**Original article:**

**Impact of cyclical variations in different phases of menstrual cycle on PEFR**

**Sharma S, Mushtaq F M.\***

**1**Tutor, Department of Physiology, Dr. RKGMC Hamirpur , HP

2Tutor, Department of Physiology, GMC Anantnag , Jammu and Kahmir

Corresponding author\*

**Abstract:**

**Objectives:** To assess and correlate the PEFR in pre and post ovulatory phases of menstrual cycle.

**Materials and Methods:** Using inclusion and exclusion criteria, a representative sample of 100 females having regular menstrual cycle were included. PEFR was assessed by using Computerized Spirometer composed by turbine flowmeter. All anthropometric parameters such as Age, height, weight were recorded and BMI was calculated. Data collected and analyzed by the SPSS Computer program. Mean and standard deviation was calculated and paired T test was used to obtain statistical significance. A p value of p≤0.05 considered statistically significant.

**Results:** Increase PEFR value in post ovulatory phase as compared to pre ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle was statistically Significant (p≤0.05).

**Conclusion:** The result indicates change in PEFR in different phases of menstrual cycle and this is more marked during post ovulatory phase.

**Keywords:** Peak expiratory flow rate**,**Basal Metabolic Rate

**INTRODUCTION:**

A monthly cycle which is related to ovulation and ovarian hormones and counted from the day on which menstrual bleeding begins.This cycle is generally 21-35 days long and consist of two phases (Pre and post ovulatory phase).Versatile responses are produced as the level of hormones i.e. progesterone and estrogen fluctuates in different phases of menstrual cycle. Before ovulation, the level of estrogen is high which causes cervix to become soft and wet to open up whereas in post ovulatory period there is rise in level of progesterone which causes the cervical mucus to change from being wet and lubricative to thick and sticky.1,2

For assessment of pulmonary function PEFR is usually measured. Significant Increase was observed during the post ovulatory phase where the progesterone level is higher in comparison to those of pre ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle. Progesterone may also have role in decreasing the alveolar and arterial pCo2 in post ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle and provides strength to smooth muscles by acting as a smooth muscle relaxant which ultimately causes improvement of lung functions during this phase.3,4

Different observations have shown that there is no further increase in lung function parameter after addition of exogenous progesterone during the different phases of menstrual cycle.5 Though it is still controversial, all these changes of pulmonary parameter indicates existence of their relationships with progesterone level during luteal phase of menstrual cycle. It has also been shown that higher level of progesterone was positively correlated with PEFR in luteal phase of menstrual cycle.

Some of the evidences proposed to supplement progesterone hormone as one of the important regimen along with other bronchodilators and they found better results infemale patients suffering from bronchial asthma with acute exacerbations.6,7

However, it is still controversial that all these changes of PEFR indicate their existence during post ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle. Therefore, present study is carried out to observe the changes in PEFR during different phases of menstrual cycle in order to enlighten the health of female.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS:**

This is a case control study carried out in department of Physiology MMIMSR, Mullana in 2017. 100 subjects of age group above 18 years having regular menstrual cycle of 21-35 days were taken.From the date of onset of menstrual cycle, probable date of ovulation was calculated, based upon which pre and postovulatory phases were determined. Pre-ovulatory phase calculated before the ovulation, as 14th day is the ovulatory phase and postovulatory phase was calculated prior to the onset of next cycle, as the period after ovulation to next menstruation.Basal body temperature is noted by giving BBT charts to the subjects.Lung function tests will be done on

1. On 10th day, (Pre ovulatory phase).
2. On 20th day, (post ovulatory Phase).

The subjects were made to undergo PEFR using computerized spirometer, Spiro–excel (Medicaid systems Chandigarh) for three times after interval of two minutes. Subjects were be informed about the whole maneuver and be encouraged to practice this maneuver before doing the pulmonary test. They were asked to take in a deep breath and then enable forcefully into the sensor as hard as possible by closing nostrils with nose clip. Three consecutive readings were taken into consideration.Data were tabulated and paired T test was used to obtain statistical significance between both phases of menstrual cycle. P≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.

**Ethical consideration.**

Informed and written consent of all participants was taken before conducting the study. Approval of Institutional ethics committee was also sort.

**RESULTS**

A total no. of 100 subjects in their regular menstrual cycle were included in the study. All the anthropometric results of subjects exhibited in table 1.

**Table 1**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.NO** | **Parameters** | **Mean±SD** |
| **1.** | Age (Years) | 23.43±2.20 |
| **2.** | Height (cms) | 161.06±2.88 |
| **3.** | Weight(Kg) | 58.23±6.74 |
| **4.** | BMI(Kg/m2) | 22.43±2.51 |

The mean of the measured values of PEFR in pre ovulatory phase were 5.57liters/min with standard deviation of ±0.30 in studied women respectively are shown in table 2 and fig. 1.

The mean of the measured values of PEFR in post ovulatory phase were 6.02 liters/min with standard deviation of ±0.50 in studied women are respectively shown in table 2 and fig. 1.

Table 2. PEFR in liters/sec in pre and post ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **Parameters** | **Pre- ovulatory**  **(Mean±SD)** | **Post- ovulatory**  **(Mean±SD)** |
| **1.** | PEFR(L/s) | 5.57±0.30 | 6.02±0.50 |

Table 2 PEFR in liters/sec in pre and post ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **Parameters** | **Pre- ovulatory**  **(Mean±SD)** | **Post- ovulatory**  **(Mean±SD)** |
| **1.** | PEFR(L/s) | 5.57±0.30 | 6.02±0.50 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **Parameters** | **Pre- ovulatory vs. Post- ovulatory** |
| **1.** | PEFR(L/s) | p≤0.05 |

Table 3.Comparison of PEFR (L/s) in pre and post ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle.

of menstrual cycle

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **Parameters** | **Pre- ovulatory**  **(Mean±SD)** | **Post- ovulatory**  **(Mean±SD)** |
| **1.** | PEFR(L/s) | 5.57±0.30 | 6.02±0.50 |

Table 2 PEFR in liters/sec in pre and post ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle

p≤0.05 – significant

Correlation between pre ovulatory and post ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle show a significant increase in value of PEFR in post ovulatory phase with P≤0.05are shown in table 3.

**Fig 1. Bar graph showing correlation of mean PEFR(L/s) of subjects in**

**Pre ovulatory and post ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle.**

**DISCUSSION:**

The present study was conducted to evaluate the correlation of pre and post ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle with some aspects of pulmonary function parameter like PEFR inhealthy females.As the level of progesterone is more in post ovulatory phase as compared to pre ovulatory phase.However, present study was conducted to find out the effect of different phases of menstrual cycle on PEFR.The observed improvedpulmonary function in post ovulatory phase might be related to high progesterone level which induces hyperventilation by direct stimulation of respiratory centerand increasing Oxygen consumption due to increased metabolic rate4. Moreover progesterone may potentiate prostaglandin induced relaxation of bronchial smooth muscles and its association with increased respiratory endurance.This relaxation is well marked during post ovulatory phase.8,9,10Some studiesshowed that physiological concentration of progesterone causes increased mRNA content of progesterone receptor at hypothalamus during post ovulatory phase.11 Thus the stimulatory effect on these receptors induces hyperventilation4and thereby causes improvement in lung function. From these limited study no valid conclusion can be drawn. But in the present study, observed improvement of PEFR during post-ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle is most likely due to increased level of plasma progesterone.

**CONCLUSION**

We have concluded better results of lung functions and few of these are statistically significant in post ovulatory phase as compared to the pre ovulatory phase of our subjects shown in Bar graph (Fig.1),indicating a possible role of progesterone as it is a steroid and crosses the blood brain barrier easily and activates the central chemoreceptors to cause hyperventilation which increases the oxygen consumption.13,14 Further it is suggested that more such studies must be carried out on large population along with quantitative measurements of progesterone levels to correlate with respiratory functions.

**REFRENCES**

1. Guyton C A.Textbook of medical Physiology.In:Guyton C A, Hall J E(ed).Female Physiology before pregnancy and female hormones.11ed.New delhi.Elseveir;2006.p.1013-1019.
2. Cyril. A. Keele Samson wrightꞌs appliedPhysiology,In: Cyril. A. Keele, Eric Neil,(ed.). The menstrual Cycle.13ed.New York.Oxford University Press;1982.p.570-571.
3. Rajesh CS, Gupta and Vaney. Status of pulmonary functiontests in adolescent females of Delhi. Indian Journal ofPhysiology and Pharmacology 2000; 44(4): 442-448.
4. Ganong W F.Ganong’s Review of medical Physiology.In:Barrett K E, Barman S M, Boitano S, Brooks H L,(ed).TheGonads:Development and function of the reproductive system.23rded.NewYork.TataMcgraw hill;2010.p.411.
5. Resmi SS, Samuel E, Kesavachandran C, Shashidhar S.Efffect of oral contraceptives on respiratory function.Indian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology 2002;46(3): 361-366.
6. Gavali MY, Gavali YV, Gadkari JV, Patil KB. Influenceof menstrual cycle on lung functions in young healthymedical students. Int J Healthcare Biomed Res. 2013;2(1):30-4.
7. K Raksha Hebbar. Comparative study of pulmonary function tests in women in different phases of menstrual cycle with and without contraceptive pills. Journal of Dental and medical sciences(2013);8(5):21-25.
8. Ameen AJM, Gaiz ALMA, Shweekh AK, AL-JanabiMA.The impact of normal physiological fluctuation ofprogesterone hormone on peak expiratory flow rate inpremenopausal women in a sample of Iraqi. J BiolAgriHealthcare. 2014;4(12):924.
9. Kaygisiz Z, Erkasap N, Soydan M, Cardiorespiratoryresponses to submaximal incremental exercise are notaffected by night's sleep deprivation during thefollicular and luteal phases of the menstrual cycle.Indian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology 2003;47(3): 279-287.
10. Pai RP, Prajna P, D'Souza UJA. Correlative study of blood pressure and lung function profiles duringdifferent phases of menstrual cycle among Indianpopulation. Thai Journal of Physiological Science2004; 17: 30-34.
11. Bayliss D.A., Millhorn D.E. Central neural mechanisms of progesterone action: application to the respiratory system. Journal of applied Physiology(1992);73:393394.
12. Okagaki T, Richart RM. Oxygen consumption of human endometrium during the menstrual cycle. Fertility sterility(1970);21(8):595-598.
13. Behan M, Wenninger JM. Sex steroidal hormones and respiratory control. RespirPhysiolNeurobiol. 2008;164(1-2):213-221.
14. LoMauro A, Aliverti A. Respiratory physiology of pregnancy: Physiology masterclass. Breathe (Sheff). 2015;11(4):297-301.

Date of Submission: 12 October 2020 Date of Publishing: 25 November 2020

Author Declaration: Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: Nil

Ethics Committee Approval obtained for this study?  YES

Was informed consent obtained from the subjects involved in the study?  YES

For any images presented appropriate consent has been obtained from the subjects: YES

Plagiarism Checked: Using duplichecker.com

Author work published under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

DOI: 10.36848/IJBAMR/2020/18215.56165