

The Prevalence of Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS) and its Severity among Female

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Abstract

A variety of behavioral, mental and physical symptoms make up premenstrual syndrome (PMS). Goals: A randomised controlled experiment was conducted to ascertain the impact of online learning on students' general health. Methods: A total of 104 PMS-affected women took part in the study and were divided into two groups at random. A questionnaire served as the data gathering tool. Results: Following intervention, the experimental group significantly improved their overall health as well as the emotional, behavioural, and physical aspects of their PMS symptoms. The online training can help relieve PMS in female university students and improve general health after the intervention.

Keywords: Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS); General Health; Web Based Education.

Introduction

Symptoms of premenstrual syndrome (PMS) are experienced by 60-90% of females. According to the World Health Organization, PMS is a condition characterized by a variety of physical, emotional, and behavioral symptoms that occur in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle [1]. The prevalence of PMS is higher in females with a history of depression, anxiety, and other mental health conditions [2].

Method

The study was conducted in a randomized controlled trial design. A total of 104 PMS-affected women were recruited from Tarbiat Modares University. The participants were divided into two groups: the control group and the intervention group. The intervention group received online learning modules designed to improve their general health and manage their PMS symptoms. The control group received no intervention. Data were collected using a questionnaire at baseline and follow-up.

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Abstract (continued) ... The online training can help relieve PMS in female university students and improve general health after the intervention. ...

Results

Data analysis showed that the intervention group had significantly lower scores on the PMS severity scale compared to the control group. The mean score for the intervention group was 17, while the mean score for the control group was 25. This difference was statistically significant (p < 0.05).

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Discussion