

A Comprehensive Review to Assess the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice about Cervical Cancer and Screening among Women in India

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Abstract: *Background:* 90% of deaths from cervical cancer occur in low- and middle-income nations. It is the second most frequent malignancy among women worldwide. In India, there are roughly 96,922 new instances of cervical cancer detected each year.

Objective: to examine Indian women's knowledge, attitudes, and screening practices about cervical cancer.

Methods: PubMed and Google Scholar, two electronic health sciences databases, were searched for studies released between March 2012 and March 2020. The search terms "Cervical Cancer screening," "knowledge," "attitude," "practice," AND "India" were used. The review contained 19 papers that met the eligibility requirements. For the statistical application, SPSS-V.23 statistical software was utilized.

Results: The study comprised 7688 women. Participants in the study ranged in age from 12 to 65. Women's overall awareness of cervical cancer was 40.22%. The women's knowledge of risk factors, symptoms, and indicators was deemed sufficient. 32.68% of women were aware that being married young was a risk factor for cervical cancer, while 23.01% of women stated that starting sexual activity young was a prevalent risk factor as well. For 30.75% of women and 28.86% of males, respectively, the most prevalent signs and symptoms were intermenstrual bleeding and foul-smelling discharge. In terms of knowledge, attitude, and practice on cervical cancer screening, 20.31%, 43.64%, and 13.22% of women were observed, in that order.

In conclusion, more efficient methods of communication, education, and information sharing are needed to raise women's awareness of cervical cancer

Keywords: cervical cancer, screening, knowledge, attitude, practice, India