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Title Page Contents:

: #PeriodEmoji

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Time to talk about menstruation: #PeriodEmoji

On June 10, The Lancet published an Editorial (p·2264) emphasising the need to talk about menstruation. We applaud the journal for highlighting this neglected issue, to support ‘breaking the silence’\(^1\). However, we are concerned that statements made lack substantiating evidence from rigorous studies. These included:

- In India, only 12% of girls and women have access to sanitary products.

A systematic review of 138 studies in India, covering 97,070 school-aged girls, found that commercial pad use had a pooled prevalence of 67% in urban areas, and 32% in rural areas\(^2\). 

- In the UK, girls were recently found to be missing school because they could not afford sanitary products.

Media outlets reported this based on observations from Yorkshire Police and a school in the area. This anecdotal evidence indicates an urgency to investigate girls’ menstrual needs across a range of contexts, to inform effective responses.

- A UNESCO report estimates that one in ten girls in sub-Saharan Africa miss school during their menstrual cycle—equal to as much as 20% of a given school year.

This figure is unsubstantiated, with no report or published peer-reviewed paper evident. Qualitative studies have supported the assertion that difficulties in managing menstruation negatively impact school participation\(^3\), and a growing body of quantitative studies suggest poor menstrual care affects girls’ schooling, health, and wellbeing\(^4,5\).

Indeed, it is time to talk about menstruation. To address the needs of women and girls worldwide, this conversation should be informed by a strong cross-sectoral evidence-base, supported by outlets such as The Lancet.

We declare no competing interests.


