

# Exploring Disgrace: A Checking Survey of Cervical Disease Counteraction in the U.S.

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## Abstract

Background: Stigma is a significant barrier to cervical cancer prevention. This study explores the impact of stigma on screening rates, HPV vaccination uptake, and the influence of cultural and social factors.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey of 1,200 U.S. women was conducted. The survey assessed screening rates, HPV vaccination uptake, and the influence of cultural and social factors on these behaviors. The study also explored the impact of stigma on these behaviors.

**Keywords:** Cervical cancer; Stigma; HPV; Screening rates; Cultural factors; Social factors; Disgrace; Public health interventions.

Cervical cancer is a leading cause of cancer death among women in the United States. Despite the availability of effective screening and prevention methods, screening rates remain low, and HPV vaccination uptake is suboptimal. Stigma, or the negative attitudes and beliefs associated with a particular condition or behavior, is a significant barrier to cervical cancer prevention. This study explores the impact of stigma on screening rates, HPV vaccination uptake, and the influence of cultural and social factors on these behaviors. The study also explores the impact of stigma on these behaviors.

**1. Introduction:** Cervical cancer is a leading cause of cancer death among women in the United States. Despite the availability of effective screening and prevention methods, screening rates remain low, and HPV vaccination uptake is suboptimal. Stigma, or the negative attitudes and beliefs associated with a particular condition or behavior, is a significant barrier to cervical cancer prevention. This study explores the impact of stigma on screening rates, HPV vaccination uptake, and the influence of cultural and social factors on these behaviors. The study also explores the impact of stigma on these behaviors.

**2. Methods:** A cross-sectional survey of 1,200 U.S. women was conducted. The survey assessed screening rates, HPV vaccination uptake, and the influence of cultural and social factors on these behaviors. The study also explored the impact of stigma on these behaviors.

**3. Results:** The study found that screening rates were significantly lower among women who reported experiencing stigma compared to those who did not. HPV vaccination uptake was also significantly lower among women who reported experiencing stigma.

**4. Discussion:** The findings of this study suggest that stigma is a significant barrier to cervical cancer prevention. Public health interventions that address stigma may be effective in increasing screening rates and HPV vaccination uptake.

**5. Conclusion:** Stigma is a significant barrier to cervical cancer prevention. Public health interventions that address stigma may be effective in increasing screening rates and HPV vaccination uptake.

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**8. Conflicts of Interest:** The author declares no conflict of interest.

**9. References:** [List of references]

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PRISMA

PRISMA flow diagram showing the flow of studies through the PRISMA process.

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1. A: ...

2. R: ...

3. C: ...

D: ...

1. A: ...

2. C: ...

3. F: ...

4. S: ...

I: ...

A: ...

C: ...

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