



# A systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of the Impact of Obesity and Overweight on Cervical Cancer Screening Participation

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## Abstract

The frequency of rotundity is adding worldwide. The prevalence of cervical cancer has dropped after perpetration of cervical cancer webbing, still, fat women have advanced threat of cervical cancer than women of normal weight. This might be caused by a lower participation rate in cervical cancer webbing. The end of this methodical review and meta-analysis was to examine the influence of fat and rotundity on adherence to cervical cancer webbing recommendations. We conducted a thorough methodical literature hunt of electronic databases to identify studies examining webbing participation among fat and fat women compared to women of normal weight. Grounded on an arbitrary effect model, we calculated pooled odds rates (OR) of webbing participation with corresponding 95 confidence intervals (CI). I2 statistic was used to describe diversity. A aggregate of 32 papers were included. The pooled OR of screening participation was 0.94 for fat women and 0.79 (95CI 0.68 – 0.92) for fat women compared to women of normal weight. The diversity was substantial (at I2 = 89; fat I2 = 93). The OR for screening adherence was 0.91 (95CI 0.80 – 1.05), 0.85 (95CI 0.70 – 1.03) and 0.67 (95CI 0.54 – 0.84) for u m cgaqs = ÑyA Ñm . - MOR... fari i M region and race. In conclusion, fat women are less likely to share in cervical cancers screening compared to women of normal weight. In addition, the liability of adherence to webbing recommendations decreases with adding rotundity class. This stresses the need for targeted intervention to increase webbing adherence for fat and fat women.

## Keywords:

## Introduction

The prevalence of obesity and overweight has increased worldwide, reaching 60,000 million in 2020. This is a significant public health problem, as obesity and overweight are associated with a higher risk of developing chronic diseases, including cervical cancer. The prevalence of obesity and overweight has increased worldwide, reaching 60,000 million in 2020. This is a significant public health problem, as obesity and overweight are associated with a higher risk of developing chronic diseases, including cervical cancer.

## Methods

The study was conducted according to the PRISMA 2020 reporting guidelines. The search strategy was designed to identify relevant studies published between 2012 and 2022. The search was conducted in Medline, Scopus, and Cochrane. The search terms used were "obesity", "overweight", "cervical cancer", and "screening participation". The search results were screened based on the title and abstract. The full text of the relevant studies was obtained and screened based on the full text. The studies were included in the meta-analysis if they met the following criteria: (1) The study was a cross-sectional or cohort study; (2) The study included women aged 18 years and older; (3) The study reported the OR of screening participation for obese and overweight women compared to normal weight women; (4) The study was published in English.

## Study eligibility

The study was eligible for inclusion in the meta-analysis if it met the following criteria: (1) The study was a cross-sectional or cohort study; (2) The study included women aged 18 years and older; (3) The study reported the OR of screening participation for obese and overweight women compared to normal weight women; (4) The study was published in English.

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Received: 01-April-2023, Manuscript No. Ccoa-23-99458; Editor assigned: 03-April-2023, PreQc No. Ccoa-23-99458; Reviewed: 17-April-2023, QC No Ccoa-23-99458; Revised: 22-April-2023, Manuscript No Ccoa-23-99458 (R); Published: 29-April-2023, DOI: 10.4172/2475-3173.1000156

Citation: Khamalu PG (2023) A systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of the Impact of Obesity and Overweight on Cervical Cancer Screening Participation. Cervical Cancer, 8: 156.

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### Data extraction

### Operationalization

(21, 22).

### Discussion

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### Conclusion

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