

Perceived Hurdles to HPV Vaccine Uptake Health Workers' Knowledge of Cervical Cancer

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Perspective

Throughout the decades, cervical cancer has caused significant morbidity and mortality in millions of women. Despite significant advances in detection, prevention, and treatment, the disease continues to kill many women, particularly in low-income nations. We studied the global scientific output related to this cancer type using an established approach because no extensive studies on the international research landscape are available. Since 1900, the "New Quality and Quantity Indices in Science" platform has analysed all relevant cervical cancer research published on Web of Science. A complete analysis was carried out, which included country-specific research productivity, scientific quality indices, and the relationship between research activity and socioeconomic and epidemiologic data [1]. The usage of density equalising map projections was used to visualise the data. Our method yielded 22,185 publications that were explicitly about cervical cancer. In absolute numbers, the United States of America was the most powerful country on the planet, followed by China and Japan. When the research activity was matched to the population size, however, the European countries of Sweden, Austria, and Norway were ranked first. Scandinavian countries (Finland #1, Sweden #4, Norway #5, Denmark #7), Alpine countries Austria (#2) and Switzerland (#6), and the Netherlands (#3) led the field in scientific production when it came to annual cervical cancer cases [2]. Density equalising mapping revealed that significant swaths of Africa and South America were virtually undetectable in terms of worldwide cervical cancer research participation. Our findings revealed that global cervical cancer research activity is steadily expanding, but that it is unbalanced from a global perspective. In addition, the study found that global and public health components of cervical cancer research should be reinforced in order to enable more countries to participate in international research efforts [3].

Cervical cancer is still a major public health issue in India, despite the fact that it is preventable and curable in its early stages. The purpose of this study was to analyse health care professionals' knowledge and awareness of the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccination among those working in a tertiary care hospital in metropolitan India. We

conducted a cross-sectional survey among 318 health care workers working at tertiary hospitals in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, to achieve this goal. Our research team created a 31-item structured questionnaire to examine knowledge and attitudes on cervical cancer, prevention, and HPV vaccine [4].

90.6 percent of the 318 respondents had heard of cervical cancer, 83.3 percent had heard that the PAP (Papanicolaou) smear test can detect cervical cancer, and 86.2 percent had heard that HPV causes cervical cancer. Cervical cancer screening was completed by 29.2 percent of eligible respondents, while HPV vaccination was completed by 19.8 percent of research participants. Only 34.9 percent are aware that boys can receive the HPV vaccine. Lack of awareness was the most common reason for not being vaccinated against HPV. In our study, 77.2 percent of respondents said they would be willing to be vaccinated and would tell their family members about HPV vaccination. According to the findings of this study, healthcare workers are unaware of the value of HPV vaccine in preventing cervical cancer. Our findings clearly demonstrate the necessity for healthcare providers to develop intervention programmes to promote HPV vaccination and cervical cancer screening on a regular basis [5].

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