

Public health research contribution to breast and cervical cancer prevention and treatment.

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Description

Early detection is a secondary prevention intervention in public health alongside screening and effective treatment. It is particularly useful in cancer prevention research through a set of validated principles. The main aim of this presentation is to discuss current and upcoming public health research on preventing and early treatment of breast and cervical cancer. These are the most common and deadliest cancers among women and are recorded to cause high numbers of deaths all around the world with rising cases in low-resource settings.

Discussion

Beyond the promotion of screening for breast and cervical cancer, other levels of prevention and early treatment are presented in evidence that can save many lives if well implemented beyond the pilot stages. This presentation will bring together evidence from reputable journal publications and studies from international databases in support of these prevention and treatment methods and discuss their viability for implementation in different situations under discussion; as well as recommendations towards sustainable interventions. Key findings show that all levels of prevention are effective in the drive towards eliminating breast and cervical cancer. Primary, secondary and tertiary prevention is more established in high-resource settings while low-resource settings are still focusing on primary and secondary prevention interventions. Nevertheless, quaternary prevention is a growing need in both settings. These results confirm the urgent need to promote secondary prevention, as early detection, with a greater focus on interventions in all other prevention levels.

Women living in Africa experience the most count of cervical cancer. Research exploration to improve vaccination, screening, and treatment endeavors are fundamentally required. We deliberately looked into and described late exploration inside a more extensive general wellbeing system to sort out and evaluate the scope of cervical cancer growth research in Africa.

A sum of 380 examination articles/reports was examined. The major share (54.6 %) of cervical malignancy research in Africa focused on secondary prevention (i.e., screening). The quantity of distribution focusing on primary prevention (23.4 %), especially HPV vaccination, increased altogether in the previous decade. Research with respect to the therapy of precancerous sores and obtrusive cervical malignant growth is arising (17.6 %), yet foundation and practicality challenges in numerous nations have obstructed efforts to give and assess therapy. Studies evaluating parts of personal satisfaction among women living with cervical disease are severely limited (4.1 %). Across all classes, 11.3 % of distributions focused on cervical disease among HIV-contaminated women, while 17.1 % focused on parts of achievability for cervical malignancy control efforts.

Conclusion

Cervical malignant growth research in African nations has expanded consistently over the past decade, however more is required. Tertiary prevention (for example therapy of illness/treatment with effective medication) and quality of life of cervical cancer survivors are two seriously under-researched fields. Also, there are a few nations in Africa with practically no exploration at any point directed on cervical cancer.

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