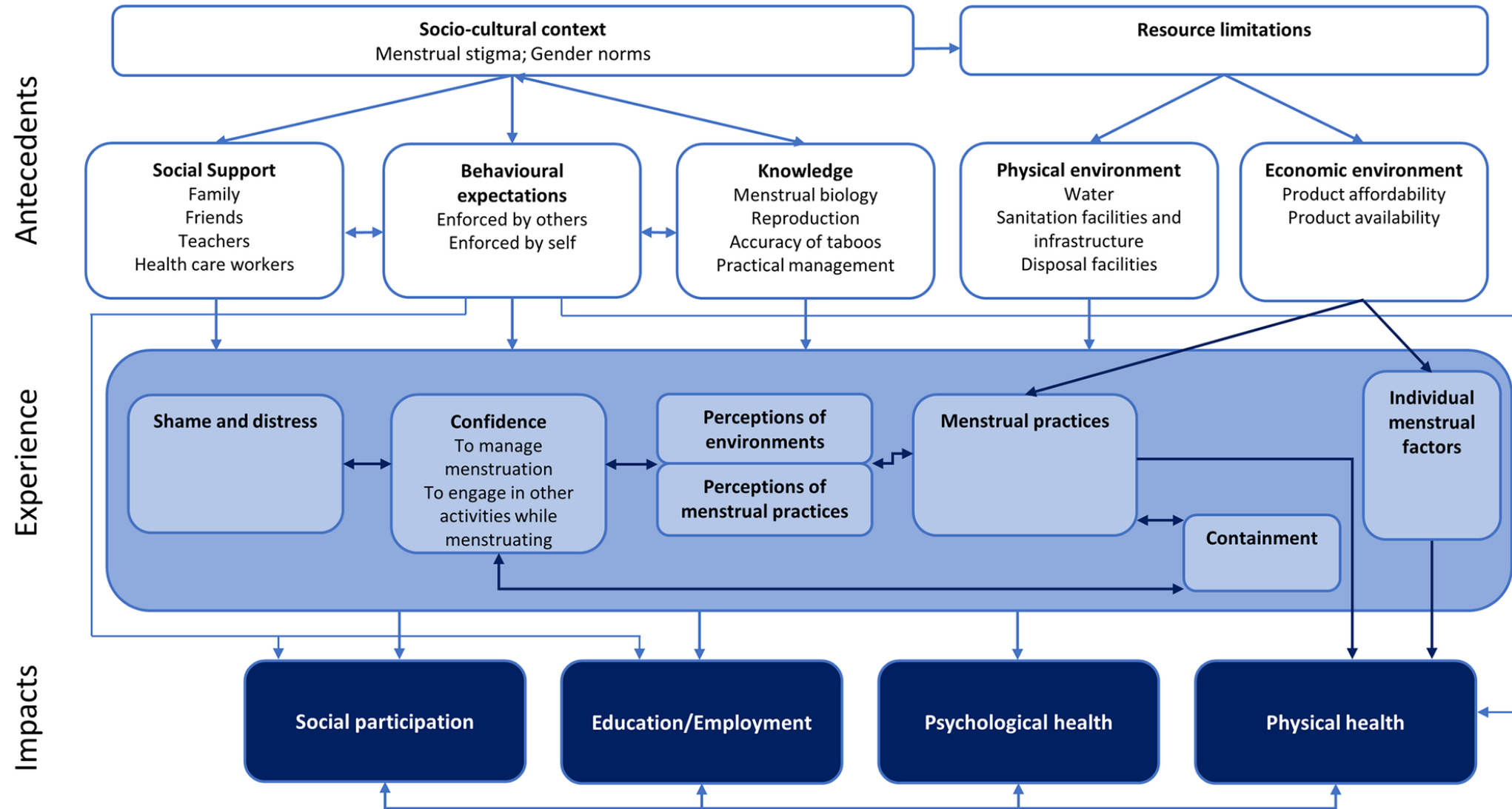


Access to care

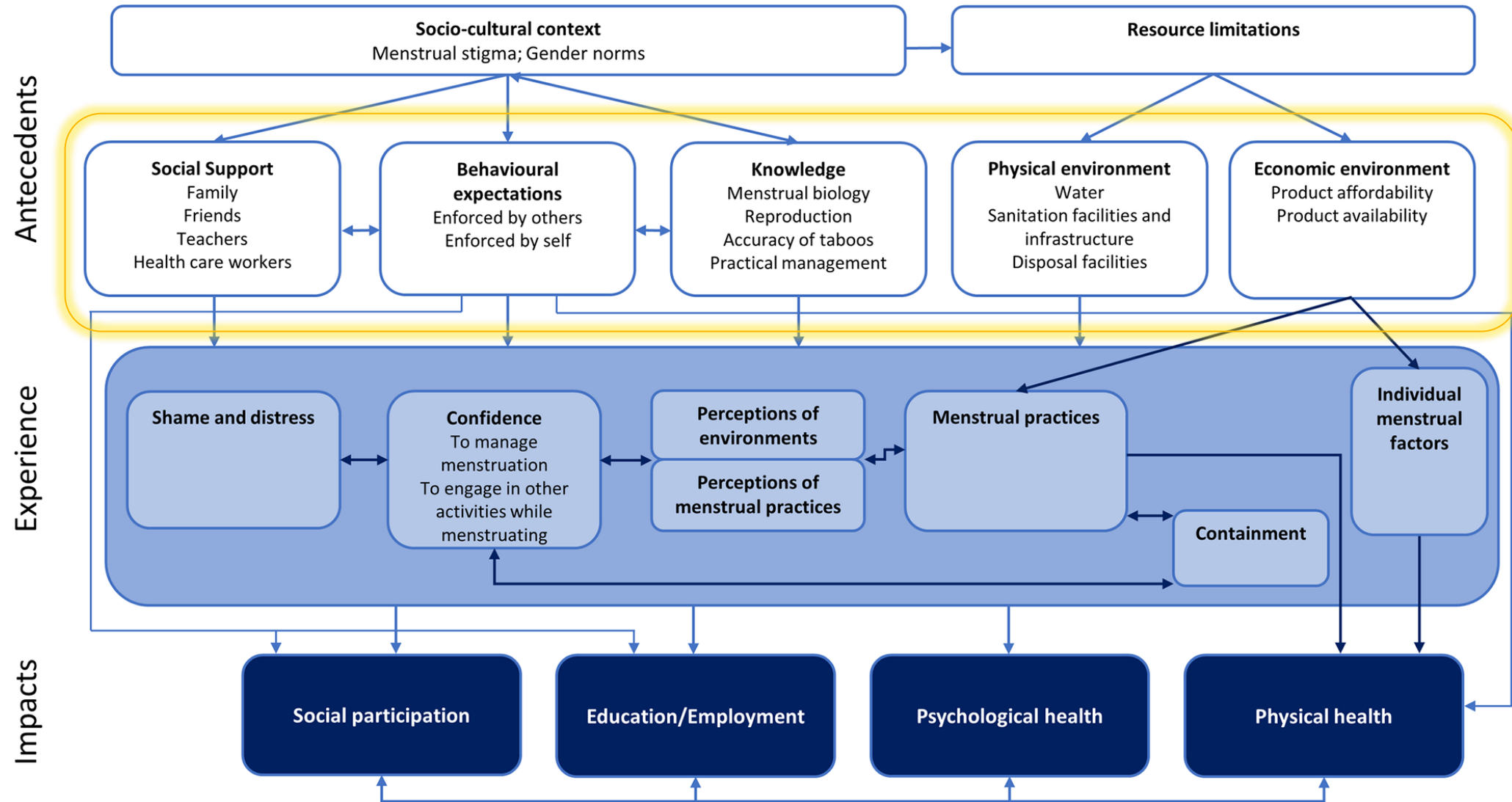


Freedom to
participate

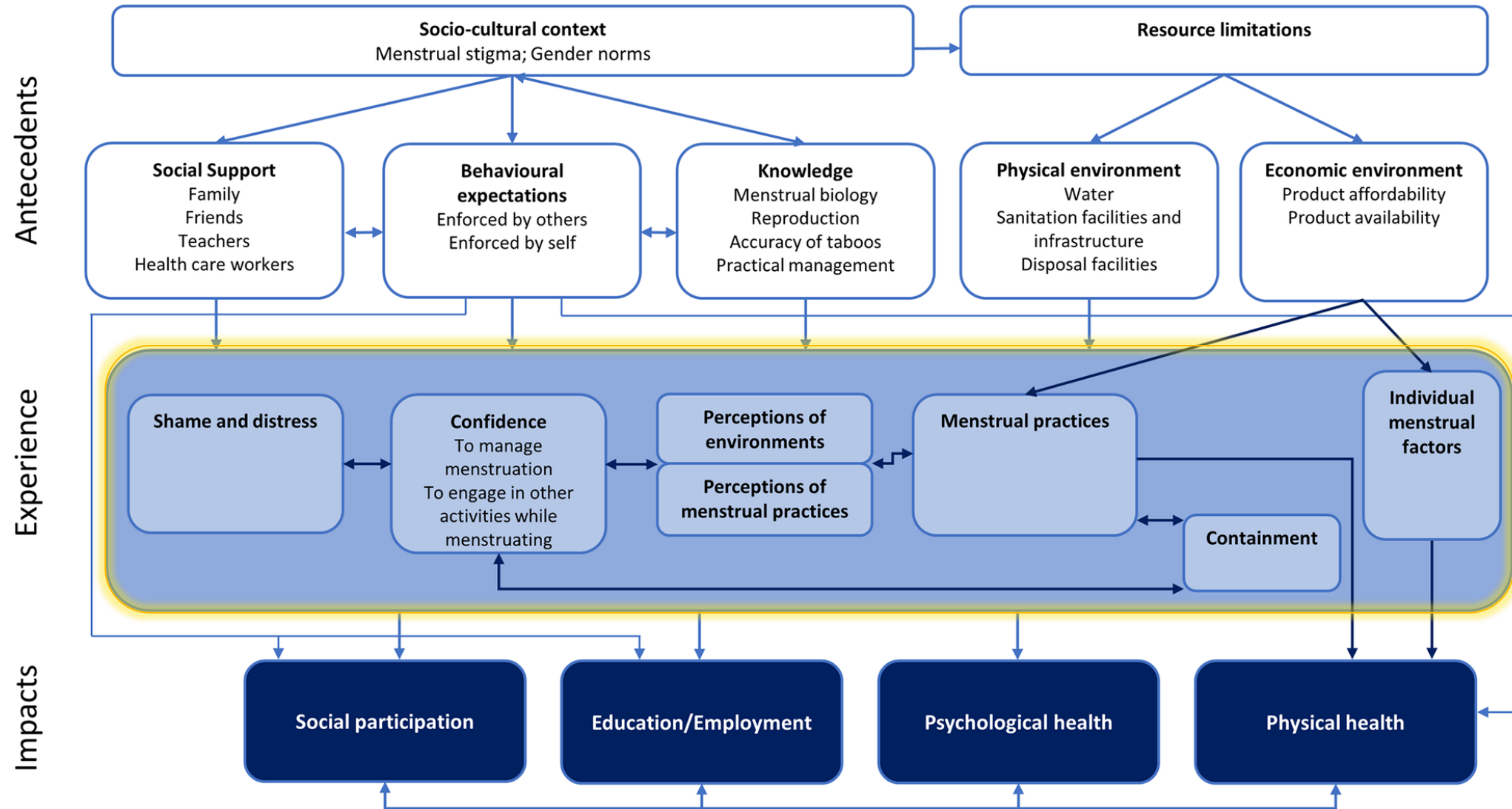
Model of menstrual experience



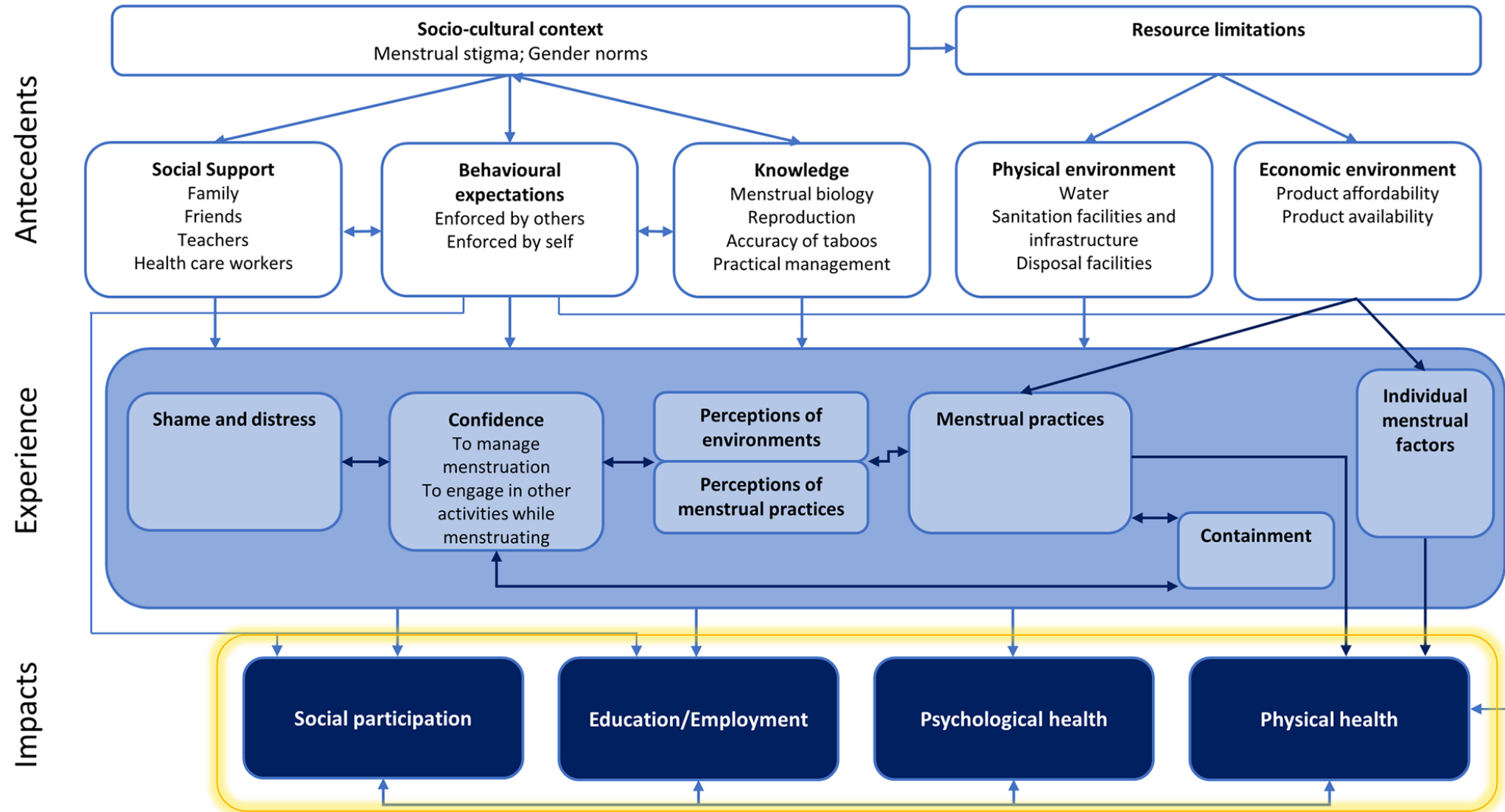
Model of menstrual experience



Model of menstrual experience



Model of menstrual experience



Work leading to the MENISCUS trial

MENISCUS 1

*Understanding
needs*

Mixed-methods
formative study
(2015-16)

MENISCUS 2

*Developing &
testing the
intervention*

Pilot study
(2017-19)

MENISCUS Trial

*Evaluating
impact*

Cluster randomised
controlled trial
(2020-24)

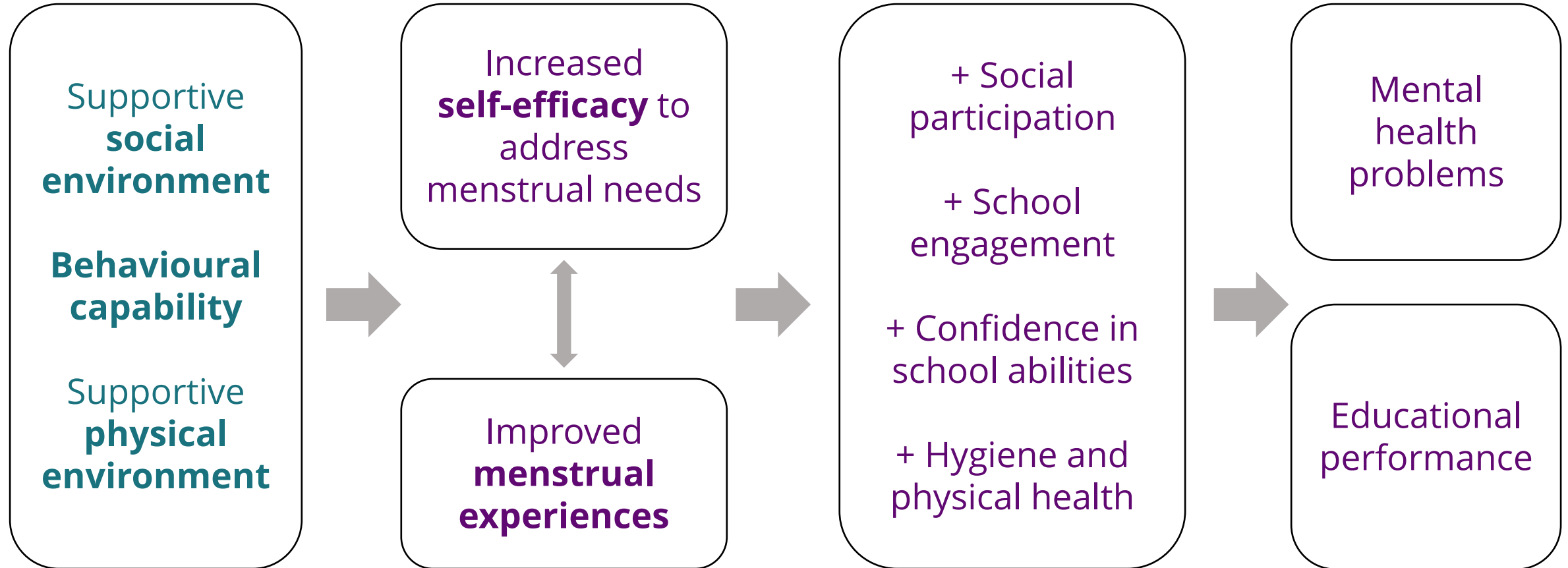
Multi-component school-based intervention

- 1 Puberty education
- 2 Drama skits
- 3 Menstrual health kit
- 4 Pain relief
- 5 WASH improvements

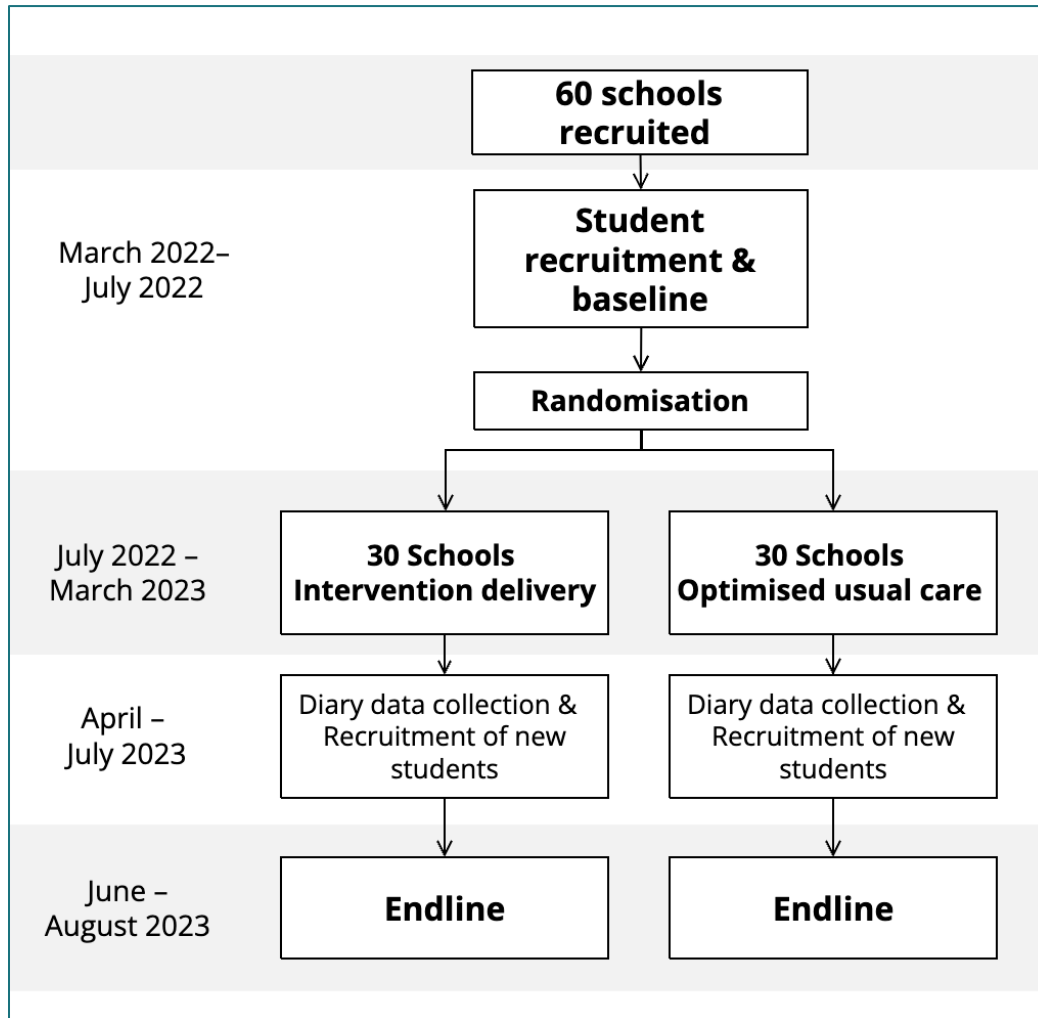
MH Action Group



Theory of change



Trial design & population



- Parallel arm, cluster randomised controlled trial in two districts
- All **female students** in S2 eligible + 15 **male S2 students** per school
- **Daily diary** sub-study
- **Trial population:** 3841 female students recruited at baseline; mean age 15.5 years
- **Intervention effects** estimated as a comparison between arms at endline
- Outcomes along theory of change

Intervention effects

Primary outcomes: No evidence of an intervention effect

<p>Educational performance Mean z-score on exam</p>	<p>aMD (95% CI): 0.05 (-0.10, 0.19)</p>	<p>p = 0.54</p>
<p>Mental health problems Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ)</p>	<p>aMD (95% CI): 0.05 (-0.40, 0.50)</p>	<p>p = 0.84</p>

Secondary outcomes:

- Consistent evidence of impacts on most dimensions of menstrual health; male student attitudes
- No evidence of an impact on school attendance; UTI prevalence; confidence in maths and science, male knowledge

Menstrual-related secondary outcomes



Outcome	Control (n=1617)* Mean (SE) or n (%)	Intervention (n=1621)* Mean (SE) or n (%)	Adjusted MD, OR, or IRR (95% CI)	p-value
Knowledge (out of 9)	5.61 (0.03)	6.15 (0.03)	aIRR: 1.10 (1.07, 1.13)	<0.001
Attitudes (out of 3)	1.84 (0.02)	2.20 (0.02)	aIRR: 1.20 (1.14, 1.26)	<0.001
Menstrual experience (MPNS)	2.28 (0.01)	2.34 (0.01)	aMD: 0.09 (0.05, 0.13)	<0.001
Self-efficacy (SAMNS)	64.1 (0.47)	68.5 (0.48)	aMD: 4.95 (3.31, 6.59)	<0.001
Pain management	845 (66.6%)	919 (75.4%)	aOR: 1.50 (1.25, 1.80)	<0.001
Adequate MHM	835 (55.6%)	797 (53.8%)	aOR: 0.91 (0.76, 1.08)	0.27

MPNS: higher score = fewer unmet needs (poss. range 0-3)
 SAMNS: higher score = greater confidence (poss. range 0-100)

*n = 2989 female participants
 menstruating in past 6m

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Summary of trial findings

- Largely well-implemented intervention, widely appreciated by schools and participants
- Improved **multiple dimensions of menstrual health**, including self-efficacy and menstrual experience
- These improvements were likely **not sufficient** to show an impact on more distal outcomes
- Most participants had adequate menstrual materials → important to go beyond “hardware”



Conclusions

- Multi-component interventions can improve schools' physical and social environments around menstrual health
- Our findings are consistent with other recent menstrual health trials failing to show impact on education and mental health outcomes
- Time to reframe the 'why' of improving menstrual health?



Thank you



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MRC/UVRI and LSHTM Uganda Research Unit



Medical
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Uganda
Virus
Research
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