Let's talk sustainable Menstruation

because it matters to our bodies and our environment

A pan-India campaign to promote sustainable, comfortable, new-age menstruation choices

e-mail cupspert@gmail.com



Dr Meenakshi Bharath



We attain menarche between 10 years - 15 years And reach menopause by 45 years - 50 years We thus bleed for approx 35 years

→ 420 periods in our lifetime!



Very few professionals have actively engaged with the issue of menstrual hygiene, although it has crossed many a mind in passing.



What do we use during our PERIODS?









Sanitary Napkins and Tampons?



OUR PERCEPTION

- CONVENIENT
- THIN, WITH WINGS, DON'T MOVE
- LEAK PROOF
- HYGIENIC



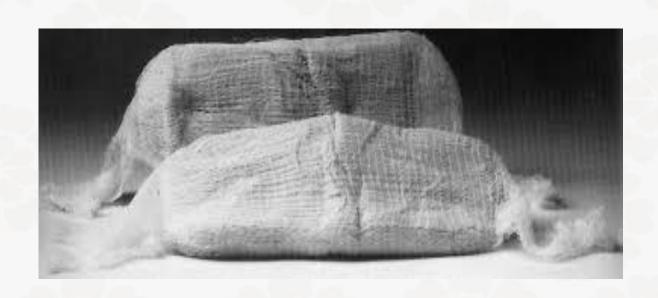
REALITY

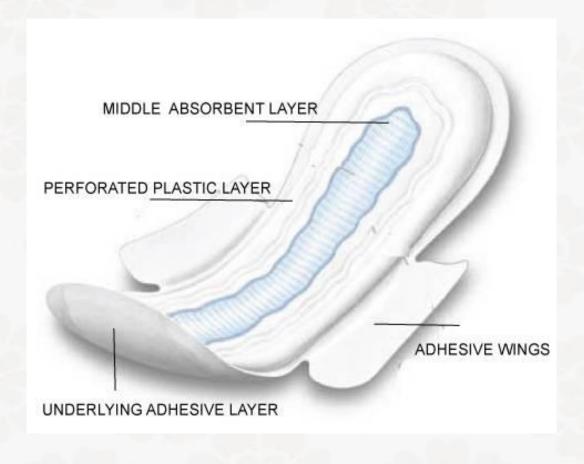
- MADE OF PLASTICS AND CHEMICALS
- CAUSE INFECTIONS AND RASHES
- ASSOCIATED WITH HEALTH PROBLEMS
- MAKE MENSTRUAL BLOOD SMELL
- NON BIODEGRADABLE
- CAN'T BE REUSED
- CAN'T BE RECYCLED
- BLOAT IN WATER, CLOG DRAINS





The evolution of a pad! From this.... to this!





What's Hiding in always Pads?

Testing shows chemicals linked to cancer, reproductive harm, and allergies.

None of these chemicals are listed on the label. We have a right to know.



Tell always to Detox the Box!

bit.ly/detoxthebox







Problems faced using disposable products

PADS

- •Chaffing of the thighs and the genitals
- •Cystitis —e coli carried from the rectum to the urethra.
- Spreading of the TV infection
- Contact dermatitis
- •The mal odour associated with periods.
- Bulge of the pad is visible under the clothes that we wear

TAMPONS?

- Leaks
- Dryness in the vaginal mucosa
- Infections of TV and Moniliasis



Liswood 1959 Obstetrics and Gynaecology Vol 13(5)





Impact on HEALTH





Rashes, burns, Itches?



It may be your sanitary pad...

Studies show that up to a 1/3rd of women who complain of vaginal itching and rashes, soreness and/or discharge may be experiencing the symptoms of Vulval Dermatitis or intimate Irritation due to sanitary pads.

Pena 1962 Obstetrics and Gynaecology 19(5)



Chemicals in pads/tampons can lead to various health risks.

DIOXIN: by-product of bleaching process

Effects: once exposed to our bodies, it starts to accumulate in our fat stores. Research says, it can stay up to 20 years after exposure

Potential health risks:

- Ovarian cancer
- Pelvic inflammatory disease
- Immune system dysfunction
- Impaired Thyroid

- Impaired fertility
- Hormone dysfunction
- Early menopause
- Diabetes







Impact on ENVIRONMENT







Sanitary waste
Picked up from your
doorstep/ work place

By housekeeping staff, paurakarmikas, waste-pickers

Exposing them to health hazards.



Green the Red



Green the Red

in the sewage...

...super absorbent gel makes them bloat and clog the drains...

...cleaners have to get into these drains to clean them for us.



Why is Sanitary Waste a problem?



Green the Red

Cannot Recycle or Reuse
Dumped in the landfill
Serious Environmental &
Health Effects
Disposing Natural
Resources
If burnt –produces
dioxins and furans



SOLUTIONS?



Cloth Pads/
Menstrual
Cups/
Cloth Diapers

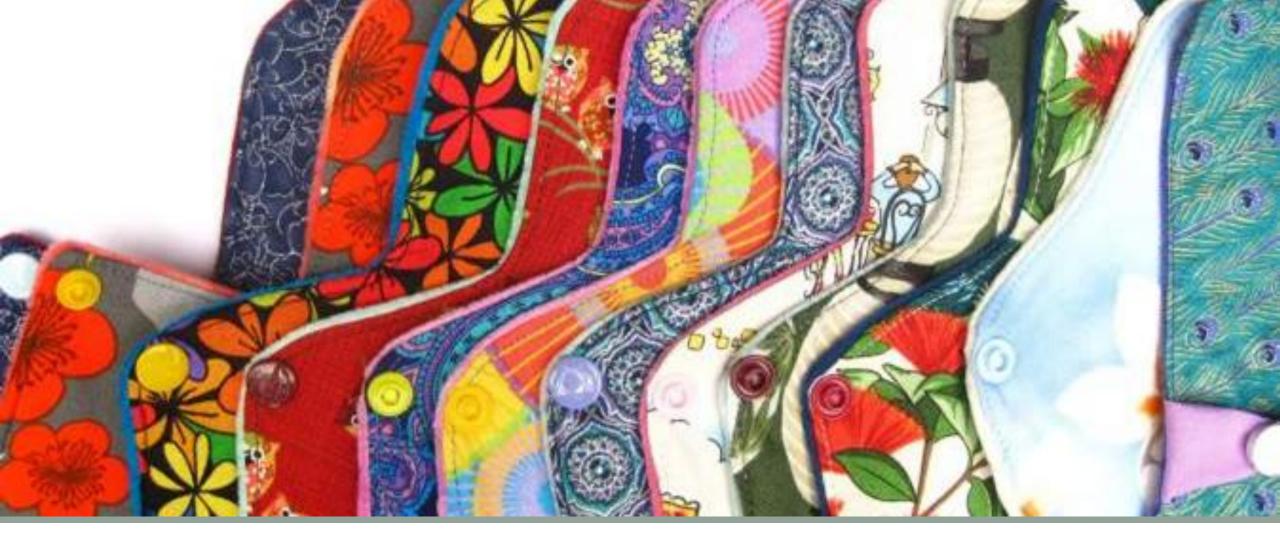
Reusable/ Bio-Degradable

Better for Health & the Environment









Reusable CLOTH PADS





Cloth Pads HEALTHIER • GREENER



Money Spent on Sanitary pads in 10 years Rs. 12-45,000/-

Money Spent on Cloth pads in 10 years Rs. 5-8,000/-



Bharath



Reusable MENSTRUAL CUPS











Made of Soft, Medical Grade Materials Like Silicone or TPE



Green the Red

They form a seal with vaginal walls, and don't leak.



Bharath

1 cup can be used for upto 8 years saving you money, and less dump in the landfill

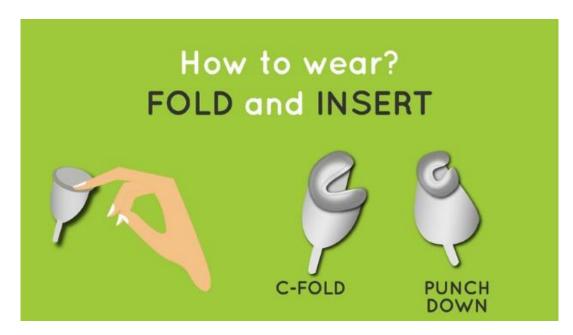
Money Spent on Sanitary pads in 10 years Rs. 12-45,000/-

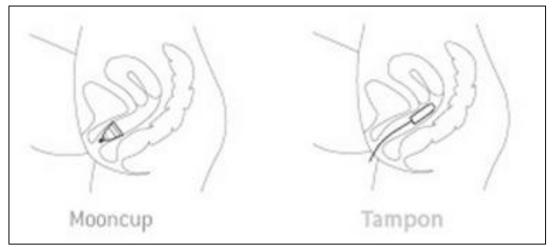
Money Spent on Menstrual Cups in 10 years Rs. 700-3,000/-

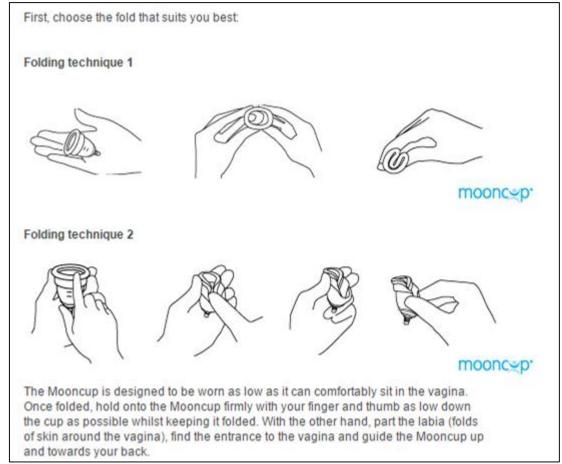
Green the Red

Made of medical grade Silicone









Insertion needs lubrication-can be water / your own menstrual blood is the best.
Scared of inserting it? Why?
Squat to be able to insert it easily.





- Learning curve for insertion and removal is One to two cycles
 Once learnt then they will not get back to pads as they are so comfortable.
- •May feel it is messy –initially during removal –but that needs getting used to . Quantity of water used to clean it is very minimal.
- •No back flow is possible as the cervix contracts if any liquid is introduced.
- Less bacterial vaginosis
- Mobility is the biggest advantage
- •Cleaning is very easy and takes only a few minutes –water required for this is very little- WASH and WEAR

Peer effects in menstrual cup uptake -Oster Thornton Journal of the European Economic Association December 2012 10(6):1263–1293

Phillips-Howard PA, et al. BMJ Open 2016;6:e013229.- Study among school children in Kenya

Juma J, et al. BMJ Open 2017;

Green the Red





- •The vagina is not a sterile organunlike the bladder.
- •It is also a wet organ like the mouth.
- •No need to sterilize the cup-just wash it with water and keep it dry and in a clean small cloth bag





Wear while:

swimming sports sleeping

- Comfortable
- · Won't feel it
- Holds more than pads/tampons
- Empty when full or every 8-10 hours

Travelling?

Carry a bottle of water
OR
Wipe with tissue
OR
Just empty and reinsert



Use a menstrual cup or a cloth pad and enjoy a happy Period

Trash free, Rash free, Cash free periods





Join the Green the Red campaign

And start a conversation about sustainable menstruation!







QUESTIONS?

www.greenthered.in



