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# A Review on Cervical Cancer Vaccination

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**ABSTRACT**

Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women worldwide. Approximately 90% of deaths from cervical cancer occur in low- and middle-income countries, but mortality varies 18-fold worldwide. The introduction of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines in many countries has significantly reduced HPV specific infection rates. Several studies have investigated the HPV vaccine intake [5-6] and found that the intake was low [7]. Lack of knowledge and passive attitudes have been reported to be one of the reasons for this low intake. Women's knowledge of HPV infection and vaccination was found to be low. HPV vaccination coverage is low, which is related to urban living and HPV awareness.

**Keywords**: cancer, cervical cancer, vaccination, vaccine uptake, women.

## INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women worldwide, with an estimated 570,000 new cases in 2018, accounting for 6.6% of all cancers in women [1]. Approximately 90% of deaths from cervical cancer occur in low- and middle-income countries, but mortality varies 18-fold worldwide [2], with Western Asia, Western Europe and Australia. The range is <2 per 100,000/New Zealand with over 20 per 100,000 in Melanesia (20.6), Central Africa (22.2), and East Africa (27.6) [3]. The introduction of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines in many countries has significantly reduced HPV specific infection rates. More than 10 years have passed since the first his HPV vaccine was licensed, and his HPV vaccination programs have been established in 99 countries and territories worldwide [4]. A recently published systematic review and meta-analysis included data from 60 million individuals and follow-up up to 8 years after vaccination and found that HPV vaccination programs reduced the incidence of HPV infection and related diseases. Convincing evidence has been demonstrated for a significant impact on. This encouraging finding shows promising future prospects that HPV vaccination may reduce cervical cancer incidence and mortality. Several studies have investigated the HPV vaccine intake [5-6] and found that the intake was low [7]. Lack of knowledge and passive attitudes have been reported to be one of the reasons for this low intake [8]. It is well known that college students are an important group of young adult women to receive HPV vaccination [9-13]. Additionally, the university environment provides new opportunities for exposure to sexually transmitted infections. In Uganda, and indeed around the world, there is increasing evidence of an increase in STDs among

university students [14-15]. Moreover, the prevalence of her HPV infection in Ugandan women peaked between her 20th and her 24th year of age [14], most of whom were still in college or undergraduate school. It's inside Knowledge about cervical cancer prevention.

The prevention of any condition can be effective when the risk factors, causes, and treatment of the condition are known well by the health care providers and the clients. The knowledge is required for being aware of medical condition and it should be learned or come from different sources, According to Balla and colleagues, eighty-one point nine (81.9%) of the female students learned about cervical cancer from conversing with other people and most did not hear the information about cervical cancer from health care providers working at different health facilities as well as through the media [16]. A study conducted in Pakistan on knowledge, attitude and perception towards HPV among university students reported that approximately a large number (two third: 73%) of respondents had never heard about HPV meaning that they had low level of knowledge about the risk factors and they were totally ignorant about HPV [17].This little knowledge regarding cervical cancer which was identified influences negatively attitude and the practices for cervical cancer prevention especially vaccination. Even though, there are others risk factors such as having genital virus, having STDs, smoking cigarettes and use of oral contraceptive pills more than five years, a study conducted in Vietnam revealed that the aforementioned risk factors were known by around a third of the respondents [18], if the woman is not aware of the cause or risk factors, she is likely to continue being exposed to the condition as no preventive measures will be taken by her as required.



Attitude about cervical cancer prevention

Attitudes are considered beliefs that a person has to prevent disease-causing factors based on existing knowledge. A study evaluating KAP in cervical cancer in women of reproductive age conducted in Zimbabwe found that 59% of participants believed that annual HPV screening and vaccination could prevent cervical cancer. It turned out [19]. Positive attitudes to vaccination were found to be higher in sexually active participants than in non-vulnerable participants. Lack of knowledge was the reason women were not screened [19]. Positive attitudes towards risk factors and cervical cancer prevention were also found among secondary school students in Malaysia [20]. Most of them (89.6%) stated that they were willing to seek medical attention if they experienced abnormal intercellular symptoms (menstrual bleeding) and were therefore willing to be vaccinated.

## CONCLUSION

Women's knowledge of HPV infection and vaccination was found to be low. HPV vaccination coverage is low, which is related to urban living and HPV awareness.

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