



Investigación y Educación en Enfermería

ISSN: 0120-5307

revistaiee@gmail.com

Universidad de Antioquia

Colombia

Araya, Alejandra-Ximena; Urrutia, Maria-Teresa; Dois, Angelina; Carrasco, Paola  
Menopause, the beginning of aging for Chilean women: A qualitative study  
Investigación y Educación en Enfermería, vol. 35, núm. 1, 2017, pp. 95-99  
Universidad de Antioquia  
Medellín, Colombia

Available in: <http://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=105250003011>

- How to cite
- Complete issue
- More information about this article
- Journal's homepage in redalyc.org

redalyc.org

Scientific Information System

Network of Scientific Journals from Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal

Non-profit academic project, developed under the open access initiative

# Menopause, the beginning of aging for Chilean women: A qualitative study

Alejandra-Ximena Araya<sup>1</sup>Maria-Teresa Urrutia<sup>2</sup>Angelina Dois<sup>3</sup>Paola Carrasco<sup>4</sup>

## Menopause, the beginning of aging for Chilean women. A qualitative study

**Objective.** To develop the meaning of menopause of a group of post-menopausal women and their relationship with aging. **Methods.** Qualitative descriptive study on 15 Chilean women that completed a taped face-to-face in depth interview that were interpreted according to Krippendorff. **Results.** A qualitative content analysis revealed the presence of two themes: (a) Cessation of women's reproductive stage and (b) a life transition to aging. **Conclusion.** Women perceived their menopause as the beginning of aging focusing on the end of fertility and the social connotation that this new role implies. Feeling old 10 years before the customary beginning of old age is an important starting point to be incorporated in women's health education.

**Descriptors:** aging; female; menopause; qualitative research.

## Menopausia, el inicio del envejecimiento de las mujeres chilenas. Un estudio cualitativo

**Objetivo.** Desarrollar el significado de menopausia de un grupo de mujeres posmenopáusicas y su relación con el envejecimiento. **Métodos.** Estudio cualitativo descriptivo de las grabaciones de 15 mujeres chilenas que completaron una entrevista a profundidad, cara a cara. Los relatos se interpretaron de acuerdo con Krippendorff. **Resultados.** Un análisis de contenido cualitativo reveló la presencia de dos temas: (a) Cesación de la etapa reproductiva de las mujeres y (b) transición de la vida adulta al envejecimiento. **Conclusión.** Las mujeres percibieron la menopausia como el principio del envejecimiento que se centraba en el fin de la fertilidad y la connotación social que implicaba este nuevo papel. Sentirse viejo 10 años antes del comienzo habitual de la vejez es un punto de partida importante para ser incorporado en la educación para la salud de la mujer.

1 Nurse-Midwifery, Ph.D. Alpha Lambda Chapter - University of Illinois at Chicago. Full professor, Universidad Andrés Bello, Santiago, Chile. email: alejandra.araya.g@unab.cl

2. Nurse-Midwifery, Ph.D. Beta Tau Chapter- University of Miami. Full professor, Universidad Andrés Bello, Santiago, Chile. email: maria.urrutia@unab.cl

3 Nurse-Midwifery, Master. Associate professor, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile. email: adois@uc.cl

4 Nurse-Midwifery, Master. Assistant professor, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile. email: dcarrasa@uc.cl

**Funding:** This work was supported by Concurso del Adulto Mayor y Envejecimiento 2012 (grant number:AME#3).

**Conflicts of interest:** none.

**Receipt date:** September 22, 2016.

**Approval date:** January 31, 2017.

**How to cite this article:** Araya AX, Urrutia MT, Dois A. Menopause, the beginning of aging for Chilean women: A qualitative study. Invest. Educ. Enferm. 2017; 34(1): 95-99

**DOI:** 10.17533/udea.iee.v35n1a

**Descriptorios:** envejecimiento; femenino; menopausia; investigación cualitativa.

## Menopausa, o início do envelhecimento das mulheres chilenas. Um estudo qualitativo

**Objetivo.** Desenvolver o significado de menopausa de um grupo de mulheres pós-menopáusicas e sua relação com o envelhecimento. **Métodos.** Estudo qualitativo descritivo das gravações de 15 mulheres chilenas que completaram uma entrevista a profundidade, cara a cara; os relatos se interpretaram de acordo com

Krippendorff. **Resultados.** Uma análise de conteúdo qualitativo revelou a presença de dois assuntos: (a) Cessação da etapa reprodutiva das mulheres e (b) transição da vida ao envelhecimento. **Conclusão.** As mulheres perceberam sua menopausa como o princípio do envelhecimento que se centrava no fim da fertilidade e a conotação social que implicava este novo papel. Sentir-se velho 10 anos antes do começo habitual da velhice é um ponto de partida importante para ser incorporado na educação para a saúde da mulher.

**Descritores:** envelhecimento; feminino; menopausa; pesquisa qualitativa.

## Introduction

Currently the elderly population represents one of the population segments with the greatest growth in the world. According to the National Institute of Statistics,<sup>1</sup> in 2050, for the first time in history, the number of older persons in the world will exceed the number of young people. Worldwide, one of the challenges of an aging population is the feminization of aging.<sup>2</sup> Women perceive menopause as the beginning of aging.<sup>3,4</sup> Menopause is defined as the permanent cessation of menstruation; whether of a natural or surgical nature, the latter produced by the removal of the ovaries before the natural cessation of hormone function. Menopause is the milestone that clearly connects physiological and biological changes with cultural and social issues. Worldwide, the age of menopause is around fifty (50 and 52 years old) in Europe,<sup>5</sup> Australia<sup>6</sup> the USA<sup>7</sup> and in Chile.<sup>8</sup> Understanding the meaning of menopause and aging is relevant to promote healthy aging, not only from a physical perspective, but also from social and psychological aspects. There is a lack of research on the experience of Chilean menopause women and aging. The aim of this article is to develop the meaning of a group of post-menopausal women and their relationship with aging.

## Methods

**Research design.** This study is a secondary analysis from a qualitative descriptive study<sup>9</sup> based

on content analysis according to Krippendorff.<sup>10</sup> The original study explored the meaning of menopause, and one description was related to aging.

**Participants and setting.** All participants were drawn from a convenience sample of 15 Chilean Women recruited between June and July 2014 from an outpatient clinic in Santiago, Chile. Eligible participants were women who have lived the menopause period during the last twenty-four months or more, not including those who have had surgery menopause and/or early menopause.

**Data collection.** Women were informed about the study by a research assistant in the waiting room at the clinic during their routine medical appointments. Snowball sampling was employed to reach the number of participants who provided data that were saturated. Women interested in participating were referred to the principal investigator to check eligibility criteria and to obtain informed consent to participate. Then the women completed an audio taped face-to-face in depth interview in Spanish administered by 3 female nurse-midwife trained interviewers (the research team) in a private room at the clinic. Audio tapes were transcribed verbatim. The interviews were back translated to verify the accuracy of the quotations. The original interview was conducted in an open and exploratory way, using 5 open-ended questions: "What is the meaning of menopause to you? and this was

followed by the next four questions: “In what ways did you face this stage? , “What were the needs of support/help during this period?”, “What were the positive aspects of this period?”, and “What were the negatives aspects during this period?”. This paper is focused on menopause and its connection with aging. In addition, women were asked basic demographic questions including age, number of children, partner, and age of menopause.

**Data analysis.** Tapes were transcribed verbatim and analysed by 4 qualitative researchers. Individual investigators performed preliminary secondary analyses of the data until categories were saturated and themes were generated as appropriate for qualitative inquiry.<sup>11</sup> Trustworthiness of the data was ensured through member checks, with the researchers discussing findings with 13/15 study participants, to verify that the themes identified reflected their experiences. Themes were identified and amplified using rich narrative data obtained during the interviews through discussion by the research team on a continuing basis.<sup>12</sup>

**Ethical approval.** All study procedures were approved by the Institutional Review Boards at the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile in Santiago, Chile and at the Southeast Metropolitan Public Health Service.

## Results

The demographic characteristics of the women were between 55 and 71 years old. There were nine married women and two single, two divorced and two widows. For women with partners, the average time of living together was over thirty-four years. Five women did not have a partner and two of them did not have any children. The age of menopause ranged between 47 and 58 years and the time lived without menstruation ranged between 2 and 29 years. Two themes pertaining to the menopause is the beginning of aging were identified: Cessation of women’s reproductive stage and a life transition to aging. The menopause as the beginning of aging dimension refers to all the accounts where women identify the process

of menopause as a particular manner and timing of aging focusing on the end of the reproductive life. Women feel that menopause is a milestone that must be faced and the last stage of the life. While their responses varied, all the study participants viewed menopause as a cessation of their reproductive life and a life transition to aging.

### Cessation of women’s reproductive stage.

Menopause connects women with leaving their fertility and therefore they need to deal with the inability to have children, which in some cases causes feelings of nostalgia for not being able to have children any more. In other words, the meaning of menopause for women is mainly related to the end of the reproductive life focusing on tasks related to reproduction and the childrearing stage:... *To me it [menopause] means that the adult part is over, a thing ... so I describe it ... childhood, youth, adult part comes later, when you are a mom, you have children, the children are grown, and then comes the menopause as, it's like seniors ... you know? ...* [Interview 4]; *I cannot have more children ... I'm happy with my only daughter I had, but I feel sad about the productive stage, what do you call that? The reproductive stage of women* [Interview 8].

**A life transition to aging.** The results show that women identify menopause as an age at a particular time; women felt that menopause is a milestone that places and must face the final stage of the life, the aging part of life. Reinforcing the concept of aging, there are accounts that emphasize the perception of women that identify the milestone of menopause as the beginning of the aging stage in a woman’s life: *For me to get older, they are women that want to believe that they are young... There are women who want to live in an eternal youth. It is not possible because we have to live this process we have to get older. The aging process entails many things, and one of those things is the menopause* [Interview 2]; *... now comes the aging, one goes down, then it has affected me but ... I've been preparing myself for this period but now that I turned 60 it has affected me a lot...*[Interview 5].

## Discussion

Menopause is a normal stage in the life cycle of women, marked by the cessation of ovarian function, however beyond this biological fact, it is important to understand women's meaning of this period and its connection with aging. Women perceived their menopause as the beginning of aging focusing on the end of fertility and the social connotation that this new role implies. In Latin cultures the woman's role is closely linked with the concept of motherhood and it is also associated with the parenting role. No longer having the biological status of getting pregnant may influence women as a female gender role to play in Latino society. This difference may be due to what role the female gender plays in different cultures. For example, the end of fertility is perceived as an aspect of maturity in which women recognize the independence of their children as a result of the cessation of the task of nurturing and, therefore an aspect that influences their perception of freedom<sup>13</sup> and to refocus attention on themselves.<sup>14</sup> Relating to the life transition of aging, this research developed a link between menopause and conceptualization, by women, on the onset of aging. These results are consistent with other studies, where women from different cultures and countries identify with the biological milestone of menopause as a sign of aging<sup>15-22</sup> recognizing aging with positive and negative values.<sup>23</sup>

Interestingly, the significance of passing to another stage in other cultures has been a synonym for advancement, as role changes, you have more time<sup>24</sup> and gain respect in society<sup>25</sup> older woman are given a position of having greater wisdom, knowledge and ability to hold their own opinions regarding younger women.<sup>26</sup> Post-menopausal women are more competent<sup>13</sup> and live a privileged status in some societies;<sup>27</sup> they are able to educate younger women<sup>19</sup> and have more self-confidence.<sup>20</sup> The transition to another stage, and thus the start of old age, becomes a prize,<sup>25</sup> whereas in this study these points are not reflected. The effect of menopause in women's lives may thus be more symbolic than biological,

expressed as a form of anticipation of old age.<sup>28</sup> Feeling old 10 years before the customary beginning of old age is an important starting point to be incorporated in women's health education. This situation brings up the questions for nursing related to anticipating women's care in this period of life targeting women's needs about menopause not only in the biological aspects of this period but also incorporating psychological and social aspects of this period of women's life. Indeed, changes in women's quality of life are related to their perception of aging;<sup>29</sup> therefore, it is important to address well what women's feelings of getting older at 50 years old are. In conclusion, there is a need to recognize the special health needs of women beyond the reproductive age, through strengthening and reorienting the public health services at all levels starting from primary healthcare with adequate referral linkages to other levels. Discussions between healthcare providers and menopausal women should include the provision of information that will be helpful for women making this life transition, focusing on menopause as a wellness experience.

## References

1. Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas- Demográficas y vitales [Internet]. 2013. Chile: INE; (Cited 30 may 2016). Available from: [http://www.ine.cl/canales/chile\\_estadistico/familias/demograficas\\_vitales.php](http://www.ine.cl/canales/chile_estadistico/familias/demograficas_vitales.php).
2. World Health Organization (WHO). Envejecimiento activo: un marco político. *Rev. Esp. Geriatr. Gerontol.* 2012; 37(S2):74-105.
3. Rich J, Wright S, Loxton D. "Patience, hormone replacement therapy and rain!" Women, ageing and drought in Australia: Narratives from the mid-age cohort of the Australian longitudinal study on women's health. *Aust. J. Rural Health.* 2012; 20(6):324-8.
4. Wong LP, Awang H, Jani B. Midlife crisis perceptions, experiences, help seeking, and needs among multi-ethnic Malaysian women. *Women Health.* 2012; 52(8):804-19.
5. Stepaniak U, Szafraniec K, Kubinova R, Malyutina S, Peasey A, Pikhart H, et al. Age at natural menopause in three central and eastern European urban populations: the HAPIEE study. *Maturitas.* 2013; 75(1):87-93.

6. Guthrie J, Dennerstein L, Taffe JR, Leher P, Leher BH. Hot flushes during the menopause transition: a longitudinal study in Australian-born women. *Menopause*. 2005; 12(4):460-7.
7. Im E, Ko Y, Hwang H, Chee W. Symptom-specific or holistic: Menopausal symptom management. *Health Care Women Int*. 2013; 33(6): 575-92.
8. Ministerio de Salud de Chile. Orientaciones técnicas para la atención integral de la mujer en edad de climaterio. MINSAL; 2013 [cited 30 may 2016]. Available from: <http://web.minsal.cl/portal/url/item/dab6d09c5a3852eae04001016401264a.pdf>
9. Sandelowski M. Focus on research methods. Whatever happened to qualitative description? *Res. Nurs. Health*. 2000; 23(4):334-40.
10. Krippendorff K. Content analysis: An introduction to its methodology. Thousands Oaks: Sage Publications; 2004.
11. Sandelowski, M. Using qualitative research. *Qual. Health Res*. 2004; 14 (10): 1366-86.
12. Lincoln YS, Guba EG. Naturalistic Inquiry. Thousands Oaks: Sage Publications; 1985.
13. Hvas L. Menopausal women's positive experience of growing older. *Maturitas*. 2006; 54(3): 245-51.
14. Dare J. Transitions in midlife women's lives: contemporary experiences. *Health Care Women Int*. 2001; 32(2): 111-33.
15. Mahadeen AI, Halabi JO, Callister, LC. Menopause: a qualitative study of Jordanian women's perceptions. *Int. Nurs. Rev*. 2008; 55(4):427-33.
16. Ballard K, Elston MA, Gabe J. Private and public ageing in the UK: the transition through the menopause. *Curr. Sociol*. 2009; 57(29):269-90.
17. Im EO, Lim HJ, Lee SH, Dormire S, Chee W, Kresta K. Menopausal Symptom Experience of Hispanic Midlife Women in the United States. *Health Care Women Int*. 2009; 30(10): 919-34.
18. Pimenta F, Lea I, Maroco J, Ramos C. Representations and perceived consequences of menopause by pre- and post-menopausal Portuguese women: a qualitative research. *Health Care Women Int*. 2011; 32(12):1111-25.
19. Herzig L. Woman's Voice as her life changes. *World Futures*. 2012; 68 (7):518-34.
20. Rubinstein H, Foster J. 'I don't know whether it is to do with age or to do with a stage in your life': Making sense of menopause and the body. *J. Health Psychol*. 2012; 18(2): 292-307.
21. Ferreira VN, Chinelato RSC, Castro MR, Ferreira MEC. Menopause: biopsychosocial landmark of female aging. *Psicol. Soc*. 2013; 25(2):410-9.
22. Mackey S, Teo SS, Dramusic V, Lee HK, Boughon M. Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Associated With Menopause: A Multiethnic, Qualitative Study in Singapore. *Health Care Women Int*. 2015; 35(5):512-28.
23. Lind-Astrand L, Hoffman M, Hammar M, Kjellgren K. Women's conception of the menopausal transition-a qualitative study. *J. Clin. Nurs*. 2007; 16(3):509-17.
24. Im EO, Lee H, Chee W. Black women in menopausal transition. *J. Obstet. Gynecol Neonatal Nurs*. 2010; 39(4):435-43.
25. Jurgenson JR, Jones EK, Haynes E, Green C, Thompson SC. Exploring Australian Aboriginal Women's experiences of menopause: a descriptive study. *BMC Womens Health*. 2014; 20;14(1):47.
26. Prior, R. & Pina, F. El logro de la Madurez Femenina: la experiencia del climaterio en un grupo de mujeres. *Enferm. Glob*. 2011; 10(3):330-45.
27. Saka MJ, Saidu R, Jimoh A, Akande A, Olatinwo AW. Behavioral pattern of menopausal Nigeria women. *Ann. Trop. Med. PH*. 2012; 5(2): 74-9.
28. Ringa V, Diter K, Laborde C, Bajos N. Women's sexuality: from aging to social representations. *J. Sex. Med*. 2013; 10(10):2399-408.
29. Avis NE, Colvin A, Bromberger JT, Hess R, Matthews KA, Ory M, Schocken, Change in health-related quality of life over the menopausal transition in a multiethnic cohort of middle-aged women: Study of Women's Health Across the Nation. *Menopause*. 2009; 16(5):860-9.