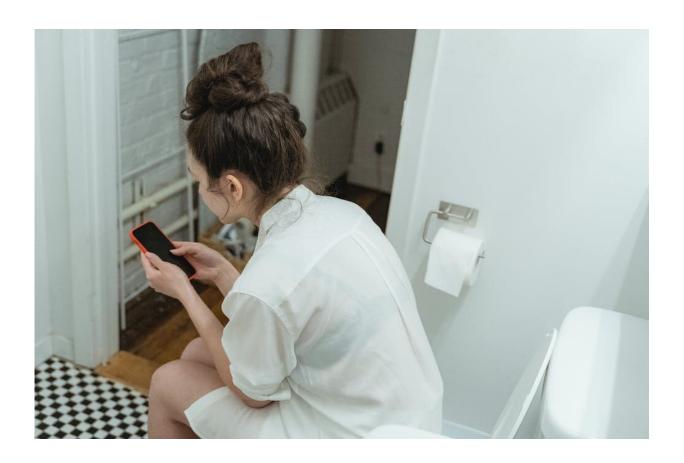


From sharp butt pains to period poos: 5 lesser-known menstrual cycle symptoms

November 25 2022, by Rebecca O'Hara and Louise Hull



Some people experience disturbances in their bowel habits leading up to their period. <u>. Credit: Miriam Alonso/Pexels, CC BY</u>

Period pain is a common symptom of the menstrual cycle, affecting about 70% of young women—but it's far from the only symptom.



Here are five lesser-known symptoms associated with the <u>menstrual</u> <u>cycle</u>—and what's going on in your body to cause them.

1. Bowel disturbances (period poos)

Some people experience disturbances in their bowel habits leading up to their period and this commonly manifests as <u>diarrhoea</u>.

This happens because when you menstruate, your body releases a special chemical called prostaglandins. Prostaglandins help the uterus to cramp, which helps push menstrual blood out of the uterus and into the vagina so it can leave the body.

When you get period <u>pain</u> (especially if a person has endometriosis) a nerve in the back called the <u>dorsal root ganglion</u> is activated.

This can cause a range of symptoms, including back pain. This same process can make the bowel sensitive, which can lead to bowel pain or <u>irritable bowel syndrome</u> and contributes to changes in bowel habits like <u>diarrhoea</u> or constipation.

2. Stabbing pains

Sometimes, the arrival of your period can come with stabbing pains down the legs, abdomen or into the buttocks.

For some, this pain can shoot up the vagina or back passage.

This is related to the cramping that occurs when prostaglandins are released in the body and the nerve in the back (the dorsal root ganglion) is activated.



This can trigger spasms of the pelvic floor muscles (a group of muscles in the bottom of the pelvis that supports the bladder, bowel and uterus).

Seeing a <u>pelvic health physiotherapist</u> and learning to relax these <u>muscles</u> can help manage this type of pain.

3. Fatigue

It's common to feel a bit run down around the time of your period. But for some people this can go beyond just regular tiredness.

A recent <u>survey</u> of 42,879 women showed about 70% experience this <u>symptom</u>. It is often <u>described</u> as feeling "exhausted," "drained," "tired," "lethargic," "worn out," and/or "weak."

Fatigue can be due to the brain's experience of pain. We can <u>measure</u> changes in the brain when people experience pelvic pain. Ongoing <u>pain signalling</u> to the brain causes these changes, which results in extreme tiredness and sometimes headaches and nausea.

Having a good sleep schedule, exercising and eating well can help with fatigue.

4. Ovulation pain

Ovulation occurs when a mature egg is released from the ovary.

During this time, estrogen levels are high, and a lot of clear watery mucus is produced by cells in the cervix (which is why seeing extra clear watery mucus at this time is a sign ovulation is approaching).

Most people feel pretty good when their estrogen levels are high. But



when the follicle the egg is in gets bigger near ovulation, the pressure of the follicle and its release can cause pain. This ovulation pain is sometimes called <u>mittelschmerz</u>, which is German for "middle pain."

This can feel like a sharp, relatively short-lived stabbing pain in the lower abdomen on one side.

5. Mood changes

Between 50% and 70% of people who have periods experience changes to their mood leading up to or during their period.

But for between <u>1-5%</u> of people, the impacts on mood can be more severe and may be associated with a condition called <u>premenstrual</u> <u>dysphoric disorder</u> (PMDD).

This occurs when people experience severe <u>mood changes</u>, anxiety or depression in the week before their period, which usually improves within a few days of their period starting.

When should you see a doctor?

Symptoms vary so much between people, there is a huge range of "normal" and it can be tricky to decide when to follow up with your doctor. But it is worth chatting to a GP if:

- your <u>period pain</u> interrupts <u>daily activities</u> such as work, school or caring responsibilities
- the pain associated with your cycle is severe or changes
- you have difficulty going to the bathroom, pain with urination or



bowel movements or your **bowel** habits change

- you feel emotionally or mentally overwhelmed
- you experience pelvic pain at other times (outside of your period).

When these symptoms are severe, they can be due to conditions such as endometriosis.

<u>EndoZone</u>—an evidence-based website co-created with people affected by endometriosis—has a <u>self-test</u> for people trying to decide if their <u>period</u> symptoms require further <u>medical care</u>, and tips on how to describe them to a doctor.

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Provided by The Conversation

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