

Effectiveness of workplace-based interventions to promote wellbeing among menopausal women: A systematic review

Post Reproductive Health
2023, Vol. 29(2) 99–108
© The Author(s) 2023



Article reuse guidelines:
sagepub.com/journals-permissions
DOI: 10.1177/20533691231177414
journals.sagepub.com/home/min



Chithramali Hasanthika Rodrigo , Elinor Sebire, Sohinee Bhattacharya, Shantini Paranjothy and Mairead Black

Abstract

Menopausal symptoms are known to affect quality of life and work productivity. This systematic review aimed to describe the range and effectiveness of workplace-based interventions for menopause. MEDLINE, PubMed, Embase, CINAHL, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, PsycINFO, EconLit, and SCOPUS were searched from the inception until April 2022. Quantitative interventional studies evaluating physical/virtual workplace-based interventions aiming to improve well-being, work, and other outcomes, that involved women in menopausal transition, or their line managers/supervisors were eligible for inclusion. Two randomized controlled trials and three uncontrolled trials, comprising 293 women aged 40–60 years and 61, line managers/supervisors, were included in the review. Results were narratively synthesized due to the heterogeneity of interventions and outcomes and we found that only a limited range of interventions have been evaluated for their ability to support women going through menopausal transition in the workplace. Self-help cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT); Raja yoga; and health promotion (involving menopause consultations, work–life coaching and physical training) improved menopausal symptoms significantly. Self-help CBT was associated with a significant improvement in mental resources for work, presenteeism, and work and social adjustment. Awareness programs significantly improved knowledge and attitudes of both employees and line managers/supervisors about menopause. The interventions have mostly been evaluated in small studies with selected populations but have improved menopausal symptoms and work outcomes. A customizable menopause wellbeing intervention package incorporating these evidence-supported interventions should be developed and implemented on a wider scale within organizations alongside robust evaluation of its effectiveness.

Keywords

Climacteric, occupational health, midlife, employee health and wellbeing

Introduction

Menopausal transition is a physiologically and psychosocially challenging period in a woman's life. Occurring between the ages 45–55 years, transition from reproductive phase to menopause could take 4–8 years and is characterised by irregular or prolonged menstrual cycles and menopausal symptoms. Menopausal symptoms are vasomotor (hot flushes, night sweats), somatic (fatigue, insomnia, body aches, joint pains), psychosocial (poor concentration, forgetfulness, low mood, anxiety, and low confidence), sexual (decreased libido and sexual responsiveness), and urogenital (vaginal dryness and atrophy). They could last up to 5 years into menopause or may even worsen and persist into the latter stages of life.^{1–3}

Menopausal symptoms interfere with day-to-day activities of women including employment.^{4–6} Poor

concentration, tiredness, and poor memory have been reported in around 50% of women aged 45–55 in professional, managerial, and administrative roles.⁴ Sleep problems during menopause have been associated with approximately half an hour reduction in work time per week and an annual loss of \$2.2 billion of productivity per year.⁷ A study on self-perceived ability to perform in the job currently and for the next 2 years, reported that almost one third of female workers in the health sector were concerned about reduced work

University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK

Corresponding author:

Chithramali Hasanthika Rodrigo, Aberdeen Center for Women's Health Research, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland AB25 2ZL, UK.
Email: mal_has@yahoo.com

ability during menopause.⁸ Half of employed women at 50 years of age are more likely to retire or work fewer hours per week due to distressing menopausal symptoms.⁹

Increased life expectancy has increased the age of retirement of women with the majority remaining in employment during and after menopausal transition. Most women expect their employers to know, communicate and be helpful during menopausal transition and to have workplace policies concerned with their overall wellbeing. They report difficulties working in poorly ventilated workplaces and that provision of cool water and rest facilities will improve their quality of work life.^{10,11} A review of guidance on menopause at workplaces reports that the available guidelines broadly focus on legislation, policies, information and training, workplace support, and the physical work environment.¹² The European Menopause and Andropause Society (EMAS) recommends health and wellbeing during menopause to be given a higher level of attention at the workplace by creating awareness, alleviating stigma, allowing flexible work schedules, dress codes, and controlling the physical environment.¹³

Interventions to enhance the wellbeing of menopausal women include lifestyle modification, complementary and alternative medicines, and hormone replacement therapy.¹⁴ There is a growing interest in potential workplace-based interventions to improve wellbeing and employment outcomes among menopausal women.^{15–17} These interventions could support women through physical and psychosocial stressors at workplaces and thereby improve the quality of work life.¹¹ The objective of this systematic review was to describe the range and effectiveness of workplace-based interventions in supporting women during the menopausal transition and to make recommendations for future interventions.

Methods

This review followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: PISMA 2020 statement.¹⁸ The protocol is registered with the International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (PROSPERO) under the registration ID CRD42022308412.

Search strategy

Bibliographic databases MEDLINE (via Ovid), PubMed, Embase, CINAHL, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, PsycINFO, EconLit and SCOPUS were searched from inception date until April 2022, without any language restrictions. The search strategy was developed with input from a librarian using the keywords: (menopaus* OR menopausal transition OR climacteric OR middle-aged women OR perimenopaus* OR post-menopaus*) AND

(work* OR workforce OR employ* OR workplace* OR occupation*) AND (adapt OR support* OR promote* OR prevent* OR intervention* OR program* OR experiment OR trial). The reference lists of selected papers were searched for any relevant studies.

Inclusion exclusion criteria

Quantitative randomized control trials (RCT), non-RCT, or uncontrolled trials evaluating any workplace-based interventions for women in menopausal transition, or their employers/managers were eligible. The studies were included if the interventions aimed to improve physical and/or mental wellbeing, work outcomes, or awareness and attitudes among participants. Both physically and virtually conducted interventions were included. Community and clinic-based interventions and pharmacologic interventions such as HRT were excluded.

Outcomes

Primary outcomes related to physical and mental wellbeing, including menopausal symptoms and quality of life. Secondary outcomes related to the job e. g work ability, social support at work, presenteeism/absenteeism, and work stress. A third set of outcomes related to workplace culture such as awareness, attitudes, and behaviours towards menopause at work.

Selection of studies

Titles, abstracts, and full texts were screened for eligibility by two reviewers (CHR and ES) and any disagreements were resolved through discussion with another reviewer (SB). Articles were screened using Rayyan software.

Data extraction

Data were extracted using a data extraction form by two reviewers (CHR and ES) separately and compared for consistency. The extracted data included details on the setting, study population, inclusion/exclusion criteria, number of participants in intervention and control groups, outcomes, and number with each outcome. If a study had more than one publication, the publication with the larger sample or the publication including quantitative data was included. Study authors were contacted if further data was required.

Study quality

As both randomised and non-randomised studies were included, the Downs and Black checklist¹⁹ was used to assess reporting, risk of bias, confounding, external validity, and

the power of included studies. Study quality was assessed by two reviewers (CHR and ES) independently and any disagreements were settled by discussion with the third reviewer (SB). To make the scoring of the tool easier, the power sub-scale in the original checklist was interpreted as “reported” or “not” and this score was added to the “reporting” sub-scale.²⁰

Data synthesis

Due to the heterogeneity of included interventions and outcomes measured between studies, a meta-analysis was inappropriate, and data were narratively synthesized. Studies were grouped by study design and type of outcome measure.

Results

Selection of studies

The primary search provided 952 results. Following removal of duplicates and irrelevant titles, 79 articles were retained for abstract screening. Out of them 11 articles were selected for full-text screening. The full text screening excluded six studies because they did not meet the inclusion criteria: three qualitative studies,^{21–23} a secondary analysis of a larger community-based study,²⁴ and two clinic-based studies.^{25,26} The remaining five articles were included in the narrative synthesis. Figure 1 illustrates the study selection process.

Study characteristics and quality

This review included two RCTs and three uncontrolled intervention studies. The total number of participants included in the review was 354; 293 women in menopausal transition aged between 40 and 60 years and 61 managers/supervisors. All the studies were conducted after 2018. Table 1 describes the characteristics of studies included.

Table 2 illustrates the quality of the studies assessed according to Downs and Black checklist.²⁰ The scores ranged from 13–20 out of 27 (mean 15.2) indicating moderate overall quality. Risks of bias was due to poor generalisability because of uncertainty in representativeness of volunteer participants,^{15,16,27–29} lack of adjustment for confounding factors,^{16,28,29} lack of blinding or allocation concealment.^{15,27} Work and social commitments were mentioned by participants as reasons for drop out or discontinuing the interventions.

Interventions

Randomized Controlled Trials. Raja yoga meditation by Portella et al., focused on breathing and relaxation. After the introductory session participants were instructed to do the intervention for 45 min daily for 8 weeks at home and were followed up. The drop out rate was 16.6% ($n = 4$) from intervention and 21.7% ($n = 5$) in control group.²⁷ Self-help CBT by Hardy et al., was delivered via a mailed booklet which has been adapted from a previous community-based trial.³⁰ It included information and exercises about menopause, stress management, and cognitive and behavioural strategies, and was expected to be completed within 20 weeks. Completion rate was 65% ($n = 28$) at 20 weeks with self-reported use of breathing technique by 79% ($n = 33$) at least >1 time per week.¹⁵ The booklet was rated as helpful by 88.1% ($n = 35$) to cope with problems faced at work and life in general by 63%.

Uncontrolled trials. Hardy et al. had recruited line managers/supervisors from three UK organizations for a short online training on menopause which contained videos, role plays, and real-life testimonials on menopause. Participation rate was 22.9% (62 out of 270 invited) and were followed up for 4 weeks. More than 90% found the intervention helpful.¹⁶ In the intervention by Gebretatyo et al., a group of middle-aged school teachers ($n = 99$) were provided a group discussion-based training on menopause, physical activity, and nutrition by a midwife. The participation rate was 90% ($n = 99$).²⁸ The intervention implemented by Verburgh et al., was an adaptation of a pre-existing Work Life Program (WLP)^{21,29} and had multiple components: menopause consultations, work–life coaching sessions and physical training sessions. Participants consisted of food service assistants, service desk employees, and cleaners at a teaching hospital. Out of the recruited 80% participated until the end of intervention.

Outcomes

Randomized Controlled Trials

Menopausal symptoms. Self-help CBT significantly improved hot flushes and night sweats ($p = 0.01$), somatic symptoms ($p = 0.01$), and sleep problems ($p = 0.001$).¹⁵ Raja Yoga significantly improved menopausal symptoms ($p = 0.026$) but did not to show a significant impact on insomnia and sleep quality.²⁷

Work outcomes. Self-help CBT intervention assessed work outcomes and reported significantly improved presenteeism ($p = 0.001$) (defined as “perceptions of

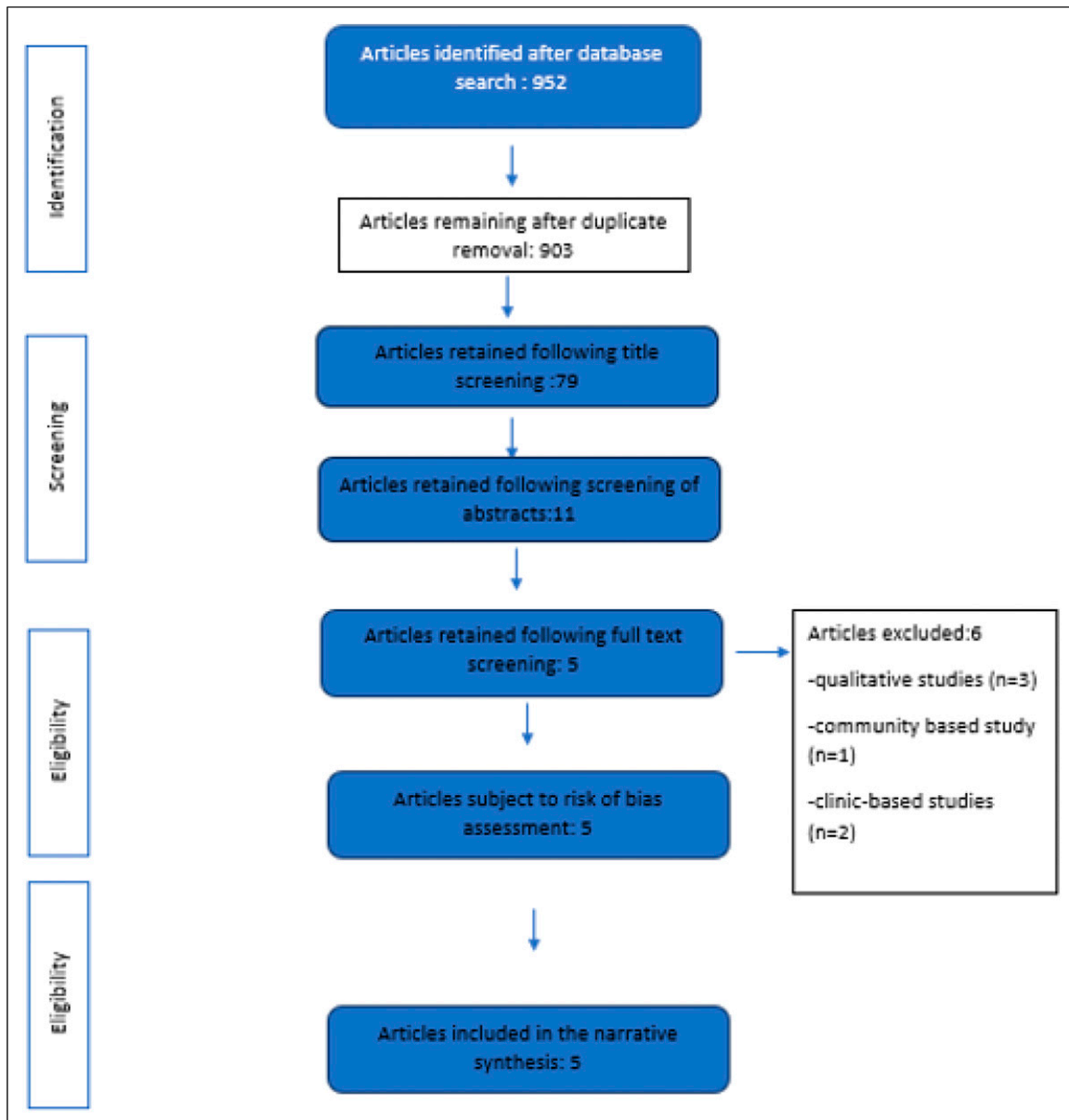


Figure 1. Study selection process and results.

being physically present at their jobs but experiencing decreased productivity and below-normal work quality due to their menopause”) and work and social functioning ($p = 0.01$)¹⁴ at home, work, and other social situations.

Other outcomes. There was a significant improvement ($p = 0.05$) in well-being following self-help CBT.¹⁴ The women reported having better awareness, taking better personal care, and improved confidence to talk about menopause following the intervention. Over one third (37%) had talked to their line manager about any menopause related problems by the time program was evaluated.

Uncontrolled trials. WLP²⁹ significantly reduced menopausal symptoms but did not change work outcomes significantly. The counselling strategy used in the WLP was reported as helpful by women to share their experiences, and to make new life choices.²¹ The web-based training by Hady et al., significantly improved the knowledge ($p = 0.000$), attitudes ($p = 0.004$), confidence ($p = 0.000$), and intentions to talking about the menopause at work ($p = 0.000$). At 4 weeks 49.1% had spoken with someone at work about menopause (pre intervention 47.4%, $p > 0.05$, $n = 57$).¹⁵ The health education intervention by Gebretatyos et al., significantly improved the knowledge ($p < 0.0001$) and attitudes ($p = 0.0001$) among

Table 1. Summary characteristics of the studies ($n = 5$).

Author, year	Setting	Population	Intervention	Control
Randomised controlled trials				
1. Portella et al., 2021 ²⁷	Three centres of the National Institute of Social Security in the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil	Volunteer women clerical workers older than 40 years of age, in the menopausal transition having menopausal symptoms or insomnia	Raja yoga meditation 45 min/day + sleep hygiene guidelines Duration: 8 weeks Allocated/analysed: 24/18 mean age \pm SD: (46.7 \pm 4.3)	Sleep hygiene guidelines Allocated/analysed: 23/15 mean age \pm SD: (48.6 \pm 5.4)
2. Hardy et al., 2018 ¹⁵	Eight organizations, from public and private sectors, United Kingdom	Employed postmenopausal women aged 45–60 years having 10 or more problematic hot flushes/night sweats (HFNS) in a week	Self-help cognitive behaviour therapy booklet Duration: 20 weeks allocated/analysed: 60/46 mean age \pm SD: (54.0 \pm 3.1)	No treatment Allocated/analysed: 64/60 mean age \pm SD (54.1 \pm 3.53)
Uncontrolled trials				
3. Hardy, Griffiths & Hunter 2019 ¹⁶	Three large organisations (1 public and 2 private sector) from the UK	Line managers and supervisors (both male and female)	web-based training Duration: 30 min allocated/analysed: 62/61	-
4. Gebretatayos et al., 2020 ²⁸	A school in Asmara, Eritrea	Female teachers who were aged from 40 to 60	Health education session Duration: 3 h allocated/analysed: 99/98 mean age \pm SD: 48.97 \pm 5.47	-
5. Verburgh et al., 2020 ²⁹	Amsterdam Medical Center Netherlands	Female workers aged between 45 and 60 years, working in low-paid jobs	Work life program Duration: Eight sessions of 1 h over 2–4 months allocated/analysed: 70/56 mean age \pm SD: (52.6 \pm 4.5)	-

Table 2. Summary of the quality of studies using Downs and Black tool^a ($n = 5$).

Reference	Reporting (maximum 11)	External validity (maximum 3)	Internal validity, bias (maximum 7)	Internal validity, confounding (maximum 6)	Total (maximum 27)
Portella et al., 2021 ²⁷	9	1	2	4	16
Hardy et al., 2018 ¹⁵	10	1	4	5	20
Hardy, Griffiths & Hunter 2019 ¹⁶	8	1	4	0	13
Gebretatayos et al., 2020 ²⁸	7	0	4	2	13
Verburgh et al., 2020 ²⁹	7	1	4	2	14

^aTwenty-seven criteria are used to assess risk of bias. Each criterion is scored as Yes (1), No (0) or unable to determine (0). An overall score is calculated by summation, as well as four sub-scales representing “reporting” (total of 11; includes power criterion), “external validity” (total of 3), “internal validity, bias” (total of 7), and “Internal validity, confounding” (total of 6). Higher scores represent lower risk of bias.^{19,20}

Table 3. Summary of intervention outcomes ($n = 5$).

First Author, year	Outcomes	Follow-up (weeks)	Results						
			Intervention group			Control group			
			Pre	Post*	p(sig.)	Pre	Post*	p(sig.)	
Randomized controlled trials									
Portella et al., 2021 ²⁷	Menopausal symptoms severity ¹	8	23.33 ± 9.11	20.06 ± 7.58	0.024	20.47 ± 10.66	19.07 ± 9.06	0.363	0.026
	Insomnia severity ²	8	13.72 ± 5.92	9.72 ± 4.67	0.001	14.67 ± 5.17	12.00 ± 5.23	0.005	0.278
Hardy et al., 2018 ¹⁵	Sleep quality ³	8	8.94 ± 2.99	7.67 ± 3.12	0.164	10.20 ± 2.88	8.07 ± 2.73	0.016	0.492
	Severity – hot flushes, night sweats ⁴	20	6.25 ± 1.97	4.36 ± 2.29		6.80 ± 1.90	5.8 ± 2.3		0.01
	Frequency – hot flushes, night sweats ⁵	20	53.13 ± 34.34	34.28 ± 27.62		54.28 ± 38.11	46.03 ± 37.92		0.05
	Hot flushes, night sweats – behaviour ¹⁸	20	3.34 ± 1.01	3.67 ± 0.86		3.13 ± 1.19	3.13 ± 1.17		0.05
Prospective pre-post design Hardy, Griffiths and Hunter, 2019 ¹⁵	Hot flush social beliefs ¹⁹	20	2.35 ± 1.67	1.55 ± 1.27		2.30 ± 1.37	2.14 ± 1.39		0.001
	Hot flush coping/control beliefs ¹⁹	20	2.26 ± 1.22	1.77 ± 1.23		2.45 ± 1.06	2.29 ± 1.20		0.01
	Night sweats/sleep beliefs ¹⁹	20	2.08 ± 1.09	1.26 ± 0.90		2.42 ± 1.33	2.08 ± 1.31		0.001
	Sleep problems ⁶	20	34.09 ± 25.66	48.41 ± 21.72		37.78 ± 26.01	40.77 ± 30.47		0.001
	Somatic symptoms ⁶	20	50.37 ± 23.93	58.41 ± 22.47		47.67 ± 21.43	49.94 ± 20.04		0.01
	well-being ⁶	20	71.11 ± 75.79	75.79 ± 16.44		67.92 ± 19.58	67.54 ± 17.3		0.01
	Presenteeism at work ⁷	20	20.24 ± 6.34	23.21 ± 5.84		18.67 ± 6.40	18.18 ± 7.18		0.001
	Negative impact ⁸	20	2.17 ± 0.73	2.09 ± 0.84		2.27 ± 2.38	2.38 ± 0.69		0.05
	relief ⁸	20	2.52 ± 0.82	2.70 ± 0.84		2.37 ± 0.96	2.37 ± 1.00		0.024
	new phase ⁸	20	1.72 ± 0.92	2.22 ± 0.74		1.73 ± 0.87	1.89 ± 0.76		0.01
	Control/cure ⁸	20	2.11 ± 0.63	2.88 ± 0.65		1.89 ± 0.76	2.10 ± 0.80		0.001
	Work and social adjustment ⁹	20	12.74 ± 9.77	8.65 ± 8.65		12.67 ± 8.44	11.81 ± 8.39		0.01
	Sleep quality ³	20	1.82 ± 0.81	1.40 ± 0.77		1.85 ± 0.82	1.66 ± 0.78		0.05
	Attitude toward menopause Gebretatyou et al., 2020 ²⁸ Verburgh et al., 2020 ²⁹	Knowledge on menopause	4	3.32 ± 1.62	4.74 ± 1.15	0.000			
Attitudes		4	3.86 ± 1.82	4.56 ± 1.77	0.004				
Normative belief		4	4.43 ± 0.21	4.82 ± 1.52	0.061				
Confidence		4	3.77 ± 0.24	5.10 ± 1.31	0.000				
Menopause awareness		4	3.84 ± 1.17	4.80 ± 1.04	0.000				
Behavioural intention		4	2.92 ± 0.29	3.95 ± 1.98	0.000				
Knowledge on menopause		12	12.3 ± 3.06	16.5 ± 2.52	0.000				
		12	27.9 ± 5.14)	28.3 ± 5.12)	0.000				
Menopausal symptoms ¹⁵		16	18.0 (12.0)	13.0 (11.0)	0.000				
Work functioning ¹⁴		16	21.1 (20.0)	18.6 (16.0)	0.791				
Quality of life: mental ¹⁶		16	48.2 ± 10.37	48.7 ± 9.4	0.908				
Quality of life: physical ¹⁶		16	50.0 (10.0)	48.8 (15.0)	0.250				
Work ability ¹⁷	16	7.0 (1.0)	8.0 (1.0)	0.072					

Measured by: ¹Kupperman menopausal index, ²Insomnia severity index, ^{32, 3}Pittsburgh sleep questionnaire, ³³4-HFNS Rating Scale, ³⁴hot flush beliefs scale, ³⁵Hot Flush Behaviour Scale, ³⁶Women's Health Questionnaire, ³⁷Insomnia severity index, ^{32, 7}Stanford Presenteeism Scale, ³⁸Menopause Representations Questionnaire, ³⁹work and social adjustment scale, ⁴⁰Need for recovery after work scale, ⁴¹Work functioning questionnaire, ⁴²Greene Climacteric scale, ⁴³Short Form 12, ⁴⁴Work ability Index, ⁴⁵measured at end of follow up period.

participants. Table 3 compares the outcomes of all included studies.

Discussion

Principal findings

To the authors' knowledge, this is the first systematic review exploring the effectiveness of workplace-based interventions for menopause. The interventions for menopause implemented at workplaces were limited in number, heterogeneous, and included self-help CBT, Raja yoga, health promotion (including menopause consultations, work-life coaching, and physical training) and awareness programs.^{15,16,27–29} Menopausal symptoms significantly improved following Raja yoga²⁷ self-help CBT¹⁵ and health promotion sessions.²⁹ In addition, self-help CBT reported a significant improvement in presenteeism and work and social adjustment. Awareness programs significantly improved knowledge and attitudes regarding menopause.^{16,28}

Interpretation of results

This review supports self-help CBT as an intervention that can be employed at work settings to alleviate menopausal symptoms and to improve work outcomes. CBT helps to change negative cognitions linked with menopausal symptoms such as fear or embarrassment due to hot flashes.³⁰ CBT has been reported to reduce the work time impaired by insomnia²⁵ and is also recommended in NICE guidelines for menopause. Self-help CBT was identified as the only intervention leading to favourable work outcomes during this review.

This review observed the effectiveness of Raja yoga for alleviating menopausal symptoms among working women. Previous mind body therapy interventions of yoga and other breathing based exercises in the community have reported similar improvements in menopausal symptoms and sleep.⁴⁶ The WLP promoted a healthier lifestyle through guidance on nutrition, physical activity, and menopausal counselling. Proper nutrition and physical activity are essential for combating increased cardio-metabolic and osteoporosis risk among menopausal women and should be part of any wellbeing strategy for menopause. Menopausal counselling further enabled them to make healthy life choices.²⁹ The reviewed health education interventions^{16,28} were short and feasible. They effectively improved knowledge and attitudes relating to menopause highlighting a vacuum of awareness among participants. More robust awareness programs might elicit a significant change in communications on menopause at workplaces.¹⁶

Strengths and limitations of this review

This review does not include a meta-analysis due to the wide heterogeneity observed among included studies. We observed

that the study designs, type of workplaces, categories of staff, intervention types, duration, and outcome measures were unique and different for each study. Hence, we attempted to categorise studies by hierarchy of evidence and broad outcome groups during the narrative synthesis. In addition, the strength of evidence generated by this review is limited by the fact that we came across only a few interventions and they were different from each other. More RCT from each intervention type would have enabled us to present more robust review findings. There is literature suggestive of interventions that are effective in the community setting for menopausal symptoms and functioning of menopausal women. Since the 'workplace and menopause' is a topic of current interest it is likely newer interventions will be carried out at workplaces in the future. Given the paucity of published interventions on the topic, we have collated and presented the currently available evidence.

Limitations in the literature and directions for future research

Our review included studies of moderate quality and their interpretations are subject to methodological limitations. Deficiencies noted in the methods were; unadjusted confounding in the uncontrolled studies, lack of blinding, allocation concealment and possible contamination in the RCTs. Outcomes measured using self-administered instruments could be subjective while volunteer participants are likely to be more health-conscious or be more affected by menopausal symptoms. Sample size calculations were also not outlined in most studies while some studies reported poor compliance due to work and other commitments. Further, the interventions were of short durations with the maximum being 5 months. Most studies had presented outcome data at the end of the intervention period and long-term follow-up data were lacking. Only the awareness programs had followed up participants following the intervention. Long term benefits are difficult to be ascertained with interventions limited to a few months and work-related outcomes could take a longer time to show an improvement. Longer duration higher quality RCT might provide stronger evidence as some studies have reported non-significant improvements in work outcomes.^{21,24,29,32} However, the interventions did not have any in-built mechanisms to ensure long term sustainability which would be necessary to obtain long term benefits in a dynamic workplace setting where there is likely to be a high turnover of employees.

Implications for policy and practice

The EMAS guidelines recommends for employers and organizations to make health and wellbeing during

menopause a priority in the workplace with the support of line managers, healthcare workers and employees.¹³ Interventions for menopause should be culturally and economically sensitive to ensure sufficient recruitment and compliance. Most women still feel that menopause is a taboo topic at work²² and this is worsened by racial disparities and male dominance in managerial roles. Employers should consider initiating awareness on menopause at a wider scale as awareness alleviates the stigma and enables discussion and decision-making. Awareness is also likely to improve compliance for further interventions such as CBT and mind body therapy. Menopausal transition should be used as a window of opportunity to promote a healthier lifestyle at the workplace and thereby prevent undesirable health and work outcomes in future. Despite recommendations within existing guidance, this review did not identify any studies concerned with alterations to the physical environments of the workplaces.

The experience of menopause is unique to each woman and different modes of support are likely to be appreciated by different women and their employers. Given the heterogeneity of interventions observed during our review and their varying degrees of effectiveness in improving different outcomes among menopausal women we recommend development and implementation of a customisable multi-component package of interventions at workplaces for menopause incorporating the reviewed evidence. This menopausal wellbeing-oriented intervention package requires to be flexible and culture sensitive. Women, practitioners, and employers should be provided the necessary knowledge and empowered to choose interventions that are most appropriate for them depending on symptom presence or absence, type of employment and workplace requirements. Such a package should ideally include screening for unhealthy lifestyle and non-communicable disease since both are known to worsen the negative impacts of menopausal symptoms.

Conclusions

Self-help CBT, Raja yoga, and support to adopt healthy lifestyles are interventions that were significantly effective in reducing menopausal symptoms and should be considered for inclusion in work-based programmes to support women who are going through the menopause. There is still a vast knowledge and attitude gap to be filled among both menopausal women and their employers regarding menopause and this could be addressed using short duration health education sessions aiming to induce a behaviour change towards menopause at work. Sustainable interventions of longer duration are likely to be of more benefit and should be tested in the future. Overall, CBT, Raja yoga, support to adopt healthy lifestyles, and menopause awareness interventions reviewed in this study were found

to improve various aspects of wellbeing among menopausal women and could be used in combination in future and customized to individual women's or organizations' needs as appropriate.

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the support extended by the Aberdeen Center for Women's Health Research and Department of Public Health of the University of Aberdeen.

Contributorship

Paper conception and design was done by CHR, and SB. Literature search was done by CHR and review, and data extraction were done by CHR and ES. Manuscript and table preparation was done by CHR. Critical review/revision was done by SB, SP and MB.

Declaration of conflicting interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Funding

The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

ORCID iD

Chithramali Hasanthika Rodrigo  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0524-494X>

References

1. Sarri G, Davies M and Lumsden MA. Diagnosis and management of menopause: summary of NICE guidance. *Bmj* 2015; 351: 351.
2. Lumsden MA, Davies M and Sarri G. Diagnosis and management of menopause: the National Institute of Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guideline. *JAMA Intern Med* 2016; 176(8): 1205–1206.
3. Harlow SD, Gass M, Hall JE, et al. Executive summary of the Stages of Reproductive Aging Workshop+ 10: addressing the unfinished agenda of staging reproductive aging. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2012; 97(4): 1159–1168.
4. Griffiths A, MacLennan SJ and Hassard J. Menopause and work: An electronic survey of employees' attitudes in the UK. *Maturitas*, Maturitas [Internet]. 2013;76(2):155–159. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378512213002235>
5. Converso D, Viotti S, Sottimano I, et al. The relationship between menopausal symptoms and burnout. A cross-sectional study among nurses. *BMC Womens Health* 2019; 19(1): 1–12.
6. Bariola E, Jack G, Pitts M, et al. Employment conditions and work-related stressors are associated with menopausal

- symptom reporting among perimenopausal and postmenopausal women. *Menopause* 2017; 24(3): 247–251.
7. Kagan R, Shiozawa A, Epstein AJ, et al. Impact of sleep disturbances on employment and work productivity among midlife women in the US SWAN database: a brief report. *Menopause* 2021; 28(10): 1176–1180.
 8. Pinas I, Botterweg A and Franke H. Exploring workability and conditions to improve work participation among female healthcare workers aged 45-60 years. In: *Menopause-The Journal Of The North American Menopause Society*; 2019. p. 1457.
 9. Evandrou M, Falkingham J, Qin M, et al. Menopausal transition and change in employment: Evidence from the National Child Development Study. *Maturitas* 2021; 143: 96–104.
 10. Hardy C, Griffiths A and Hunter MS. What do working menopausal women want? A qualitative investigation into women's perspectives on employer and line manager support. *Maturitas* 2017;101:37–41. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378512217304796>
 11. Jack G, Riach K, Bariola E, et al. Menopause in the workplace: What employers should be doing. *Maturitas* 2016; 85: 88–95.
 12. Hardy C, Hunter MS and Griffiths A. Menopause and work: an overview of UK guidance. *Occup Med (Chic Ill)* 2018; 68(9): 580–586.
 13. Rees M, Bitzer J, Cano A, et al. *Global consensus recommendations on menopause in the workplace: A European Menopause and Andropause Society (EMAS) position statement*. 2021:55–62. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378512221001079>
 14. Johnson A, Roberts L and Elkins G. Complementary and alternative medicine for menopause. *J Evid Based Integr Med* 2019; 24: 2515690X19829380.
 15. Hardy C, Griffiths A, Norton S, et al. Self-help cognitive behavior therapy for working women with problematic hot flushes and night sweats (MENOS@ Work): a multicenter randomized controlled trial. *Menopause* 2018; 25(5): 508–519.
 16. Hardy C, Griffiths A and Hunter MS. Development and evaluation of online menopause awareness training for line managers in UK organizations. *Maturitas* 2019; 120: 83–89.
 17. Hardy C, Thorne E, Griffiths A, et al. Work outcomes in midlife women: the impact of menopause, work stress and working environment. *Womens Midlife Health* 2018; 4(1): 1–8.
 18. Page MJ, McKenzie JE, Bossuyt PM, et al. The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *Syst Rev* 2021; 10(1): 1–11.
 19. Downs SH and Black N. The feasibility of creating a checklist for the assessment of the methodological quality both of randomised and non-randomised studies of health care interventions. *J Epidemiol Community Health* 1998;52(6):377–384.
 20. Harris RC, Khan MS, Martin LJ, et al. The effect of surgery on the outcome of treatment for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMC Infect Dis* 2016; 16(1): 1–15.
 21. Verburgh M, Verdonk P, Appelman Y, et al. *Workplace health promotion among ethnically diverse women in midlife with a low socioeconomic position*. Health Education and Behavior, 2022. 10901981211071030.
 22. Targett R and Beck V. Menopause as a well-being strategy: Organizational effectiveness, gendered ageism and racism. *Post Reprod Health* 2022; 28(1): 23–27.
 23. Ariyoshi H. Evaluation of Menopausal Interventions at a Japanese Company. *AAOHN Journal* 2009; 57(3): 106–111. Available from: DOI: [10.1177/216507990905700305](https://doi.org/10.1177/216507990905700305).
 24. Rutanen R, Luoto R, Raitanen J, et al. Short- and long-term effects of a physical exercise intervention on work ability and work strain in symptomatic menopausal women. *Saf Health Work* 2014; 5(4): 186–190.
 25. Kalmbach DA, Cheng P, Arnedt JT, et al. Improving daytime functioning, work performance, and quality of life in postmenopausal women with insomnia: comparing cognitive behavioral therapy for insomnia, sleep restriction therapy, and sleep hygiene education. *Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine* 2019; 15(7): 999–1010.
 26. Conti DM, Agnelli GM, Chiroque Cruz KJ, et al. *Work-related stress, mood and eating disorders during the menopausal transition*. Progr Nutr [Internet, 2020.
 27. Portella CFS, Sorpreso ICE, de Assis A, et al. Meditation as an approach to lessen menopausal symptoms and insomnia in working women undergoing the menopausal transition period: A randomized controlled trial. *Adv Integr Med* 2021; 8(4): 278–284.
 28. Gebretatayos H, Ghirmai L, Amanuel S, et al. Effect of health education on knowledge and attitude of menopause among middle-age teachers. *BMC Womens Health* 2020; 20(1): 1–10.
 29. Verburgh M, Verdonk P, Appelman Y, et al. “I Get That Spirit in Me”—Mentally Empowering Workplace Health Promotion for Female Workers in Low-Paid Jobs During Menopause and Midlife. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2020; 17(18): 6462.
 30. Ayers B, Smith M, Hellier J, et al. Effectiveness of group and self-help cognitive behavior therapy in reducing problematic menopausal hot flushes and night sweats (MENOS 2): a randomized controlled trial. *Menopause* 2012;19, 749, 759(7). Available from: https://journals.lww.com/menopausejournal/Fulltext/2012/07000/Effectiveness_of_group_and_self_help_cognitive.8.aspx
 31. Kupperman HS, Blatt MH, Wiesbader H, et al. Comparative clinical evaluation of estrogenic preparations by the menopausal and amenorrheal indices. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 1953; 13: 688–703. [Internet] <https://academic.oup.com/jcem/article/13/6/688/2718591>
 32. Bastien CH, Vallières A and Morin CM. Validation of the Insomnia Severity Index as an outcome measure for insomnia research. *Sleep Med* 2001; 2(4): 297–307.
 33. Backhaus J, Junghanns K, Broocks A, et al. Test–retest reliability and validity of the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index in primary insomnia. *J Psychosom Res [Internet]* 2002; 53(3): 737–740. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0022399902003306>

34. Hunter MS, Gentry-Maharaj A, Ryan A, et al. Prevalence, frequency and problem rating of hot flushes persist in older postmenopausal women: impact of age, body mass index, hysterectomy, hormone therapy use, lifestyle and mood in a cross-sectional cohort study of 10 418 British women aged 54–65. *BJOG* 2012; 119(1): 40–50.
35. Smith MJ, Mann E, Mirza A, et al. Men and women's perceptions of hot flushes within social situations: are menopausal women's negative beliefs valid? *Maturitas* 2011; 69(1): 57–62.
36. Hunter MS, Ayers B and Smith M. The Hot Flush Behavior Scale: a measure of behavioral reactions to menopausal hot flushes and night sweats. *Menopause* 2011; 18(11): 1178–1183.
37. Girod I, de La Loge C, Keininger D, et al. Development of a revised version of the Women's Health Questionnaire. *Climacteric* 2006; 9(1): 4–12.
38. Koopman C, Pelletier KR, Murray JF, et al. Stanford Presenteeism Scale: Health Status and Employee Productivity. *J Occup Environ Med* [Internet]. 2002;44(1):14–20. Available from: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/44995848>
39. Hunter M and O'Dea I. Cognitive appraisal of the menopause: the menopause representations questionnaire (MRQ). *Psychol Health Med* 2001; 6(1): 65–76.
40. Mundt JC, Marks IM, Shear MK, et al. The Work and Social Adjustment Scale: a simple measure of impairment in functioning. *The British Journal of Psychiatry* 2002; 180(5): 461–464.
41. van Veldhoven M and Broersen S. Measurement quality and validity of the “need for recovery scale”. *Occup Environ Med* 2003; 60(suppl 1): 3i–9i. i3–9.
42. Boezeman EJ, Nieuwenhuijsen K, de Bekker-Grob EW, et al. The Relative Importance of the Domains of Work Functioning. *J Occup Environ Med* 2015; 57(4): 361–366.
43. Greene JG. Constructing a standard climacteric scale. *Maturitas* 2008; 61(1–2): 78–84.
44. Mols F, Pelle AJ and Kupper N. Normative data of the SF-12 health survey with validation using postmyocardial infarction patients in the Dutch population. *Quality of Life Research* 2009; 18(4): 403–414.
45. el Fassi M, Bocquet V, Majery N, et al. Work ability assessment in a worker population: comparison and determinants of Work Ability Index and Work Ability score. *BMC Public Health* 2013; 13(1): 1–10.
46. Innes KE, Selfe TK and Vishnu A. Mind-body therapies for menopausal symptoms: a systematic review. *Maturitas* 2010; 66(2): 135–149.