



## Cervical cancer screening practices among health workers: literature review

### Praktik pencegahan skrining kanker servik di kalangan petugas kesehatan: literature review

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Early diagnosis and screening being vital in preventing related deaths with servical cancer. Despite its importance, screening coverage in developing countries remains low. Healthcare workers play a key role in increasing coverage by educating and motivating the public. However, limited knowledge about cervical cancer screening hinders their practices.

**Objective:** Explores cervical cancer screening practices among healthcare workers.

**Methods:** A literature review was conducted using PubMed, ScienceDirect, and Google Scholar, identifying 2,163 articles. After filtering and applying inclusion criteria, 12 articles were selected. Inclusion criteria: 1) original research (2019-2024), 2) focuses on cervical cancer screening practices, 3) healthcare workers as subjects. Exclusion criteria: 1) studies not related to healthcare workers, 2) theses, reviews, abstracts, or proceedings.

**Results:** Findings reveal that cervical cancer screening practices among healthcare workers are low, influenced by insufficient knowledge and negative attitudes. Knowledge is enhanced through training and active participation in screening activities. Regional demographic factors also impact healthcare workers' involvement in screening promotion.

**Conclusion:** Training programs are critical to improving healthcare workers' knowledge and attitudes towards cervical cancer screening. Policymakers should implement robust monitoring and evaluation programs to sustain these efforts.

**Keywords:** Cervical cancer; screening; healthcare workers; practices

#### ABSTRAK

**Pendahuluan:** Diagnosis dini dan skrining dapat mencegah kematian, tetapi cakupan skrining di negara berkembang masih rendah. Tenaga kesehatan berperan penting dalam meningkatkan cakupan skrining melalui edukasi dan motivasi kepada masyarakat. Pengetahuan yang rendah memengaruhi praktik skrining tenaga kesehatan.

**Tujuan:** Mengeksplorasi pemanfaatan skrining kanker serviks oleh tenaga kesehatan.

**Metode:** Kajian literatur dilakukan menggunakan PubMed, ScienceDirect, dan Google Scholar. Dari 2.163 artikel yang ditemukan, disaring menjadi 425 artikel, dipersempit menjadi 132 sesuai kriteria inklusi, dan 12 artikel dipilih setelah peninjauan teks penuh. Kriteria inklusi yaitu penelitian asli (2019–2024), membahas praktik skrining kanker serviks, subjek tenaga kesehatan. Kriteria eksklusi yaitu studi di luar tenaga kesehatan; tesis, ulasan, abstrak, atau prosiding.

**Hasil:** Praktik skrining kanker serviks oleh tenaga kesehatan masih rendah. Penyebab utama adalah kurangnya pengetahuan dan sikap negatif. Pengetahuan meningkat melalui pelatihan dan keterlibatan dalam skrining. Faktor demografi juga memengaruhi keterlibatan tenaga kesehatan.

**Kesimpulan:** Program pelatihan diperlukan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran dan praktik skrining kanker serviks di kalangan tenaga kesehatan. Pemantauan dan evaluasi oleh pembuat kebijakan sangat penting untuk mendukung upaya ini.

**Kata Kunci:** Kanker serviks; skrining; tenaga kesehatan; praktik

## INTRODUCTION

Cancer cervix reported as one of the type significant cancer in the world, with an incidence rate of 662,301 cases new and 348,874 deaths globally. Cancer This occupy ranked 8th as the most common cancer in the world and the 4th among women. Prevalence incident raise the bar cancer cervix namely in Asia as much as 60%, African countries 19%, Europe 8.8% and the lowest namely Oceania countries 0.37%. In Asia Prevalence cancer Indonesian cervix has order to three after China and India, namely by 9.3%. While the mortality rate or death highest consequence cancer cervix namely in the central South Asian countries by 27.5% followed by East Asian countries by 17.8%. In Asia, Indonesia has number mortality on number sequence three after India and China <sup>1</sup>. In addition, IARC predicts will happen 77% increase in cases cancer cervix in 2050<sup>2</sup>.

Most of the women who are diagnosed cancer cervix namely 70% were diagnosed at an advanced stage continue, even though For treatment at this stage become not enough effective, so that as a result 50% of women are diagnosed cancer cervix died due to disease <sup>2</sup>. Mortality rate the can prevented with detection early done through Screening cancer cervix.

WHO targets that 70% by 2030 women must screened achieve screening cancer cervix in women of age fertile in 2023 is by 70%. But the achievement figures screening is very low. The average proportion screening cancer cervix in developing countries is 19%,

while developed countries is 63% <sup>2</sup>. A study reported that level Screening in Gondar 23.5% <sup>3</sup>, Nigeria 10%<sup>4</sup> Saudi Arabia 26.2% <sup>5</sup>. Meanwhile, in Indonesia the achievement Screening of WUS in 2023 was only 7.8% <sup>6</sup>. Health workers play a very important role in improvement achievement cervical cancer screening.

Health workers play role important in Educating Women in lower number incident cancer cervix<sup>2</sup>. In some cases , obstacles faced patient in access service Screening cancer cervix consequence practice screening and behavior officer health <sup>7</sup>, limited literature data about coverage cervical cancer screening in health workers in Ethiopia <sup>8</sup>. Including coverage screening on officers very limited health. Being notes important for officer health for to do self screening Alone before to others so that be a motivator in increase achievement screening cancer cervix especially in Indonesia.

Knowledge is a cognitive domain that plays a very important role in a person's actions<sup>9</sup>. Knowledge can be influenced by several factors, including education, media, and exposure to information <sup>10</sup>. In line with good knowledge, attitudes also tend to be positive <sup>11</sup>. Attitude is a response or reaction that is still internal from a person toward a stimulus or object. Attitudes are influenced by several factors, including personal experience, beliefs, and the tendency to act. Attitudes are an important determinant of a person's behavior. The attitudes within an individual reflect their behavior. In line with

good knowledge, attitudes also tend to be positive <sup>12</sup>.

Based on background the back that has been discussed, then objective writing article This is for review in a way systematic about prevalence achievement Screening cancer cervix on officer health. Review literature This important done for find alternative method increase achievement Screening cancer cervix so that can press cancer mortality rate cervix.

## RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODS

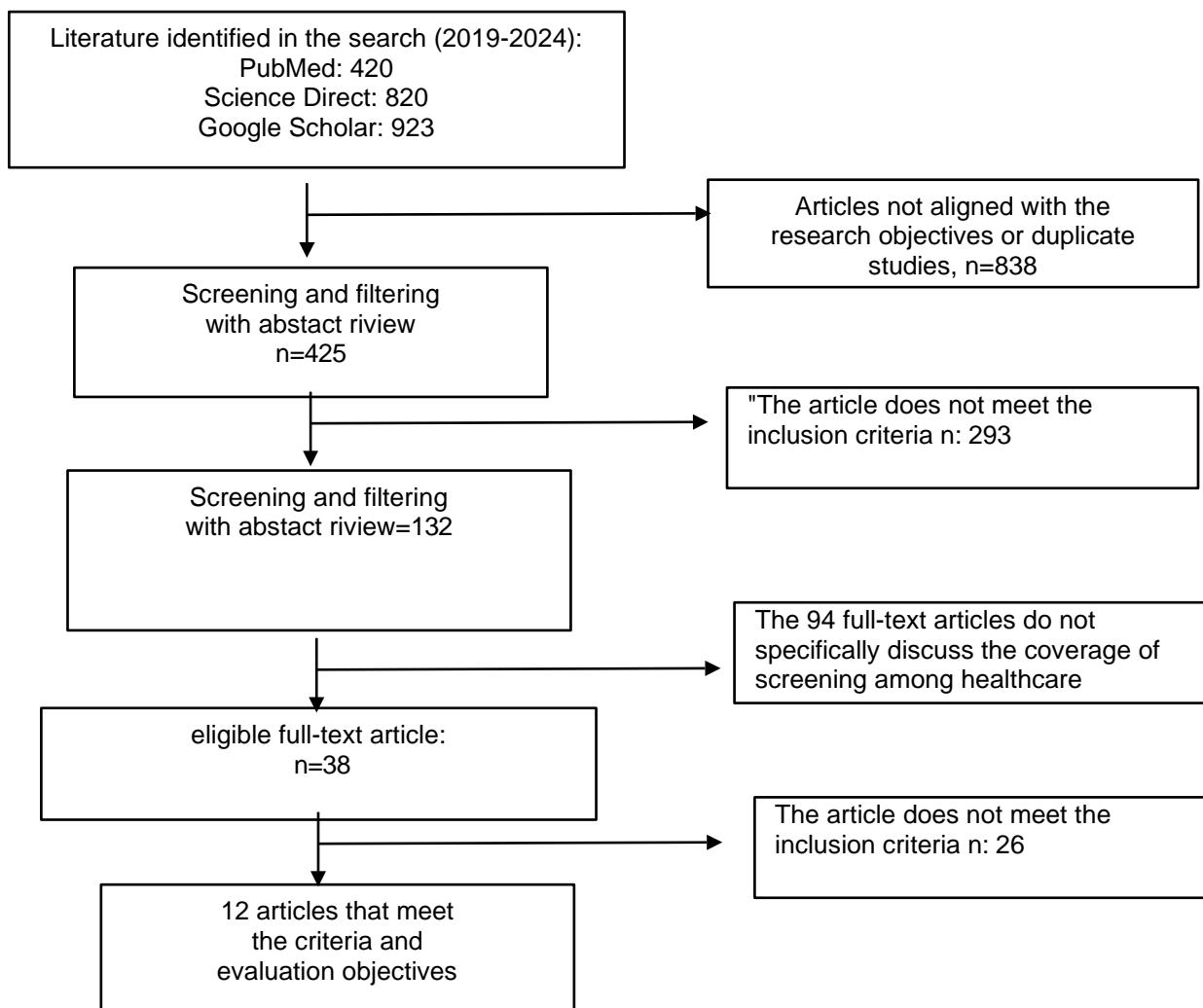
Article design This is *Literature review* Search method that is researcher moreover formerly gather journal article from the database that can trusted source. As for the database that the researcher use For look for related journals with title study that is among others, PubMed, Google Scholar and Science Direct , with use combination boolean from every PICOS elements are for population is “ *Health worker* ” OR “healthcare woker ” OR “health professional” OR “ doctor ” OR “nurse” OR wife , for Intervention or Exposure , namely cervical cancer screening OR "screening" OR pap smear OR Iva OR Prevention Cervical cancer, Outcomes , namely " prevalence OR Incident Rate OR epidemiology, Study, namely OR cohort , Crosssectional .

Study Selection with based on criteria Inclusion in research This that is journal or relevant articles with PICOS components with formulation, how incident or prevalence screening cancer cervix in Health workers. Selected articles is article that answers review

questions and have filtered based on method criteria meaningful CRAAP evaluation *Currency, Relevance, Authority, Accuracy, and Purpose* <sup>13</sup> with criteria as following: 1. Currency (Currency) : Check whether literature the latest , Research articles taken is journals published January 2019- September 2024. Screening cancer cervix and approach medical develop, so information latest it is important that the data is relevant with practice moment this. 2. Relevance (Relevance: literature the focus on practice screening cancer cervix among power health, which Can help understand attitudes, behavior, and obstacles faced power health in screening cancer cervix. 3. Authority (Authority): Source from journal indexed scopus or SINTA. 4. Accuracy (Accuracy): Review is the data presented sourced from primary research. 5. Purpose (Objective): aims for to educate or researching, not for promote product certain.

Data search is origin From the database, 2163 articles were obtained that were appropriate with keywords, then article filtered in accordance with same purpose and article so obtained 425, after done screening in accordance with criteria inclusion 132 articles were obtained, then seen abstract article found 38 matches, out of 38 eight that read all over text /full text 12 articles found appropriate with CRRAP criteria (*Currency, Relevance, Authority, Accuracy, Purpose*) then 12 articles are appropriate with objective research and can answer question research. The process of taking and filtering script illustrated in Figure 1.

Picture 1. Channel Election Article



## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research articles limited to articles published in 2019 to with 2024. Four article published in 2024, four article published in 2024, two articles published in 2022, and two articles published in 2019. Eleven article study is study with method quantitative, design cross sectional study. One article with mix method

Quantitative and qualitative, crosssectional data were analyzed using multivariate logistic regression. Practice Screening of health workers is still ongoing Sick low, especially in a country developing. Practice screening cancer cervix between Nurses working at selected hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia by 18.5%, of the 18.5% motivation they do

Screening is 63.5% with reason Maintaining Health, 30.8% detected since early, and about 5.8% due to has sign existence Symptoms<sup>2</sup>. Still in the Southeast region of Ethiopia where proposition practice utilization service cancer cervix in the circle Woman power Health in Bale Zone is very low that is year 2021 from all over respondents 285 female health workers only 38% 38 people or 14.7% have ever undergo screening cancer cervix, 9 people or 23.7% above initiative or awareness myself 63.2% because There is complaint so that consultation with other health<sup>8</sup>. Iran reported Only 27.2% of women have a Pap smear<sup>7</sup>. Meanwhile in Malawi, out of 70 people participating health workers only 25 people or 35.7% did it cancer screening test cervix (IVA) for 6 years lastly, various reasons stated the biggest is Afraid will readiness results as much as 28.9% and felt No symptomatic so that No need do cervical cancer screening as much as 24.4<sup>14</sup>.

Many factors influence practice screening including internal factors and external factors external. Some factors that can influence is knowledge majority home nurse Sick country India the western part has limited knowledge tense cancer cervix and its methods, however, they routinely serve patient with cancer cervix. and only A little nurse who has to live Screening cancer<sup>15</sup>

Training power health about cancer cervix and how prevention pointing out connection positive with more knowledge Good about screening cancer cervix<sup>16</sup>, Likewise with

results findings in Ghana poor knowledge compared to straight with low use screening among nurses and midwives<sup>17</sup>. Studies were also found that described gap nurse in the setting facility level first and home sick. Knowledge in nursing at home Sick more good compared to knowledge nurse arranged facilities First<sup>18</sup>. So are the results research in the area of energy Ethiopia which states low officer health carry out screening Because knowledge yes not enough adequate. This is compared to straight with research in research in Uganda with stick knowledge more good will produce improvement utilization screening by manpower health<sup>8</sup>.

Attitude play very important role in practice undergo screening cancer cervix. Where is the officer health realize important need screening will but practice undergo screening cancer cervix Still low. This is supported with Research 75% of Respondents agree cancer cervix cause death If No detected early, 77.9% agree cancer cervix without symptoms and 84% results positive screening no means someone will quick died<sup>2</sup>. 77.1% of health workers were willing undergo IVA<sup>14</sup>.

Knowledge and attitudes are also influenced by many things factor including training, involvement in activities, such as research conducted in Nepal found knowledge own positive relationship to for participants who are health workers who have follow training and engagement in outreach cancer cervix at home sick<sup>16</sup>. Different with results research in West India that No There is

significant relationship with variable social demographic among them age, marital status and level facility health. Analysis results regression show meaningful relationship like experience work, history of STIs has Lots partner sexual in a way significant meaning in utilization Screening cancer cervix on officer Health<sup>1</sup>.

External factors which play a role important. External factors in the form of policies and guidelines management cancer clear and comprehensive cervix For guide cancer screening and programs cervix<sup>2</sup>. Cultural and religious factors also play a role will but If Health workers have good knowledge so matter the can dismantled and also can own share in increase coverage Screening public cloud<sup>19</sup>. For male health

workers it is very important involved in education health with objective care about your partner and be booster main for do screening cancer cervix<sup>19</sup>

Good knowledge will push attitude a positive person so that push more behavior good and things This naturally influenced many factors. But most of them If mark more knowledge and attitudes dominant then another factor No play a role in a way dominant. For increase knowledge Health officers then required training for officer health. Will important screening cancer cervix and included will involvement in handler cancer cervix so that matter the can increase utilization screening of health workers

Table 1.  
List of selected articles

Title	Publication Year	Author	Method	Results
Utilization of cervical cancer screening and determinant factors among female nurses in selected public hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	2024	Winta Tesfaye, Bezawit Ashine, Yadelew Yime, Yibeltal, Gedamnesh, Tseganesh Asefa, Kirubel Girmay, Habtu Kifle Negash, Yitbarek Fantahun Marye, Hiwot Tezera	Cross-sectional study design, analysis data with epi 3.1 and SPSS version 22. Analyzed with Bivariate and multi-variable logistic regressions	Screening level cancer cervix in a way the whole between nurse Woman low compared to with WHO strategy. According to findings research, experience Work respondents, history of STIs, and have Lots partner sexual influence utilization screening cancer cervix between nurse.
Cancer Screening: Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices among Healthcare Personnel	2024	Zahra Sheikhalipour, PhD, Akram Ghahramanian, PhD, Zohreh Sanaat, MD, Tonia C Onyeka, PhD, Maryam Jafarzadeh, BSc, MD, PhD	Cross-sectional. Descriptive statistical tests, sample t-test and ANOVA.	Although part big officer health show awareness will signs warning cancer, they No do practice screening prevention in a way regular. Regarding inspection cancer cervix, 27.2% have undergo annual Pap smear test, and 17.6% referred to doctor specialist for inspection pelvis annual

Title	Publication Year	Author	Method	Results
Exploring Cervical Cancer Knowledge Among Female Healthcare Professionals and Medical Trainees: A Cross-Sectional Analysis	2024	Mrunal Karande, Gauri Shinde, Shital Patil.	Cross Sectional, data was analyzed using SPSS	Level of awareness in various group participants, with doctor medical describe more knowledge tall If compared to with nurses and students. While majority participant confess that cancer cervix can prevented and role screening in prevention, there is the real gap in awareness about factor risk certain and actions prevention, especially among student medical
Exploring Cervical Cancer Knowledge Among Female Healthcare Professionals And Medical Trainees: A Cross-Sectional Analysis	2024	Mrunal Karande, Gauri Shinde, Shital Patil	Quantitative, cross sectional	Doctors have a level of awareness highest, followed by nurses, and students to Screening cancer cervix
Utilization of cervical cancer screening service among female health workforce in public health institutions in south east Ethiopia, a cross-sectional study	2023	Ayantu Melese, Ayanalem Loha, Gezahegn Bekele, Tinbete Samuel, Ezedin Molla, Debora Banga, Yacob Abraham Borie, Ayele Agena, Bruktawit Tadesse Tomas Yeheyis	Cross sectional, data processed using SPSS data analysis, multivariate logistic regression	Proportion utilization service screening cancer cervix among power health women in Bale Zone are very low. Working at home pain and experience long work is predictor independent utilization service screening cancer cervix. Maintaining creation awareness and socialization screening through training
Uptake of Cervical Cancer Screening and Its Barrier Using Health Belief Model Among Health Professionals Working in Public Hospitals In South Gondar Zone, Northcentral Ethiopia: Multicenter Cross-Sectional Study	2023	Tigabu Munye Ayteneu, Yohannes Tesfahun Kassie, and Solomon Demis Kebede	Cross-Sectional Study, data data with analysis multivariate	Low Level of Participation Officer Women's Health Professionals in Practice Screening cancer cervix
A Cross-Sectional Study on Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices Related to Cervical Cancer Screening Among the Nursing Staff in a Tertiary Care Hospital in the Western Region of India	2023	Zalak V. Karena, Payal S. Faldu	Quantitative, cross sectional	Limited knowledge and awareness Screening low independence in staff nurse about cancer cervix.
Cervical cancer screening among female health workers: Evidence from a	2023	Atusaye Mwalwanda, Elton Chavura Balwani	Quantitative, cross sectional	There is poor knowledge, poor attitudes and bad practices to Screening cancer cervix .

Title	Publication Year	Author	Method	Results
secondary health facility in Northern Malawi		Chingatchifwe Mbakaya		
Implementation of cervical cancer prevention and screening across five tertiary hospitals in Nepal and its policy implications: A mixed methods study	2022	Ganesh Dhangal, Rolina Dhital, Jitendra Pariyar, YamPrasadDwa 1, SandeshPoudel, Kirtipal Subedi.	Mixed quantitative and qualitative methods, cross sectional data were analyzed using multivariate logistic regression.	This study show low utilization service prevention and services by women as well as gap implementation on service prevention and screening cancer cervix in five houses Sick tertiary in Kathmandu, Nepal
Knowledge, barriers and uptake towards Cervical Cancer screening among female health workers in Ghana: A perspective of the Health Belief Model	2022	Johnny Nyaaba, Atibire Edward Akurugu	Quantitative, descriptive, independent chi square test data analysis	The low knowledge and participation officer in do Screening cancer cervix For self Alone among Female nurses and midwives
Knowledge, attitudes, and practice of cervical cancer prevention among health workers in rural health centers of Northern Uganda	2019	James Henry Obol 1, Sophia Lin, Mark James Obwolo, Reema Harrison 1 and Robyn Richmond	Quantitative, cross sectional	Negative attitudes and misunderstandings about risk factors, signs and symptoms cancer cervix among officer health
Comparison of Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices of Nursing Staff Regarding Cervical Cancer Screening at Various Levels of Health Care Facilities in Western India	2019	Rashmi Mamta Pankaj Manoj Deepti Girish Dash, Shekhar Kaushal, Patel, Bhardwaj, Gupta, Mathur, Chandra Shashank	Quantitative, cross sectional, data analysis with logistic regression	Tertiary Level Nurse only 3.9%, nurses in primary facilities 2.8% did test pap smear, there is gap knowledge between primary, secondary and tertiary care.

## CONCLUSION

Conclusion of results study literature mentioned is describe Still low utilization service Screening cancer cervix by officer health. Low officer health that interweaves Screening cancer cervix. The determining factor is Because knowledge officer health that is still limited so and less exposure will service the.

Training program required for increase awareness and practice screening cancer cervix among power health. Monitoring and evaluation by the manufacturer policy is very important for support effort This



## THANK YOU

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