

Over the past two decades, remarkable strides have been made in the field of science, particularly in early cancer detection and treatment. These advancements have significantly reduced cancer mortality rates, leading to improved prognoses and higher survival rates for various types of cancer. However, while these achievements are cause for celebration, they have also given rise to new challenges for cancer survivors, who often grapple with a range of physical, social, and psychological issues alongside the burdens of cancer care [8].

Cancer's impact extends beyond patients themselves, profoundly affecting the emotional well-being of their families and friends [9]. Furthermore, the economic ramifications of cancer are substantial, encompassing direct costs related to healthcare expenses, informal care costs involving services provided by loved ones, and indirect costs stemming from productivity losses due to premature mortality and morbidity. In 2018, the total economic burden of cancer in Europe amounted to €199 billion, with €103 billion dedicated solely to direct healthcare expenditures. These staggering figures, coupled with the inadequacies of existing healthcare systems, underscore the limitations of relying solely on treatment-focused approaches to cancer control. Instead, there is a pressing need for a comprehensive strategy that prioritizes evidence-based cancer prevention at both the primary and secondary levels. By integrating preventive measures into healthcare frameworks, governments can more effectively address the growing cancer burden and improve outcomes for individuals and societies alike [10].

Conclusion

Cervical cancer prevention is a multifaceted endeavor that requires a combination of screening, vaccination, education, and access to care. By implementing these strategies at individual, community, and policy levels, we can reduce the incidence of cervical cancer and improve outcomes for women worldwide. Together, we can empower women to take charge of their health, prevent cervical cancer, and

create a future where this preventable disease is no longer a significant public health concern. Moreover, the abstract emphasizes the role of education and awareness in empowering women to make informed decisions about their health and seek preventive care. Access to cervical cancer screening and vaccination services is essential, particularly for underserved communities and low-resource settings. By implementing these strategies at individual, community, and policy levels, we can make significant strides towards reducing the incidence of cervical cancer and improving outcomes for women worldwide.

References

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