MOTIVATION ON EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE: A SCOPING REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer ranked the fourth most cancer incidence in women. WHO announced that 311,000 women died from the disease in 2018. Cervical cancer screening uptake remains low, especially in low- and middle-income countries. This scoping review aimed to investigate the motivation for early detection of cervical cancer in women of reproductive age.

Subjects and Method: A scoping review method was conducted in eight stages including (1) Identification of study problems; (2) Determining priority problem and study question; (3) Determining framework; (4) Literature searching; (5) Article selection; (6) Critical appraisal; (7) Data extraction; and (8) Mapping. The research question was identified using population, exposure, and outcome(s) (PEOS) framework. The search included PubMed, ResearchGate, and grey literature through the Google Scholar search engine databases. The inclusion criteria were English-language and full-text articles published between 2010 and 2020. A total of 275 articles were obtained by the searched database. After the review process, twelve articles were eligible for this review. The quality of searched articles was appraised by Joanna Briggs Institute Critical Appraisal tools. The data were reported by the PRISMA flow chart.

Results: Seven articles from developing countries (Jamaica, Nepal, Africa, Nigeria, Libya, and Uganda) and five articles from developed countries (England, Canada, Sweden, and Japan) met the inclusion criteria with cross-sectional studies. The selected existing studies discussed 3 main themes related to motivation to early detection of cervical cancer, namely sexual and reproductive health problems, diseases, and influence factors.

Conclusion: Motivation for cervical cancer screening uptake is strongly related to the early detection of cervical cancer among reproductive-aged women. Client-centered counseling and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education play an important role in delivering information about the importance of cervical cancer screening.

Keywords: motivation, cervical cancer, screening, early detection, reproductive-aged

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