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Populations at Risk for Cervical Cancer

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Populations at Risk for Cervical Cancer

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Introduction

- In 2012, The U.S. Preventative Task Force issued a new guideline that extended the frequency of cervical cancer screening from annually to every three years.
- These changes were made to reduce false positive results and unnecessary biopsies that may lead to future fertility and pregnancy issues.
- The current guideline specify that women at risk, such as immunosuppression from HIV or current cervical cancer diagnosis, are the only population that still require frequent cervical cancer screenings.
- The purpose of this study is to identify other populations of women who present an increased risk for cervical cancer and the need for guidelines to have a more personalized approach.

Conclusion

- Risk factors presented in these studies that resulted in a higher risk for developing cervical cancer were socioeconomic status, bodyweight, race, imprisonment, and smoking
- We have concluded that women who pose the risk factors stated above may benefit from frequent cervical cancer screenings as opposed to the standardized guidelines created by the U.S. Preventative Task Force
- These frequent screening will monitor the patient for potential development of cervical cancer.

Discussion

- **Limitations to the study:**
 - Research on women with cervical cancer were not explored
 - There is a need for more research on the barriers to cervical cancer screenings
- **Implications for nursing practice:**
 - Nurses educating high risk populations the importance of early screenings
 - Nurses can perform evidence-based research to identify barriers to obtaining cervical cancer screenings
 - Nurses can implement solutions to increase patient compliance for cervical cancer screenings.

Methods

- Literature review was selected as the design
- Articles that are being utilized within this review were retrieved from the following databases: CINAHL, PubMed, SAGE Journals, and Proquest.
- Key words used to search the CINAHL database were *populations, risk, factors, cervical cancer* and *race* which retrieved 1,419 articles with the parameter using the year 2012-2017.
- 10 Primary Review articles were used

Results

- Major trends:
- **Populations at risk for cervical cancer:**
 - Overweight & obese women
 - Smokers
 - Imprisoned women
 - Minorities
- **Barriers to cervical cancer screenings:**
 - Busy lives (16%)
 - Embarrassment (12%)
 - Fear (10%)
 - Bad experience from past screenings(8%)
 - Low sexual activity (15%)