Menopause is a natural transitional stage which may impact quality of life. The purposes of this retrospective descriptive study are to find out the prevalence of menopausal symptoms and to investigate factors which may be associated with four categories of menopausal symptoms in this study. The subjects were 272 married climacteric women, who were still sexually active. They were aged between 40 – 59, neither using hormonal replacement therapy nor oral contraceptives, and who attended the Health Clinic of Health Promotion Center Region 1 during 1st December 1998 to 29th February 2000. The study data were obtained from Health Records. They were analyzed by using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and multiple logistic regression analysis.

The results revealed that most subjects had one or more menopausal symptoms. The prevalence rates of vasomotor, psychological, skin - musculoskeletal, and urogenital symptoms were 79.4, 75.0, 92.6, and 73.5 %, respectively. Most of the symptoms were mild. The factors which were statistically significant in association with menopausal symptom categories comprised: 1.Stress, i.e., climacteric women with stress were more likely to have vasomotor, psychological, and urogenital symptoms than non stress climacteric women. OR = 11.7, 7.4, and 3.4 with p–value < 0.01, respectively. 2.Educational level, i.e., climacteric women with less than bachelor's degree education were more likely to have vasomotor and skin - musculoskeletal symptoms than climacteric women with bachelor's degree or higher. OR= 2.8 and 3.6 with p-value < 0.05, respectively. 3.Menopausal status, i.e., peri and postmenopausal women were more likely to have urogenital symptoms than premenopausal women. OR= 2.6 and 3.1 with p-value < 0.05, respectively. 4. Body mass index, i.e., high body mass index climacteric women were less likely to have vasomotor symptoms than normal body mass index women. OR= 0.4 with p-value < 0.05.The factors which were not statistically significant in association with menopausal symptom categories were: age, occupation, medical-problems and physical exercise. From these findings, it is recommended that health personnel should initiate group activity to release stress of climacteric women and counsel on menopause for climacteric women, especially for those of low educational level.