

Awareness women of childbearing age on early detection cervical cancer: a scoping review

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Abstract

Cervical cancer is caused by HPV acquired by sexual intercourse. Women know that screening is done to detect cervical cancer early. The purpose of this review is to determine the awareness of early detection of cervical cancer in women of childbearing age. Scoping Review by Arksey and O'Malley. Date based are Wiley, Pubmed, Proquest and EBSCO. 9 articles were reviewed by JBI. The results revealed the factors that influence women for early detection types of cervical cancer form of knowledges and education, good knowledge can generate women's awareness of early detection, health promotion and socialization from healthcare professionals is very influential.

Keyword: awareness; cervical cancer early detection; screening; women of childbearing

INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer caused by sexually acquired HPV infection killed more than 270,000 women each year, 85% of which are in developing countries. Woman's cervical cancer mortality has been resolved in developed countries, but cervical cancer is leading cause of death among women mortality in developing countries (UNFPA, 2015). The global cancer problem is entering a critical period, where the incidence of cancer is increasing each year. So far, cervical cancer has been the leading the cause of death for women in developing countries (WHO, 2016).

Based on GLOBOCAN 2012, cervical cancer ranks 7th in the word in incidence (6th the least in developed countries) and 8th in cause of death (accounting for 3.2% of mortality). Cervical cancer is in the highest position at developing country, and is ranked 10th or 5th in developed country (Andrijono, 2017). The number of cancer patients projected to increase year by year, estimated to be 12 million people in 2030. It's estimated that 6.25 million new cancer patients ara added each year, making up more than 30 part of the 100,000 population. Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women and is most common cancer with overall. Approximately 528,000 new sufferers of cervical cancer have emerged, with up to 266,000 death from cervical cancer, accounting for an estimated 7.5% of cancer deaths worldwide (WHO, 2018).

Low knowledges of cervical cancer, misdiagnosis of cancer, and a negative attitude towards surgery are factors related for screening of cervical cancer. Low knowledge, lack of awareness about screening method used can be very influential



conducting cervical cancer screening (Endalew et al., 2020). Beliefs, culture, and negative perceptions of cancer are also a major cause of low cervical cancer screening rates (Fentie et al, 2020)

Less awareness of HPV, most women recognize cervical cancer as a disease, and one third of women know people with cervical cancer. Once basic health information is available, woman understand the benefits of screening to preventing development of cancer and do more than screening if given the opportunity to be done (McCarthy et al, 2017). Barriers to accessing and ingesting information about HPV, such as lack of information about HPV, experience, perceptions of women about behavior, attitudes health workers, and the limited information available on the internet (O'Connor et al, 2015). Vulnerabilities are often associated with poor health literacy and poor compliance with health promotion programs. Factors particularly related to female vulnerability are destitution, less educational attainment, unemployment and immigrant/refugee status. (Riza et al., 2020). Several factors are associated with a high-risk of HPV infections and a high prevalence rate of cervical cancer. Knowledges and attitudes to on these issues is critical to increasing the use of primary and secondary preventive interventions (Bhatt & Bathija, 2018). Efforts to identify early symptoms of cervical cancer can be made through comprehensive cervical cancer screening and healthy socialization now recognized as a way to prevent cervical cancer in women (Cunningham et al., 2015). The role of health workers and healthcare providers can be supporting enhancement women's factor in screening for cervical cancer (Al-Amro et al,2020)

The development countries, effective screening programs, especially Pas smear, have overcome casses of cervical cancer because the next stage of cervical cancer could be prevented by screening and therapy, but many screening are done. Tasting in developing countries is still inadequate and inaccessible to most people such as in Cambodia which is a developing country (Touch & Oh, 2018). Women believe that Pap smear are useful for detecting cervical cancer and they are willing to undergo a Pap smear test if allowed to do (Heena et al., 2019).

Human Papilloma Virus is the leading caused of cervical cancer, which transmitted through sexual contact. Multiple sexual partners, childhood sexual activity, many children, early marriage and childbirth, lack of cleanliness hygiene of female organs, low social economic status, use of hormonal contraceptives for more than 5 years sexually transmitted diseases and smoking is one of the risk factors (Kasa et al, 2018). Women suffering from cervical cancer experience physical, financial, psychological, and charitable problems st they daily lives that affects their quality of life, decreasing the less of knowledges of cervical cancer has been shown to pose a threat to prevent and treat (Binka et al, 2017). HPV vaccination is the solution to eradicate cervical cancer in developing and developed countries (Yuanyue et al., 2018)

In this case, the author would like to know the awareness of women of childbearing at Asia regarding teh screening of cervical cancer, especially for perception of cervical cancer caused by the ignorance and lack of human resources of woman in developing countries. The author focuses on Asian women because of the similarities of the social system, cultures, geographic locations and races. According to the author's view that Asia is a country with a distinctive biological, social, psychological, and cultural

profiles, based on their beliefs about the value of reproduction, the language used to describe and discuss cervical cancer.

RESEARCH METHODS

Scoping Review uses a methodology for clustering reviews performed by Arksey and O'Malley and further developed by *Levac et al.* There are four reasons for the scoping reviews: (1) examining the scope and nature of the research activities, (2) determining the value full systematic review. (3) collection and disseminate of research results, and (4) identifying of research gaps in the existing literature (Arksey & O'Malley, 2005) (Levac et al., 2010). The phases performed in this review include: (1) identifying scoping review questions, (2) identify related studies, (3) selecting studies, (4) mapping them, (5) compilation, summarize, and reporting results.

1. Identify Research Questions

PEOs (*Population, Exposure, Outcome, Study*) can identify the key focus questions, develop appropriate search terms to explain the problem and determine inclusion and exclusion criteria (Bettany, 2012).

Table 1. Framework Research Question PEOS

<i>Element</i>	<i>Inclusion criteria</i>	<i>Exclusion criteria</i>	<i>Rationale</i>
<i>Population</i>	Women of childbearing Age	Women aged <15 years and > 50 years	Women aged 15–49 years
<i>Exposure/Event</i>	Detection Early cervical cancer		
<i>Outcome</i>	Awareness women of childbearing age		Awareness women of childbearing to early detection of cervical cancer
<i>Study Design</i>	<i>Qualitative study</i> <i>Quantitative Study</i>		

Based on the PEOS framework above, the question *scoping review* is how the awareness women of childbearing at early detection of cervical cancer?

2. Identifying Relevant Studies

a. Inclusions and Exception Criteria

Scoping review researchers will identify relevant articles that used inclusion and exclusion criteria. Inclusion criteria used by researchers include articles published in 2011-2020, articles published in Indonesian and English, original articles, research conducted in developing countries and documents/reports/ draft policies/guidelines from WHO/specific formal organization. Under the inclusion criteria, the reason for choosing articles in the last 10 years is because it includes major policy changes such as SDG's, scientific is dynamic and up to date and researchers want to choose the latest evidence, articles published in English or Indonesian because of the language skills of bilingual researchers and original articles because researchers focus on articles that have not been reviewed. The exclusion criteria for this study were opinion articles, systematic reviews, letters and book reviews, articles that did not-full-text and articles titled English translated but into other languages.

b. Data-Based Used

Scoping Review, the researcher identified relevant studies where the data based used in the search for this article included Pubmed, Ebsco, Proquest, Wiley, and *Grey Literature* by using *keywords* that the authors identified a related topic of scoping in the search process.

3. Selection Relevant Studies

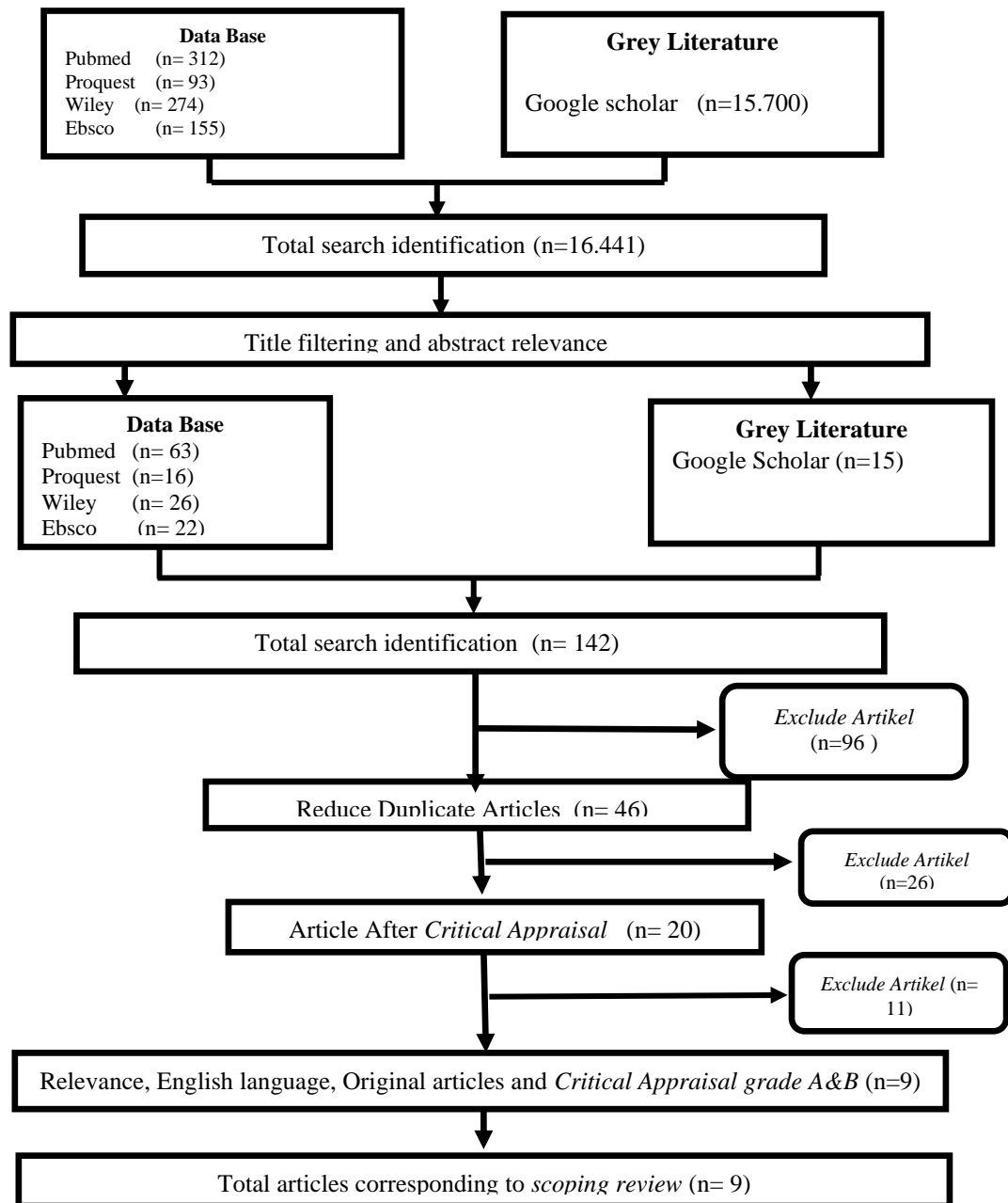


Figure 1. Prisma Flow Chart

4. Charting Data

Table 2. Charting Data

No	Title / Author / Year / Value	Objective	Type of research	Data collection	Participants / Sample size	Result
1.	Awareness of Cervical Cancer Causes and Predeterminants of Likelihood to Screen Among Women in Haiti (McCarthy <i>et al</i> , 2017)	To find out female knowledge about causes of cervical cancer, sociodemography and the role of workers health for cervical cancer screening.	<i>Cross sectional Study</i>	Questionnaires	410 women who attended the Port-au-Prince clinics in Haiti	29% of participant who have heard about Human papilloma virus (HPV), 98% are awareness of cervical cancer, 12% believe infections sexual transmitted lead to cervical cancer, and only 4% identify HPV a caused of cervical cancer. Almost all women (97%) are want to do early detection. The woman of Haitian have limited limited consciousness about HPV and didn't know the factors caused of cervical cancer.
2	Knowledge and Awareness of Cervical Cancer among HIV-Infected Women in Ethiopia (Shiferaw <i>et al</i> , 2016)	To determine the cervical cancer awareness with low health service seeking behavior.	<i>Cross sectional study</i>	Questionnaires and interviews	Women suffering from HIV between 21 and 49 years old	432 woman infected HIV. 71% the participant have heard of cervical cancer, 49% do not know the caused temporary 74% capable of knowing one of several risk factors for cervical cancer. 33% women seeking medication and 33% choose an option for cervical cancer treatment. This research suggest, if knowledge about cervical cancer still less, especially for search cervical cancer therapy.
3	Awareness of cervical cancer	Knowing awareness of cervical cancer among Moroccan	<i>Cross-sectional study</i>	Questionnaire and interviews	123 women positive HIV-aged 19 years and older	The ware a total of 115 female participating. Average age 34.9

	among women attending an HIV clinic in Laayoune, Morocco.					years old. 20% woman have heard about cervical cancer and have been screened, mostly (17.4%) heard information form mass media. 79.1% of respondents were unaware of risk factors, and 80,8% were awere the signs and symptoms of cervical cancer. Only 13% had a Pap smear. Main reasons not do paps smear is because there were no signs and symptoms (47%)
4	Understanding and Responsiveness Level about Cervical Cancer and its Avoidance among Young Women of Pakistan (Khan <i>et al</i> , 2014)	To know awareness of young women in Pakistan about cervical cancer and to educate they about cervical cancer	<i>Cross sectional study</i>	Questionnaire	3 educational institutions 873 women (including medical, non-medical and uneducated communities)	70.1% really properly aware of cervical cancer. 8.5% of entire populations know accurated a about of cervical cancer, 7% respondents stated human papilloma virus as causative agent. 5.2% of respondents had Pap smears to determine the diagnosis. only 4.3% of individuals are vaccinated and the largely come from health professionals, student, woman worked, housewives and educated famela take an active part of survey.

5	Are Primary Health Care Workers Aware of Cervical Cancer Risk? (Can <i>et al</i> , 2014)	To check awareness of woman health workers (doctors, nurses, midwives) working in the healthcare setting about cervical cancer and risk factors	<i>Cross-sectional study</i>	Interview and questionnaire	A total of 327 ladies health workers	Midwifery 43 ,7% (n =143), nurses 40,4% (n =132), doctors 6.4% (n=21), medical emergency and each others, 9,5% (n=31), total n=327 were 30,9 ± 6,41 age. 64,2% (n=210) who worked and 35,8% (n =117) at Batman. Most of them confirm law knowledge of cervical cancer
6	Perceptions and concerns of women undergoing Pap smear examination in a tertiary care hospital of India (Tiwari, <i>et al</i> 2011)	To know awareness about cervical cancer risk factors, health seeking and health practices among female and to find out the stress experienced women before Pap smear	<i>Cross Sectional Study</i>	Questionnaire and interviewed	250 patients from hospitals in New Delhi gynecological wards OPD	57% do not consult a doctor when first experiencing symptoms. 61% do not know cervical cancer and pap smears. Older, muslim and educated female have abnormal Pap smear results higher. Women who experience stress in them life have abnormal results compared to women who live freely. Hygienic practices were lower in urban woman are related the results inspection abnormal.
7	Knowledge and Awareness of Cervical Cancer Screening Among Women of Reproductive Age in Ikere Ekiti Local Government Area,	To find out how often woman of childbearing age carry out cervical cancer screening	<i>Cross sectional Study</i>	Questionnaires and interviews	Women of reproductive age with susceptible age of 18-50 years.	Women of childbearing age in Ikere Nigeria have low knowledge about cervical cancer and ways for prevention. The survey found that respondent's knowledge of cervical did not significantly affect the educational equality of their financial and family status

8	<p>Ekiti State, Nigeria (Obalase <i>et al</i>, 2017)</p> <p>Seroprevalence and awareness of human papilloma virus infection and cervical cancer screening results among reproductive-aged Georgian women (Butsashvili <i>et al</i>, 2015)</p>	<p>To know awarnnes about the HPV, cervical cancer screening, HPV vaccine and HPV infection seroprevalence among women of reproductive age Georgia</p>	<p><i>Cross-sectional study</i></p>	<p>Questionnaire and interviews</p>	<p>500 participants in Georgia with a vulnerable age 18-48 year</p>	<p>52,0% knew about HPV and 36,4% said HPV was by main of caused. Them aware of HPV, 78% say they have detected cervical cancer at least once early. 50,8% respondents did not know HPV vaccine. Famales (n=317) who agreed to test for anti-HPV antibodies, 21,1% were cancer positive.</p>
9	<p>Health seeking behavior and its determinants for cervical cancer among women of childbearing age in Hossana Town, Hadiya zone, Southern Ethiopia : community based cross</p>	<p>To determine treatment seeking behavior and determinants the occurrence of cervical cancer in the city of Hossana</p>	<p><i>Cross-sectional Study of community-based.</i></p>	<p>Questionnaire</p>	<p>500 women of childbearing age with susceptible age 15-49 years</p>	<p>Prevalence of treatment looking behavior for cervical cancer in students were only 14,2%. Participant having impoverished knowledge, 7,25%, never receiving information 52,03%, and inactive seeking informations of cervical cancer 14.23%. Significantly factors with not looking for efforts prevention and cervical cancer control are very low</p>

sectiona
 1 study
 (Habtu
et al,
 2018)

5. Scoping Theme Data Collection and Mapping

The results of review 9 articles from developing countries. Research design is a *cross-sectional quantitative study* with data collection techniques using questionnaires and interviews. Based on the results of *critical appraisal* using the *Joanna Briggs Institute Tools*, it was found that 5 articles were grade (A) with very good quality and 4 articles with good quality is grade (B).

Table 3. Mapping dan Sub Theme

THEME	SUB THEME
Influencing factors	1. Knowledge ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,9} 2. Education ^{2,3,4,6,7,8,9} 3. Informations ^{1,2,3,4,6;7,8,9} 4. Economic status ^{4,3,9} 5. Experience ^{1,3,7,8}
Decision making	1. Do it ^{1,8} 2. Not do it ^{2,3,9}
Barriers	Shy and worried ^{3,4,6,9}

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Influencing Factors

One of predisposing factors for women to screening cervical cancer early is knowledge where good knowledge can raise woman's awareness to screening of cervical cancer. Likewise, if less knowledge will affect women should not be screened for cervical cancer, it may be due to less information. This is due to health care worker's promotion and lack of public support. A high level of learning and consciousness about cervical cancer plays a very important for improve health services. A study conducted in Ethiopia shows that awareness is influenced by knowledge, where the results show that 71% of woman has heard about cervical cancer and some have very low knowledge (Shiferaw *et al*, 2016). Overall, almost all women (98%) knew about cervical cancer, although only 29% of women said they had ever heard of HPV. 51% of women who have heard of cervical cancer said it was caused by a vaginal infection or a gynecological problem (McCarthy *et al*, 2017).

Pakistani women are fairly well aware of the risks of cervical cancer, but few sources of information about cervical cancer (Khan *et al*, 2014). If a woman has clear information about the risk factors and causes of cervical cancer, it's very helpful for her to take precautions (Shiferaw *et al*, 2016). Various sources of information that are easily accessible to women of childbearing potential will improve their knowledge of cervical cancer and screening be better. The media role

in the transfer of knowledge is more effectively used to spread information on cervical cancer.

Low levels of education give women poor knowledge, and education people broader knowledge and developed mindset, increasing their awareness of positive behavior, including health, increase. Education can promote woman's empowerment, increase their knowledge of the importance of early detection of cervical cancer and to link cervical cancer awareness with social status, women from high social classes have six confirmed cases of cervical cancer compared to women from low social classes, This may be because education women may have more than awareness and information uneducated (Belglaiiaa *et al*, 2018). Judging by the educational status of Indian women, if an educated woamn is observed to have a large number of abnormal pap smear, this may be due to more active health-seeking behaviors. Lack of training in cervical cancer screening but lack of health education makes it difficult for health care providers to implement screening programs such as annual Pap smears in accordance with international guidelines (Tiwari et al, 2011)

Cervical cancer is also age-related. Women aged 35-39 are five times more likely to be screened cervical cancer than women aged 25-29, this may be because older women can visit a medical facility for a variety of gynecological problems and then quickly get immediate cervical cancer screening and famale who have tested for HIV are screened for cervical cancer more than they who have not been tested for HIV, the chances are almost tripled (Gemeda et al., 2020)

Healthcare professionals play an important role as health educators and promoters. Pap smear screening were higher for health care workers who were informed about pap smear, recewived regulary gynecology treatment, and were informed about cervical cancer, the risk, HPV and other injections (Can et al., 2014). Most Georgian interviewed women too pointed out televisions and print media are good methods of communications. The results view importance of developing and launch more comprehensive public outreach using media to increased knowledge and awareness about HPV (Butsashvili *et al*, 2015).

2. Decision Making

The decision is the best conclusion that can be drawn from assessing various information related for early detection of cervical cancer. Decision making is very important in setting goals through the implementation of actions. Despite low levels awareness of HPV, most all women recognize cervical cancer as a fetal diseases, and one third of women they have it. After receiving basic health information, women understand the benefits of early detection to the prevent of cervical cancer development after receiving the basics of health information and they are more than willing to undertake early detection if allowed to do (McCarthy *et al*, 2017). However, if the lack of knowledge and awareness greatly influences a person in making decisions, other studies reveal that only a few women have undergone Pap smears, according to the facts the plethora of women (80,9%) are not awareness of cervical cancer and are conscious screening. very low. Low screening rates underscore the fact that women weren't told about how important the benefits of

Pap smear testing in cervical cancer prevention and screening (Belglaiaa *et al*, 2018). Hossana women where (85,8%) had been not yet implemented to different excuses, women still searched for health information 209 (35.8%), did not seek health information because they never heard of cervical cancer. Followed by never having had the disease before 111 (19%) (Habtu *et al*, 2018). The decision to be screened is very motivating, as motivated women are 3,704 times more be screening for cervical cancer. Therefore, motivation of maternal is ideally target for cervical cancer prevention counseling (Sidabutar *et al.*, 2017).

3. Barriers

The majority of women are considered shy and education is the reason for ignorance of cervical cancer (Khan *et al*, 2014). Lack of knowledge and awareness makes a person tend to withdraw from the surrounding environment. Lack of knowledge about cervical cancer, as well as inadequate information makes a woman embarrassed and anxious for the embarrassment of the examination. The findings suggest that women who are submissive and shy may delay looking for help with them problems, it has been shown that factors of psychosocial are particularly influential on women because stress, pessimism, and quality of shame may has played some role in both cervical cancer and HPV-mediated screening in HIV-positive patients. Some women expressed anxiety and worry about the diagnosis from the examination results (Tiwari *et al*, 2011)

However, in Pakistan is taboo to discuss about sexually transmitted disease and sex's education, more woman, especially rural women, have a low understanding of sexual communicable disease and cervical cancer. Possible because, HPV is caused of cervical cancer ranks as third leading cause of death in Pakistan women (Javaeed *et al.*, 2019). In another study, late detection of health was strongly associated with a lack of awareness of cervical cancer, the performance of religious ceremonies to treat the disease, and the anticipation of additional symptoms before going to a medical facility. Similarly, the delay in delivery of diagnostic products is closely related to the first contact with primary medical institutions and visits to various medical institutions for preliminary diagnosis (Dereje *et al.*, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Factors that influence a woman done early detection of cervical cancer include knowledge and education where good knowledge can create awareness for a woman to do screening, apart from that importance of information sources in the form of health promotion and socialization can encourage women to perform early detection. Decision making a best conclusion after women get a variety of information. Decision-making is very important in determining goals through the implementation of actions to be taken next. Despite the low awareness of HPV, mostly female are realized of cervical cancer as a deadly ailment, after knowing the various effects of the dangers of cervical cancer, women should be able to decide perform early detection of cervical cancer or not and Limited knowledge and awareness are obstacles that make a person tend to withdraw from the surrounding environment. Lack of knowledge about cervical cancer, as well as inadequate information makes a woman embarrassed and anxious about the embarrassment of

the examination and women feel worried, nervous about the results of the examination.

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