

Efforts to Prevent Cervical Cancer in India

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Abstract: Cervical cancer ranks among the most common cancers among women in India. Women's understanding of primary and secondary prevention techniques, as well as their access to treatment and palliation care, need to be raised in order to prevent and control it. A targeted approach is necessary to meet the World Health Organization's 2030 deadline for eliminating cervical cancer.

Methods: A review of the current body of research on cervical cancer prevention techniques in India was conducted, covering a range of national programs as well as other government, non-governmental, and professional group activities. It was determined if they applied to the current circumstance.

Results: In addition to auditing performance, national programs should capitalize on the success stories of neighboring countries and states. Synergy between cancer control programs can also be achieved by strengthening cancer registries, improving connections between various healthcare levels by using task-shifting, incorporating digital technology, and supporting initiatives that advance the welfare and health of women. HPV self-sampling can be a great screening technique in the current pandemic age. To enable its deployment in low- and middle-income countries, the development of an accessible, point-of-care HPV test is urgently needed. There is a need to accelerate HPV immunization campaigns.

In conclusion, the new standard of treatment should include expanding HPV vaccine programs and primary HPV testing along with stepping up cervical cancer prevention

Keywords: Cervical cancer, Prevention, Vaccination, Screening, HPV, CIN