Table 1. Demographic data.

	Age (years)	ASA I/II	Weight (kg)	Height (cm)	Profession	Religion
PG	20±3	16-I 4-II	64±7	163±4	13-students 7- workers	14-catholic 6-protestant
TG	20±4	14-I 6-II	65±5	166±6	16- students 4-workers	12-catholic 8-protestant

PG- placebo group; TG- TENS group

ASA- American Society of Anesthesiology (p>0.05).

Table 2. Quality of life classification prior to the study during menstruation cramp pain.

	Capacity to get out the bed	Food/drink intake	Missing routine daily activities	Quality of sleep
PG	14-disabling 6- reasonable	16-disabling 4- reasanable	16-yes 4-no	20-reasonable
TG	15-disabling 5- reasonable	16-disabling 4- reasonable	17-yes 3-no	20-reasonable

PG- placebo group; TG- TENS group;

1) disabling, 2) reasonable or 3) no effect at all, and 4) the best.

Table 3. Pain measurements

	Prior VAS (cm)*	VAS after TENS*	Prior n^o. of diclofenac tablets*	N^o. diclofenac tablets after TENS*	Prior n^o. of N-butyl scopolamine tablets*	N^o. of N-butyl scopolamine tablets after TENS*
PG	7(7-9)	6(6-9)	3(3-4)	3(2-4)	2(2-3)	2(1-3)
TG	7(7-10)	2(2-4)	3(3-4)	1(0-2)	2(2-3)	0

*Data expressed as mean (25%-75% percentile)

VAS- visual analog scale

Prior VAS- PG=TG (p>0.05)

VAS after TENS- PG>TG (p<0.001)

Prior n^o. diclofenac tablets- PG=TG (p>0.05)

No. diclofenac tablets after TENS- PG>TG (p<0.05)

Prior n^o. M-butyl scopolamine tablets- PG=TG (p>0.05)

No. N-butyl scopolamine after TENS- PG>TG (p<0.01)

Table 4. Quality of life classification while wearing the TENS device for control of menstruation cramp pain.

	Capacity to get out of the bed	**Food/drink intake**	**Missing routine daily activities**	**Quality of sleep**
PG	2- the best 4- reasonable 14- disabling	14- disabling 6- reasonable	15-yes 5-no	20-reasonable
TG	14- the best 3- reasonable 3- no effect at all	20- reasonable	14-no 6-yes	13- the best 7-reasonable

PG- placebo group; TG- TENS group;

1) disabling, 2) reasonable, 3) no effect at all, or 4) the best.