

Exploring inequalities in managing menstrual symptoms using shopping data

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Background

Menstrual education

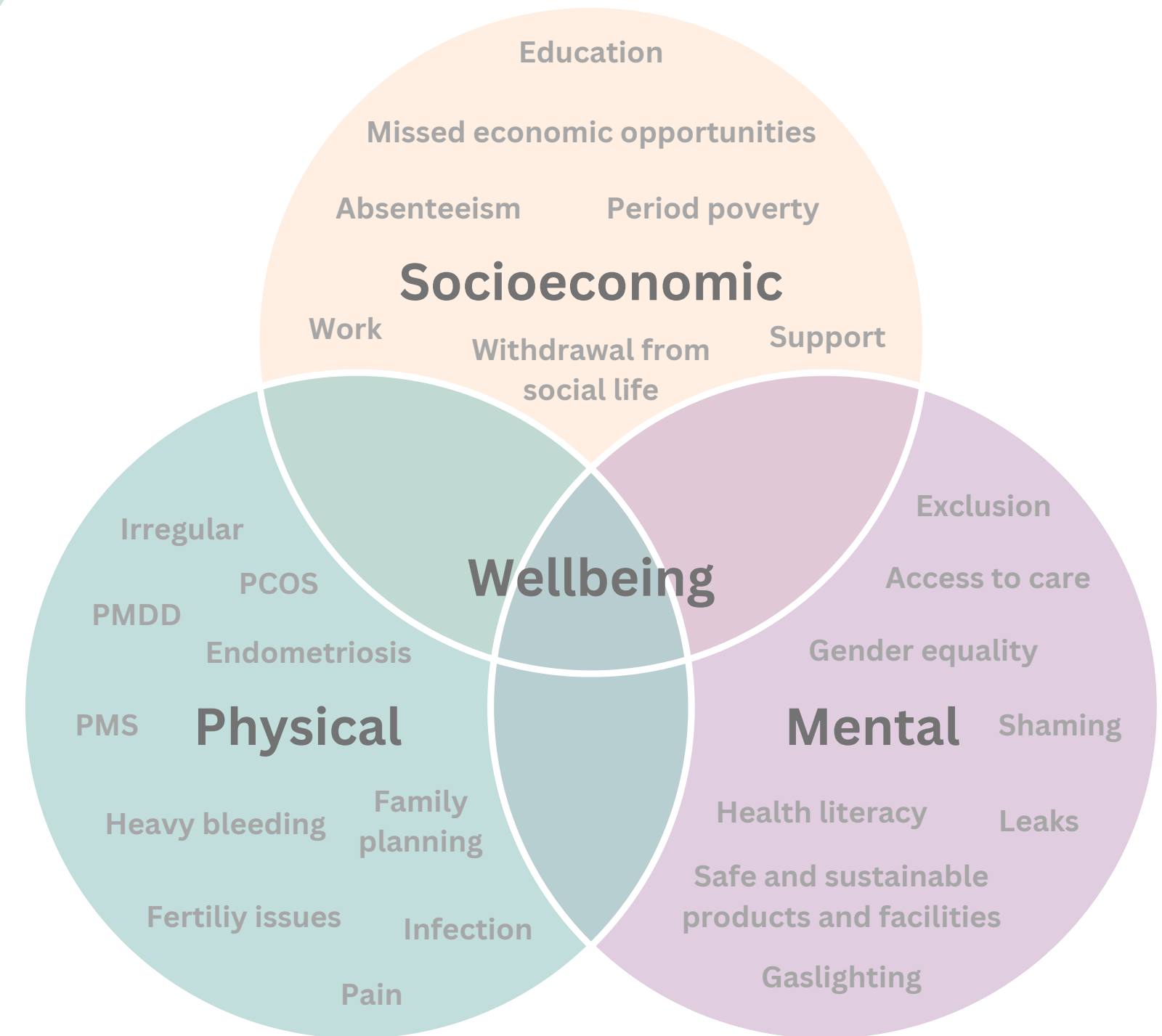


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The gender data gap

- Women, on average, live longer but spend less of their lives in good health
- Menstruation is an important vital sign yet its patterns and management are poorly understood
- Menstrual symptoms can impact physical, mental and socioeconomic wellbeing



Approaches

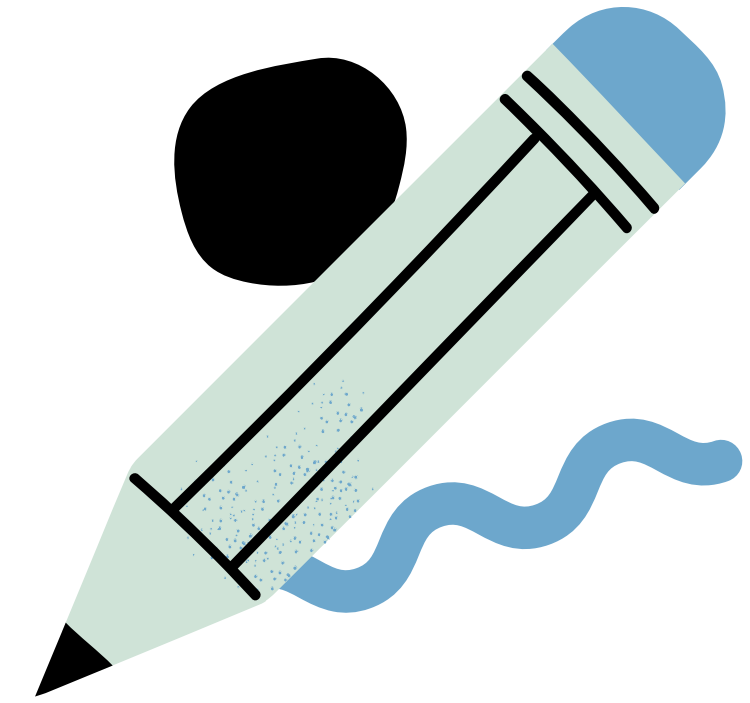
Research questions

- What strategies are used to manage menstrual symptoms and what inequalities may be linked to these?
- What are the public attitudes?
- How useful is shopping data as a tool for researching health?
- Could we identify areas which might benefit from dedicated pain clinics?

Methods

- Review the literature
- Consult the public for guidance and interpretation of the findings
- Study retail data to identify products and patterns in purchasing
- Conduct surveys and data analysis with linkage to shopping data at a national level in the UK

Reviewing the literature



Scoping review:

- Prevalence of menstrual symptoms
- Menstrual management strategies



Prevalence estimates

Dysmenorrhea affects 17-91% of people who menstruate (NICE, 2023)



Discuss reasons

Explore why estimates vary so widely



Management strategies

What questions have been asked so far and how are people managing

Summary

I would like to thank my

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 - Professor Laura Howe
 - Professor Abigail Fraser
 - Dr Hannah Knight
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 - Bristol Medical School (PHS)
 - The Health Foundation
- Colleagues at Digital Footprints Lab

“When I first had my period I thought I was dying”

Menstrual education study participant