

# Tending the 'monthly flower:' a qualitative study of menstrual beliefs in Tigray, Ethiopia

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<p>Wall et al. <i>BMC Women's Health</i> (2018) 18:183 <a href="https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-018-0676-z">https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-018-0676-z</a></p> <p>BMC Women's Health</p> <p>RESEARCH ARTICLE Open Access</p> <p><b>Tending the ‘monthly flower:’ a qualitative study of menstrual beliefs in Tigray, Ethiopia</b></p> <p>L. Lewis Wall<sup>1,2,3*</sup>, Kibrom Teklay<sup>4</sup>, Alem Desta<sup>5</sup> and Shewaye Belay<sup>6</sup></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background:</b> Menstruation is a universal aspect of human female reproductive life. Management of menstrual flow presents hygiene challenges to girls and women in low-income countries, especially when they first start their periods. As part of a project to improve menstrual hygiene management in the Tigray Region of Ethiopia, we explored the local understanding of menstruation through focus-group discussions and individual interviews.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A detailed ethnographic survey of menstrual beliefs was carried out through 40 focus group discussions, 64 in-depth key informant interviews, and 16 individual case histories in the Tigray Region of northern Ethiopia. A total of 240 individuals participated in six types of focus groups (pre-menarchal girls, menstruating adolescents, married women of reproductive age, post-menopausal women, adolescent males, and married men). In-depth interviews were also carried out with 80 individuals, including Orthodox Christian priests, imams from the Muslim community, principals of primary and secondary schools, teachers and nurses, as well as menstruating schoolgirls and women. Audio data were transcribed and translated, then broken down into discrete codes using Atlas Ti software (version 7.5.4, Atlas.ti Scientific Software Development Minitab, Berlin) and further grouped into related families and sub-families based on their content. The results were then synthesized to produce a cohesive narrative concerning menstruation in Tigray.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Recurrent themes identified by participants included descriptions of the biology of menstruation (which were sometimes fanciful), the general unpreparedness of girls for menarche, cultural restrictions imposed by menstruation on females (particularly the stigma of ritual uncleanness in both Christian and Muslim religious traditions), the prevalence and challenges of unmet menstrual hygiene needs at schools (including lack of access to sanitary pads and the absence of acceptable toilet/washing facilities), and the stigma and shame associated with menstrual hygiene accidents in public.</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> Changes in the educational system in northern Ethiopia are required to improve student understanding of the biology of menstruation, to foster gender equity, to overcome the barriers to school attendance presented by poor menstrual hygiene management, and to create a society that is more understanding and more accepting of menstruation.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Menstruation, Adolescence, Ethnography, Ethiopia, Menarche, Stigma, Hygiene, Menstrual hygiene management</p> <p><b>Background</b></p> <p>Periodic menstrual bleeding is an integral component of the human female reproductive cycle, [1] but the way this phenomenon is viewed and the meanings attached to it vary considerably in different societies around the world [2–5]. Most cultures require that menstrual flow be regulated or contained in some fashion. This cultural requirement creates a recurrent challenge to all menstruating girls and women. These menstrual management challenges are often most acute at menarche, because newly-menstruating adolescent girls often lack the knowledge, experience, and self-confidence necessary to deal with the problems of menstrual hygiene [5–15].</p> <p><b>Factors that influence menstrual hygiene management</b></p> <p>* Correspondence: <a href="mailto:Llewiswall@gmail.com">Llewiswall@gmail.com</a>; <a href="mailto:WALL@wustl.edu">WALL@wustl.edu</a> <sup>1</sup>Department of Anthropology, College of Arts and Sciences, Washington University in St. Louis, Campus Box 1114, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130, USA <sup>2</sup>Department of Obstetrics &amp; Gynecology, Ayder Comprehensive Specialist Hospital, College of Health Sciences, Mekelle University, Mekelle, Ethiopia Full list of author information is available at the end of the article</p> <p><b>BMC</b></p> <p>© The Author(s). 2018 <b>Open Access</b> This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</a>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<a href="http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/</a>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.</p>	<p><b>Title:</b> Tending the ‘monthly flower:’ a qualitative study of menstrual beliefs in Tigray, Ethiopia</p> <p><b>Author (s):</b> L. Lewis Wall, Kibrom Teklay, Alem Desta and Shewaye Belay</p> <p><b>Year of Publication:</b> 2018</p> <p><b>Access Resource Here:</b></p>
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