Welcome to Project ECHO Population Health Network: Reproductive Health Series

Series 1: Session 2

"Period pain in teens"



Supporting general practice, commissioning health services into gaps and driving service integration.



Acknowledgement of Countries





Ask the question. Do you identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?

I'd like to begin by acknowledging the Traditional Owners and custodians of the lands and waterways from which we are all zooming in from today.

• the Wadda Wurrung, Gulidjan, Gadubanud, Keeray Wurrung, Peek Wurrung, Gunditjmara, Djab Wurrung, Wotjobaluk, Dja Dja Wurrung, Jadawadjarli, Wergaia, Jaadwa and Jupagalk peoples

We recognise their diversity, resilience, and the ongoing place that First Peoples hold in our communities.

We pay our respects to the Elders, both past and present and commit to working together in the spirit of mutual understanding, respect and reconciliation.

We support self-determination for First Nations Peoples and organisations and will work together on Closing the Gap.





Figure 1: Indication of the impact of endometriosis in Australia 12,13,14,15,16

Note: this information is taken from a range of references. Statistics for transgender and non-binary individuals are unknown.

GIRLS

 1 in 10 girls experiences pelvic pain that severely impacts their schooling, career path, social growth and participation.

WOMEN

- 1 in 10 women suffer from endometriosis
- Up to 1 in 3 women with endometriosis have fertility problems
- 7-12 years is the average delay between onset and diagnosis
- Endometriosis is often associated with decreased social and economic participation, co-morbitities and progression to chronic pelvic pain

RELATIVES

 Women and girls who have close relatives with endometriosis are up to 7-10 times more likely to develop it.

COSTS

 Endometriosis is reported to cost more than 7.7 billion in healthcare, absenteeism and lost social and economic participation.





A Vision for Women's Reproductive Health

- Accessible -Women (and PWU) are able to obtain the health services that are available.
 - In a timely manner
- Acceptable -Women (and PWU) are willing to obtain the health services that are available.
- Equitable -All Women (and PWU), not just selected groups, are able to obtain the health services that are available.
- Appropriate -The right health services (i.e. the ones they need) are provided to them
- Effective -The right health services are provided in the right way, and make a positive contribution to their health.

Our Problem Statement for the coming sessions

- Women and people with uteruses need access to prevention, early recognition and management of persistent pelvic pain
- But they face a challenge and barriers

Through this "knowledge sprint" we'll be reflecting on the following questions

- What are their challenges?
- What barriers do they face?
- What challenges do providers face in brining about best practice and high quality care?







Etiquette/Zoom use

- Clearly name yourself with first name and surname.
- Introduce yourself / Role / Region / Organisation in "chat"
- Use chat to ask questions
- Please remain on 'mute' except when speaking
- Please turn video on
- In-session Evaluation at the end



- These sessions will be recorded for ongoing training and quality improvement purposes.
- The didactic presentations ONLY will be disseminated on our learning channel.
- Discussions will be de-identified where used for QI or research purposes.
- Please let us know if you would not like your comments recorded.







WVPHN - Your CPD Centre







We are here to help you complete your CPD requirements for the 2023-25 Triennium

Project ECHO

accredited as a Peer Group Learning (PGL) Activity with RACGP and ACRRM

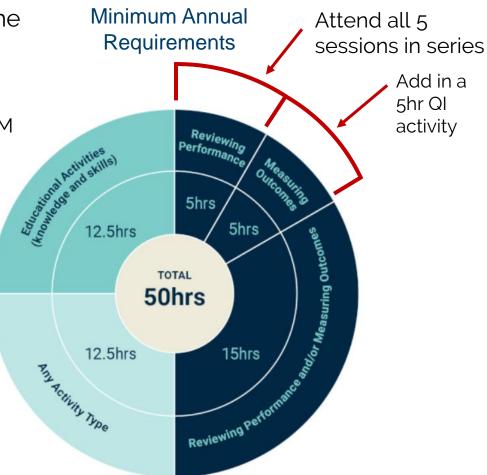
• eligible for *Reviewing Performance* hours

If a GP attends

- Each of the 5 ECHO sessions in a series
- We upload 5 Reviewing Performance hours to your CPD Dashboard

Add in a Mini audit

- Related to the ECHO series
- Developed and supported by PFs
- 5 **Measuring Outcomes** hours









Series learning outcomes

- Discuss the use of practice level and population health data to inform quality improvement plans
- Discuss the use of digital tools to develop innovative approaches to health service issues.
- Consider challenges and barriers to providing best practice care for reproductive health in the primary care setting
- Participate in a community of interest, learning and practice.
- Opportunity to review and discuss emerging COVID-19 information relevant to general practice

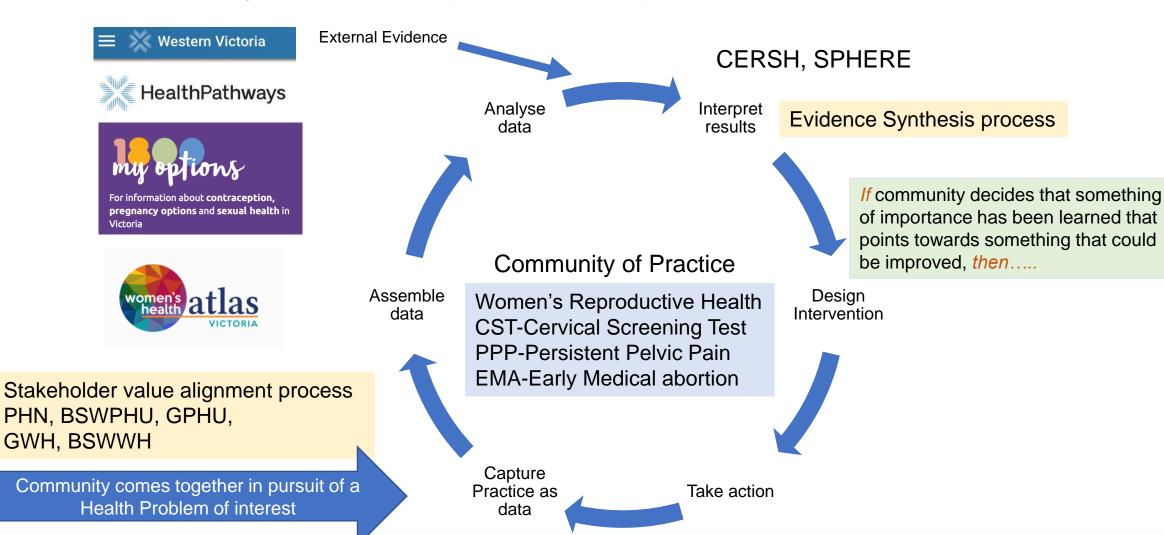
Session 2 Learning outcomes

- Describe how to take a good menstrual history
- Describe the relationship between Heavy menstrual bleeding and pelvic pain syndromes
- Demonstrate best practice approaches to management of menstrual pain along the spectrum
- Evaluate when to manage in primary care and when to refer to specialist services





Learning Health System Improvement cycle -A community of learning and change







Agenda - Reproductive Health Series 1: Session 2 "Period Pain in teens"

Facilitator: Dr Bianca Forrester, Clinical Lead of Innovation and Learning, Western Victoria Primary Health Network

Sonia Grover, Director Gynaecology, Royal Children's Hospital, Clinical Professor, Department of Paediatrics, University of Melbourne, Lead Investigator- NHMRC "Long step study"- Longitudinal study of teens with period pain.

Period pain in teens

Case Discussion: Dr Hannah Walker, UFS Medical Centre

Liz Lush, Clinical Educator and pelvic physiotherapist, PPEP Talk, Pelvic Pain Foundation of Australia

PPEP Talk

Panel for Discussion: Dr Kate Graham, GP and COVID and Public Health Clinical Advisor and Health Pathways Clinical Editor, Western Victoria Primary Health Network

Naomi White, Senior Manager Regional Partnerships and Public Health – Grampians, Western Victoria Primary Health Network

Network Co-ordinator: Jemma Missbach, Project ECHO Coordinator, Western Victoria Primary Health Network







Period Pain in teens

Early recognition, assessment and Management in Practice

Identifier first lineSecond line





Painful periods in teens

Spectrum of pain and relationship between pain and histology

20-30% of young Australian women miss school and other activities due to pain (and associated symptoms)

Undiagnosed and untreated heavy menstrual bleeding (HMB) and associated pain can lead to chronic pelvic pain

HMB can lead to endometriosis

Up to 20% of women have chronic pelvic pain

Many women wait 5-10 yrs before they have active pain management



Early management may prevent chronic pelvic pain



What happens with menstruation



Menstruation is an inflammatory process

- Prostaglandins
- Inflammatory mediators



When is period pain a problem

Pain and associated symptoms

Functional impact:

- Days missed from school/work
- Missing activities
- Impacting on life



Heavy Menstrual loss:

- Soaking through pads or tampons in <2 hrs
- Changes over night



Taking a menstrual history

Hormones

Last menstrual period

Menarche

Number of days between cycles (first day of last period to first day of this period)

Pain and bleeding history:

Number of days bleeding

Quality of bleeding

Quality of any pain (10 pain questions)

Impact on function

Mistimed bleeding or pain

Associated symptoms:

Prostaglandins

Nausea

Vomitting

Diarrhoea

Dizziness

Fainting

Hormones

Mood

Headache, other CNS

...other

Systems Review in Teens

Sexual History

Family history

- Menstruation
- bleeding

Relevant medical history

Medications

Immunisations

HEADSS

...other

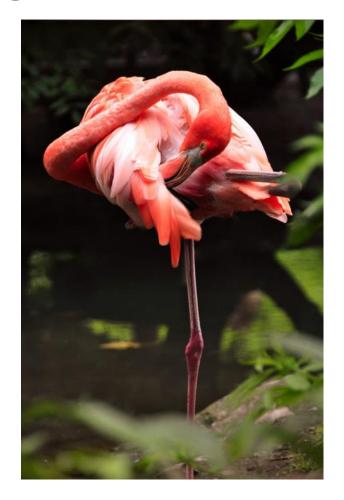


Myth-There is a set of symptoms that predict s the presence of an increased likelihood of endometriosis on laparoscopy

Zoom Poll:

Do you think there is a set of symptoms that will predict a diagnosis of endometriosis?

- -Yes
- -No





Lesions vs Symptoms

Current doctrine

 Wait for investigations to provide diagnosis

Base treatment on diagnosis

Unintended outcomes

- Treatment delay
- No improvement with excision of mild endometriosis
- Dependence on more surgery in future
- Cost
- Not based on current evidence

Optimal Management

• Aim to manage symptoms

Base treatment on history

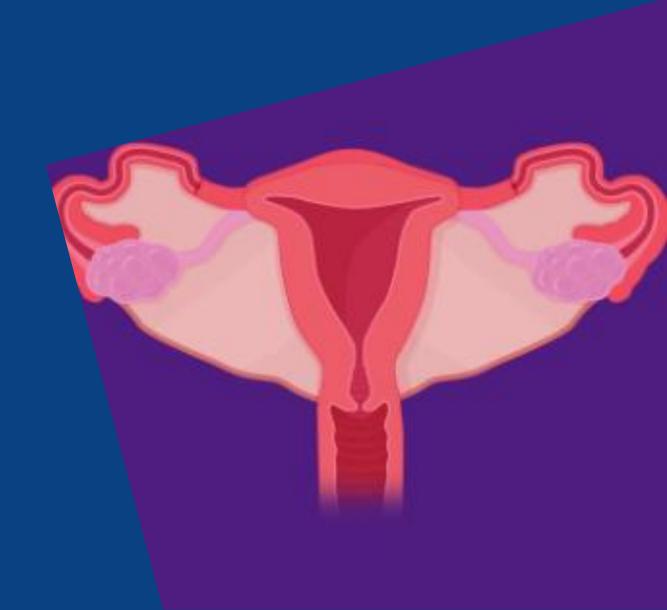
- Reduce heavy menses
- Control cyclic symptoms e.g pain
- +-USS

Outcomes:

- Improve quality of life
- Avoidance of unnecessary surgery
- Care close to home (GP)
- No evidence of negative impact on fertility



Relationship between Heavy Menstrual Bleeding and later Persistent Pelvic Pain





When to investigate when to refer?

For USS:

Atypical pain

 Pain worse towards end of period

Good gynae scan

Doesn't need to be trans

vaginal

*Note on TV USS- teens

Also consider in women not getting better

To Allied Health:

Identify if there is muscular pain

- Pain rectus muscle
- Painful oblique
- ->Send to physio

Identify if IBS

Manage

Identify stressors and pressures

- Impact on pain
- ->MH worker

To gynae:

Aim is to suppress menses

If struggling to suppress, pain
not getting better

- -refer to gynae
- -Higher dose pills
- -Zoladex
- -Role of Laparoscopy



Management of Period Pain

NSAIDS

• Tds first symptoms, with food

Tranexamic Acid

- 1g QID prn on days of heavy bleeding
- (also for ovulation pain)

OCP

- Microgynon, Brevinor 1
- Continuous (period at end of first 21 pills)

Augment

- Add in ½ primolut (5mg) daily up to 2 daily
- Or Implanon or mirena



Myth-It's unhealthy to miss your periods

Zoom poll- How do you advise patients to take the OCP?

- Take the pill as per the packaging: 21 hormones and 7 days off for bleeding
- 3-4 pill packs back-to-back and then a withdrawal bleed
- Run the hormone pills continuously (back to back as long as you like)



Management of Heavy menstrual Bleeding

Tranexamic Acid

• 1g QID prn on days of heavy bleeding

OCP

- Microgynon, Brevinor 1
- Continuous (period at end of first 21 pills)

Mirena

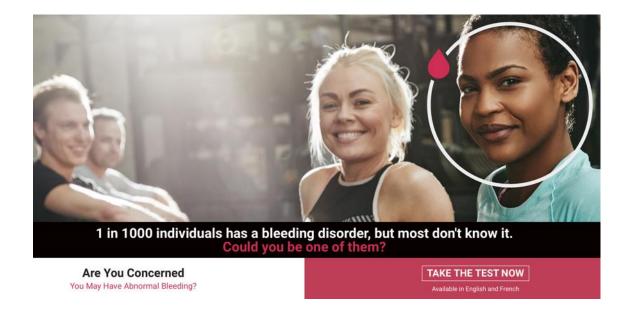
• IU, 5 yrs

Augment

- COCP plus Mirena
- Or could use ½-2 of 5mg Primolut



Patient Resources



The Self-BAT (self-administered bleeding assessment tool) is a scientifically validated scoring tool developed by Dr. Paula James targeted at individuals who are concerned about bleeding.

Taking this test will help you better understand whether current, or previous, bleeding episodes are normal or abnormal.



Management of cyclic symptoms

NSAIDS

Hormones

- OCP
- Progestagens

Next slide - Trigger warning, look away if it's too early.





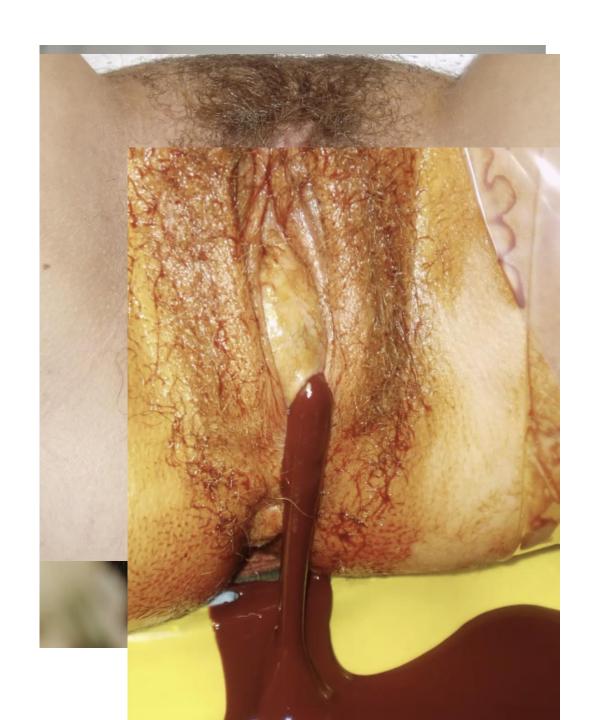


Serious disorders not to be missed....

Sophie, 12 yo presents at mother's request
Cyclical moodiness, acne and pain
No bleeding
Increasing urinary symptoms

Gentle examination-suprapubic fullness, palbale

Next steps?





Share this page









Podcast

21 APRIL

Period pain in teens

Period pain is common and commonly impacts upon teens. While 90% of school or other important activities due to period pain and associated symposis.





Questions?

Case Presentation: 16 YO with irregular cycle

- **Situation:** 16 year old with irregular cycle, menorrhagia and dysmenorrhoea. Doesn't want to go on the pill. Has tried ponstan and panadol (declined TEA)
- Background: 16yo female
 Coeliac disease
 Notified me of sexual abuse in Dec last year after
 disclosing to youth group leader (maternal grandparents)
 now seeing psychologist and on fluoxetine 20mg daily
- Assessment: Doesn't want to go on the Cocp (have tried to explore why, not sure yet) Not sexually active She feels she has endometriosis
- Recommendation: Pelvic USS in Jan 22 showed enlarged bilateral ovaries with tiny small follicles concerning for underlying polycystic ovaries morphology. March 23 pelvic USS showed no follicles. Has been referred gynae.







Questions to the group

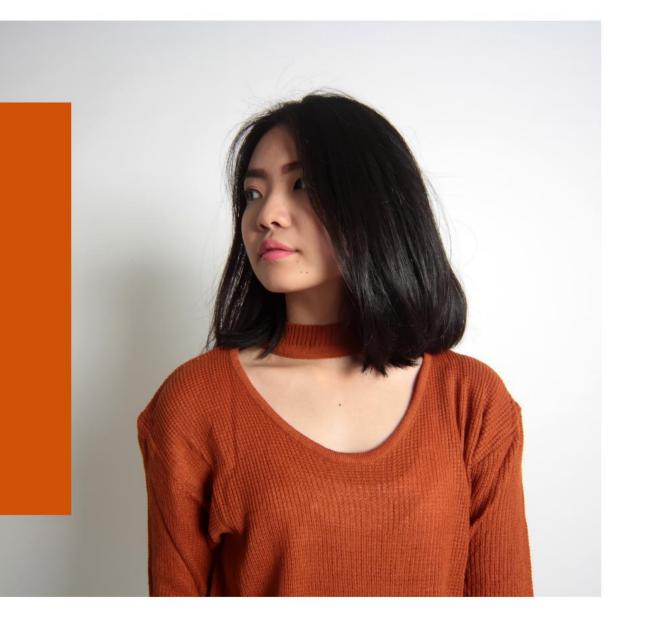
- 1. Relationship between symptoms and her abuse?
- 2. Likelihood of having endometriosis?
- 3. Why doesn't she want to go on the pill?
- 4. Why 2 scans are so different and the frustration that brings?
- 5. Anything else I can be offering/doing in the meantime?





PPEP Talk® for Health Professionals

Periods, Pain and Endometriosis Program Tall





Scan the QR code to be taken to online resources

- Information for Health Professionals brochure
- PPEP Talk® Promo Flyer
- Easy Stretches to Relax the Pelvis handout
- How to become a PPFA Subscriber





Who are PPFA and ACE?

Pelvic Pain Foundation of Australia:

- not-for-profit organisation
- improving the quality of life of people with pelvic pain
- support health professionals

Australian Coalition for Endometriosis:

- consumer and advocacy body representing the needs of people with Endometriosis in Australia
- PPFA, EndoActive, QENDO and Endometriosis WA.





PPEP Talk®

- 1-hour, positive, fun, educational and interactive program that de-mystifies periods and pelvic pain
- Developed by a Gynaecologist & Specialist Pain Medicine Physician in conjunction with a multidisciplinary team
- Discussion around
 - normal vs not normal menstrual symptoms
 - simple self-management options
 - when to seek help
- 1:1 opportunity post presentation
- A book on Endometriosis and Pelvic Pain and guide to further resources
- Tailored programs
- Pre PPEP Talk® Video: basic period education
- PPEP Talk® Next Steps: online session post PPEP Talk®





- Basic anatomy
- 5 types of pelvic pain
- Neuroscience of pain
- Endometriosis description
- Variation in symptoms
- Positive GP relationship
- Simple self management
- Diet and lifestyle
- Medication options
- Hormonal options
- Laparoscopy

PPEP TALK® COVERS



National Survey Findings

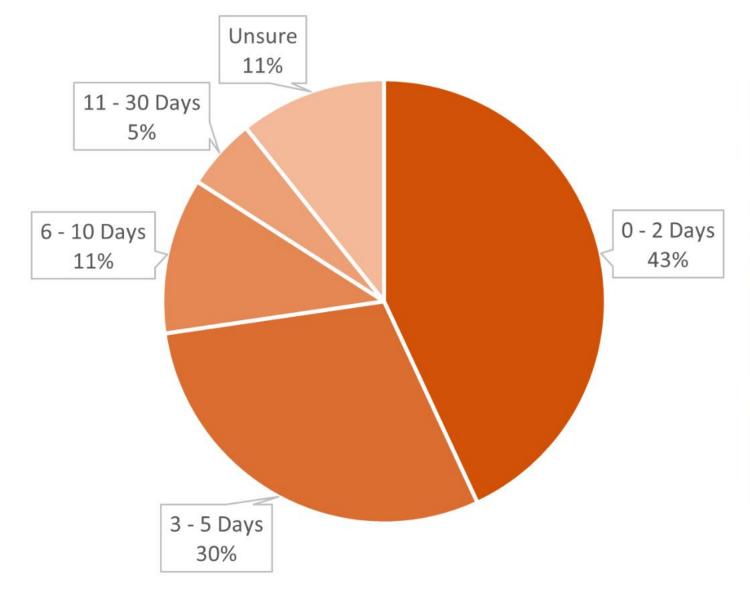
PERIOD
IMPACT AND
PAIN
ASSESSMENT
(PIPPA) TOOL
QUESTIONS:

Over the last 6 months:

- 47% experienced regular severe period pain
- 45% said their period has significantly interfered with their usual daily activities
- 21% regularly missed school or work because of their period
- 26% felt sure there was something wrong with their periods
- 41% experience bowel or bladder pain



Average days of pain per month



National Survey Findings: Students (AFAB)





What can you do right now?

- Encourage schools, community and sporting groups to book a PPEP Talk®
- Become a PPFA Subscriber
- Attend Bi-Monthly Online Education Sessions for Subscribers
- Attend PPFA annual Pelvic Pain Seminar
- Seek supportive colleagues









CLINICAL

Termination of Pregnancy (TOP)

Follow-up for Termination of Pregnancy (TOP)

Contraception and Sterilisation

Contraceptive Implant

Intrauterine System or Device (IUD)

Contraceptive Injection

Persistent Pelvic Pain

Endometriosis

Cervical Screening

Cervical Cancer

Cervical Polyps

REFERRAL

colposcopy

non-acute gynaecology

<u>assessment</u>

gynaecology advice

acute gynaecology assessment

Referral for termination of Pregnancy

CONTACT

•New to HealthPathways? Visit https://westvic.communityhealthpathways. org/ and select 'register now'

- •Use the "send feedback" button on the website or email: healthpathways@westvicphn.com.au
- •The HealthPathways team can arrange for passwords to be bypassed if you provide your practice IP address.

WHO CAN USE HEALTHPATHWAYS?

•GPs and Health Professionals within the Western Victoria region can access HealthPathways. The portal is not designed to be used by the general public and can only be accessed by using a secure login and password. There is no cost to access.



Session Evaluation

- Please take the time to evaluate this session
- Link pasted into the chat



- Thursdays @ 7.30am
- 15 June
- Break for holidays
- Weekly from 27 July til 7
 September

If you have a case, you would like to discuss with the group:

- Case template <u>here</u>
- Email projectechocovid19@westvicphn.com.au
- Use the comment box in the evaluation form





