

Fighting cervical cancer through prevention

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Abstract

Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of a multi-targeted intervention to prevent the development of invasive cervical cancer. The intervention included HPV vaccination, cervical cancer awareness campaigns, and targeted screening for high-risk HPV types. The primary outcome was the incidence of invasive cervical cancer over a 10-year period. Results: The intervention significantly reduced the incidence of invasive cervical cancer compared to the control group. The reduction was most pronounced in the HPV vaccine group. Conclusion: A multi-targeted approach combining HPV vaccination, awareness campaigns, and targeted screening is an effective strategy to reduce the burden of invasive cervical cancer.

Keywords: Cervical cancer prevention; HPV vaccination; Targeting human papillomavirus

Introduction

Cervical cancer is a significant global health issue, with

Raising awareness about cervical cancer risk factors, prevention strategies, and the importance of early detection is crucial for empowering women to take control of their health. Educational campaigns, community outreach programs, and public health initiatives can provide women with information about cervical cancer, HPV, and the benefits of vaccination and screening [6]. By promoting knowledge and understanding, these efforts can empower women to make informed decisions about their health and seek preventive care when needed [7]. Raising awareness about cervical

in the cervix early, allowing for timely intervention and treatment to prevent the development of invasive cancer [3].

Hpv vaccination

One of the most effective primary prevention strategies for cervical cancer is HPV vaccination. Vaccines such as Gardasil and Cervarix target the most common cancer-causing strains of HPV, offering protection against infection. Vaccination is recommended for both boys and girls before they become sexually active, ideally between the ages of 9 and 12, to provide maximum benefit. By vaccinating against HPV, we can significantly reduce the risk of cervical cancer and other HPV-related cancers [4].

Regular screening

In addition to vaccination, regular cervical cancer screening is essential for early detection and treatment of precancerous changes in the cervix. Pap smears, also known as Pap tests, and HPV tests are the primary screening methods used to detect abnormal cells or HPV infections that may lead to cervical cancer. Women are encouraged to undergo routine screening according to national guidelines, typically starting at age 21 or when they become sexually active [5].

Education and awareness

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