



Menopause

Menopause is a physiologic transition experienced by all women at midlife. Symptoms are have a variable impact of quality of life, but can be severe and disabling. Registrars manage fewer menopause-related problems than established GPs, with about 3.5% of consultations with women aged 45-64 years menopause-related. Due to the changing goalposts of evidence and guidelines over the past couple of decades, managing the menopause is a topic of confusion for many GPs, registrars included. Recent Australian research has demonstrated that registrars find management of patients with menopausal symptoms challenging, especially male registrars who see fewer such patients.

TEACHING AND LEARNING AREAS



- Definition of menopause and typical phases
- Common physical, psychological and psychosexual symptoms
- · Assessment of peri-menopausal patients, including the appropriate use of investigations
- Treatment options non-pharmacological, CAMS, pharmacological (including the role of testosterone) therapy in women
- Menopausal Hormone Therapy (MHT) risks, benefits, types, use etc.

PRE- SESSION ACTIVITIES

Review the <u>Menopause health professional tool</u> from Jean Hailes – an excellent overview

TEACHING TIPS AND TRAPS



- Only 20% of peri-menopausal women will seek the help of their GP, so opportunistic enquiry is important
- Exclude thyroid disease, diabetes, iron deficiency and drug side effects as causes of menopausal-like symptoms
- Exclude gynaecological pathology in patients with peri-menopausal heavy menstrual bleeding.
- Menopausal management is a good opportunity for assessment of CV risk, emotional wellbeing, and other age-appropriate screening
- Depression and anxiety are common in peri-menopausal women
- Don't forget about contraception!
- · Hormonal testing to diagnose menopause is unreliable and unnecessary in most cases
- The decision to continue MHT after age 60 should be made after considering ongoing symptoms, benefits and harms
- There is only evidence for the benefit of testosterone therapy in postmenopausal women suffering with HSDD (Hyposexual Desire Disorder)

RESOURCES



- 2019 AJGP article Making choices at menopause
- Bioidentical Hormones Jean Hailes
- 2016 AAFP article <u>Hormone Therapy and Other Treatments for Symptoms of Menopause</u>
- Therapeutic guidelines Menopause
- Australian Menopause Society Global consensus statement on MHT

Listen

Read

Sex and the Perimenopause - RACGP AFP Podcast

Watch

- Managing menopause Jean Hailes webinar
- <u>Use of testosterone in Women</u> Jean Hailes webinar

FOLLOW UP & EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Registrar to undertake the clinical reasoning challenge and discuss with supervisor





Menopause

Clinical Reasoning Challenge

Fran is a 48 year old cleaner who presents with a 9 month history of disabling hot flushes and vaginal dryness. Her periods have been irregular over the past couple of years and her last period was about 12 months ago. She is otherwise generally healthy and is a non-smoker.

QUESTION 1.	What additional symptoms should be sought to support a diagnosis of menopause?
QUESTION 2.	Everyingtion is unremarkable. From had blood toots 12 months proviously as part of a 45-40 va health shook
QUESTION Z.	Examination is unremarkable. Fran had blood tests 12 months previously as part of a 45-49 yo health check, including BSL, lipids, TSH and iron studies. All were reported as normal.
	What further investigations are indicated at this stage? List as many as required.
QUESTION 3.	What broad management strategies would you initially discuss in managing Fran's presentation?





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ANSWERS

OUESTION 1

What additional symptoms should be sought to support a diagnosis of menopause?

- · Night sweats
- Muscle/joint pains
- Anxiety
- Irritability
- Disturbance in quality of sleep
- Lessened concentration
- Fatique
- · Crawling sensations on skin
- · Low libido

OUESTION 2

Examination is unremarkable. Fran had blood tests 12 months previously as part of a 45-49 yo health check, including BSL, lipids, TSH and iron studies. All were reported as normal.

What further investigations are indicated at this stage? List as many as required.

- A pregnancy test should be performed.
- No specific investigations for diagnosing menopause are warranted at this time. Hormonal testing to diagnose menopause is unreliable and unnecessary in most cases.
- Routine screening tests such as CST and/or mammogram should be considered. And consider baseline BMD if osteoporosis
 risk factors present'

QUESTION 3

What broad management strategies would you initially discuss in managing Fran's presentation?

- Education on the menopause
- Contraceptive advice
- · Lifestyle measures e.g. reduce weight, reduce alcohol, increase activity, reduce caffeine, healthy diet
- Menopausal hormone treatment topical and systemic
- · Symptomatic measures e.g. vaginal lubricants
- · Non-hormone treatment e.g. SSRIs
- CAMS e.g. black cohosh