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Research Title

- Exploration of cervical cancer in older British women(30years >); a systematic review.



Overview

- This research shows the impact on quality of life like social, economic, physical, mental burden due to cervical cancer in the British women of aged >30 years. Steps should be taken to improve the quality of life of these women. Since cure rates are high, these women have the potential to live an additional 25-30 years. A significant proportion of women suffer from chronic mild-moderate morbidity from treatment, which can have a profound impact on patients' overall well-being and QOL. Unfortunately, patients are at risk for experiencing late toxicities and diminished quality of life. The purpose of this study is to conduct a literature review to evaluate various aspects of QOL in cervical cancer survivors, such as physical, psychosocial, and sexual well-being.

Introduction

- 2nd most common type of cancer world wide after breast cancer
- Cause : Human pappiloma virus and cervical neoplasia__
- Early stage: cone biopsy or hysterectomy Higher stage tumors can be treated surgically or with radiotherapy. Advanced metastatic disease may respond to radiation therapy and concurrent chemotherapy

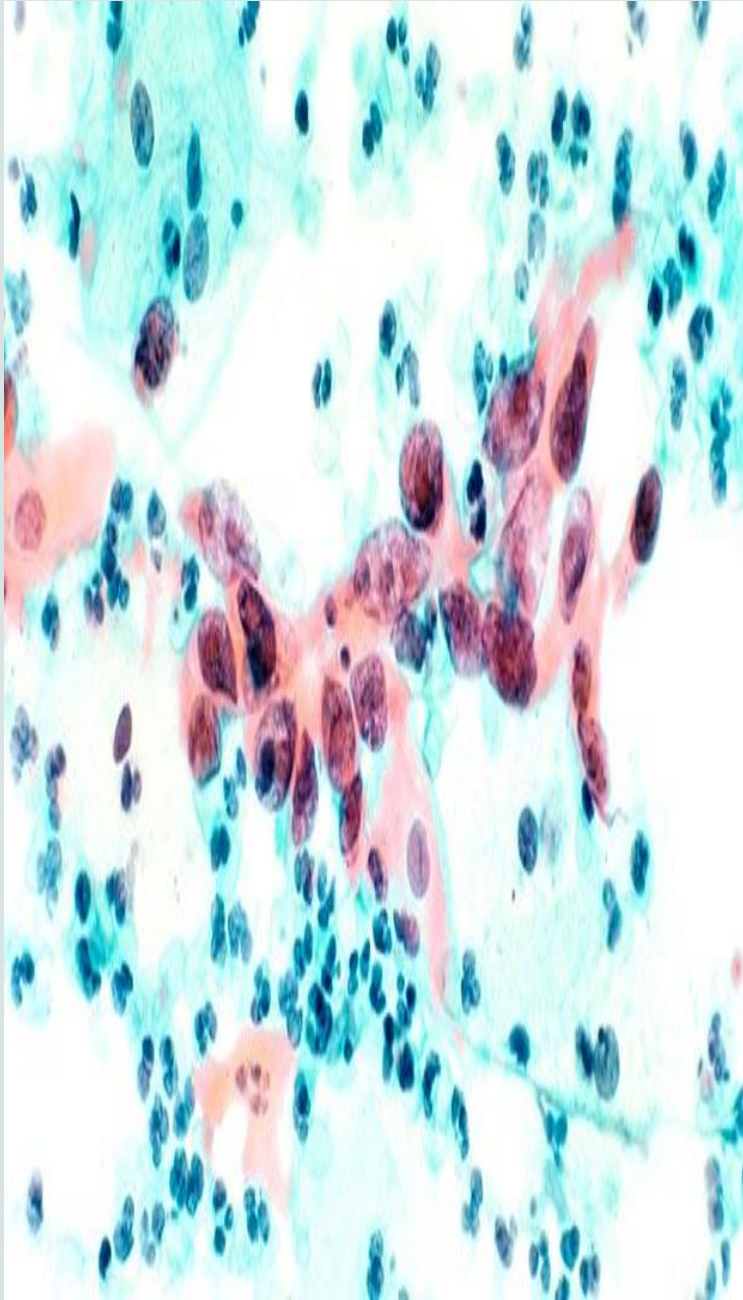


Cervical Cancer

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS
AMONG WOMEN?

Introduction

- Protein marker for detection of recurrence and Vaccines for preventions.
- (Canavan,t.,Doshi,n.(2000)
- Cytology-based Papanicolaou smears to identify cervical cancer precursors that can be removed before progressing to invasive cancer. Prevention of up to 91 percent of all invasive cervical cancers has been achieved in countries able to implement widespread cytology-based screening
- (Denny, L. et.al,2016)
- 2 main goal: Cure malignancy other Improve quality of life ([Penson et al., 2006](#)). Measurement of quality of life in cervical cancer patients is important for many reasons.
- Quality of life outcomes into the clinical decision-making. ([Greenwald et al., 2008](#), [Wenzel et al., 2005](#)).



- Quality of life of long-term survivors, with sexual functioning and pelvic floor dysfunctions as components, brings new challenges for oncologists and oncology nurses ([Seibaek and Petersen, 2007](#)).
- It is apparent that health-related quality of life influences the survival of cervical cancer patients ([Ashing- Giwa et al., 2010](#)), and thus quality of life may be to some extent a prognostic factor ([Seibaek and Petersen, 2007](#)).
- Additionally, other factors such as self- esteem, family income, education, social support and health-promoting behaviours also influence QOL and should be considered alongside treatment modality and cancer stage (Ohno et al., [2010](#)).

Literature Based Background

- Living with cervical cancer is not easy. The lives women knew before they are diagnosed change (Chan & Molassiotis [2001](#)).
- sexual problems; financial hardship; social problems; body image; and role changes after treatment (Chan & Molassiotis [2001](#); Ntinga & Maree [2015](#)). Pilkington and Mitchell ([2004](#)) agree that cancer can dramatically change a person's life – especially gynaecologic cancer and its treatment as it influences women's experience of themselves as sexual beings.

Background

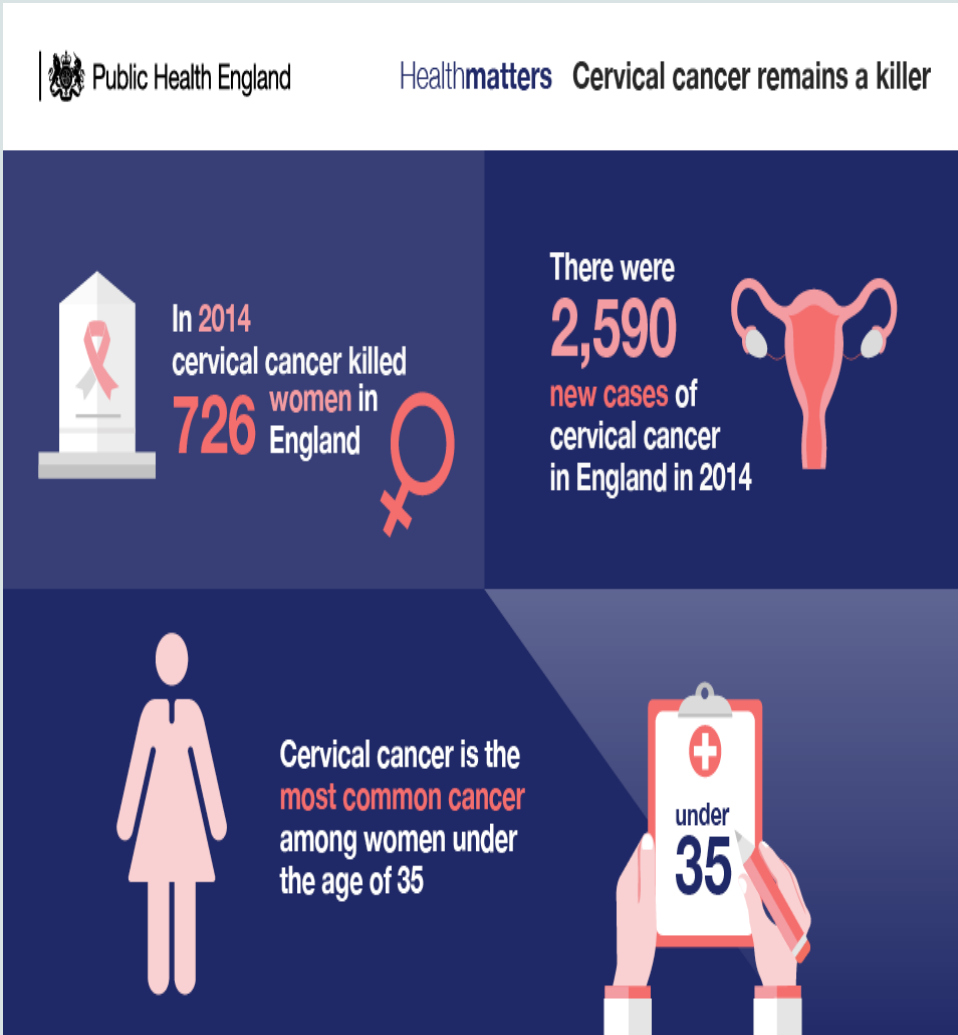
- Quality of life is a multidimensional concept (Goker et al. [2011](#); Maree & Van Rensburg [2016](#)) without a common definition or standard of measurement (Ferrans [1990](#)). The multidimensional aspect of QOL, according to Cella ([1994](#)), refers to the broad coverage of content, which includes physical, functional, emotional and social well-being. Happiness and satisfaction, achievement of personal goals, social utility and natural capacity.



Background

- Women with cervical cancer constitute a patient population in need for ongoing, person-centred supportive care. Our aim was to synthesize current available evidence with regard to the supportive care needs of women living with and beyond cervical cancer.(Maguire,R. et,al. 2015)

Rationale of Study



- Incidence rates for cervical cancer in the UK are highest in females aged 30 to 34 (2016-2018)(Cancer Research ,UK)
- 1 in 142 females in the UK will be diagnosed with cervical cancer in their lifetime [[Cancer Research UK, 2021](#)].
- There were 3197 new cervical cancer cases each year, based on the 2016–18 average [[Cancer Research UK, 2021](#)].
- Cervical cancer is the 14th most common cancer in females in the UK [[Cancer Research UK, 2021](#)].

Aim of Study



- Improve quality of life by supporting like social, economic, physical, mental well being suffering or recovered from cervical cancer of older British women.

Objectives of Study



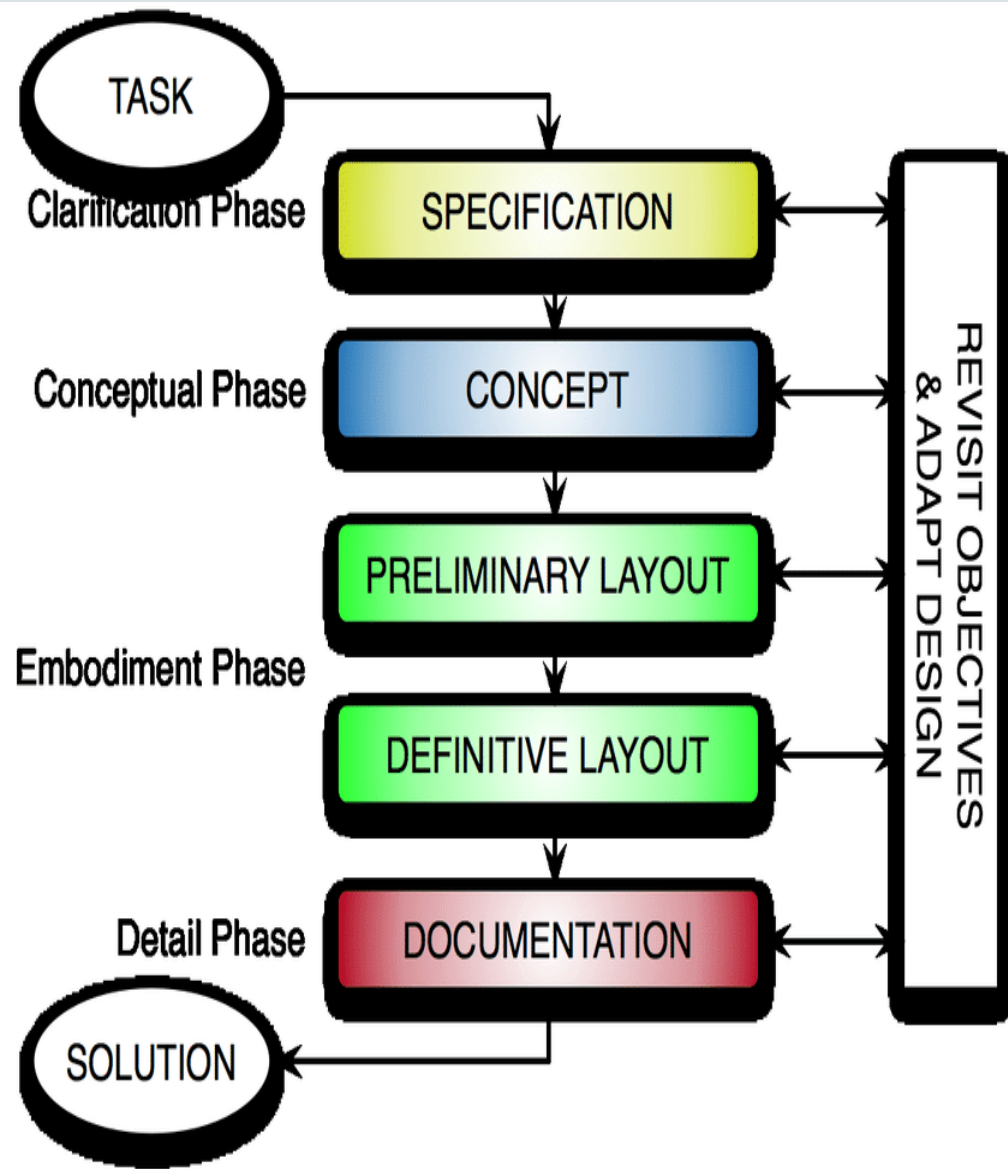
1. Identify cases of cervical cancer in older British women
2. More access of women for treatment and screening
3. Give mental, physical, social, economical support to overcome from cancer
4. Latest approach to bit cervical cancer in older British women
5. Aesthetic approach to develop confidence in women

Research Question



- How does the cervical cancer affect the quality of life of older British(35 years>) women?

Research Design: Systematic Review Literature



- Research methodology:
- Research approach: Systematic Review , database , in and exclusion criteria, key words
- Research Design: Systematic review literature
- Database searches : Published articles, by using protocol
- Number of articles: 10-12
- Analyzing technique: Thematic analysis
- Ethical consideration: Support transparency , credit to authors

Research methodology

- Systematic review:

A qualitative systemic review approach for the gathering of the information, analysis from the existing literature for the effect on quality of life due to cervical cancer in a British women

- Literature search:

This research will be conducted to retrieve 10-12 articles from electronic data base including Pubmed, Medline, Google scholar & BMJ

Material/ Data Collection Methods

- A literature review was carried out based on the principles of Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA)

Exclusion Criteria

- The exclusion criteria were:
- Scientific articles published before 2003
- Scientific articles that were not published in academic journals
- Articles in languages other than English
- Articles that were not fully available
- Documents that were not scientific articles
- Articles whose title and abstract did not mention in cervical cancer

Inclusion Criteria

- The inclusion criteria were:
- Scientific articles
- Scientific articles from academic journals,
- Articles in English
- Articles available in full
- Articles that mentioned cervical cancer in the title and abstract and that were relevant
- To the topic to be addressed

- Symptoms
- Psychological effect
- Psychology
- Impact quality of life

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Data Analysis Technique

- Thematic Analysis:
- Thematic Analysis is a widely used method for analysiss of systematic method of data.
- Here is pattern about of what thematic analysis is about:
- Focus
- Goal
- Applications
- Flexibility

Ethical Consideration

In the research carried out at B-on, the following research protocol was used: ("cervical cancer") AND (symptoms) AND ("psychology* effects" OR "psychology* impact") AND ("quality of life") NOT ("breast cancer"). The Boolean Operators "AND" were used to ensure that the four topics above were all included in the search, "OR" to increase the possibilities of results, and "NOT" to narrow the search further. Regarding truncators, the "*" symbol included words with the exact origin. The "was" used to ensure that concepts with two words were considered together, not individually. Inclusion and exclusion criteria (a), (b), (c), and (d) were achieved using the tools available at B-On, and I manually checked criteria (e) and (f).

Implication of the Study

- Quality of life studies in cervical cancer patients are also important because it is apparent that health-related quality of life influences the survival of cervical cancer patients ([Ashing-Giwa et al., 2010](#)), and thus quality of life may be to some extent a prognostic factor ([Seibaek and Petersen, 2007](#)).



A smear test
lasts **5** minutes.

The impact of cervical cancer
lasts a lifetime.

Attend your smear test.
Reduce your risk.

JO'S cervical cancer trust
0808 802 8000
jostrust.org.uk

Implication

- Investing time to sensitively inquire about and assess any SCNs is a key message to all health professionals involved in the care of women with cervical cancer [\[61\]](#). Engaging in an active process of evaluating and re-shaping clinical interactions based on women's priorities and needs is paramount. Regardless of disease stage, women will struggle to both adapt to their illness and accept their new life situation [\[49\]](#). Whether they succeed in this endeavor may depend on the extent to which their cancer-related needs are met.

Implication

- Such concerns may generate needs that may be unique in their frequency and/or intensity, possibly moderated by this population's younger age and social circumstances, as well as the location of this specific type of cancer and the associated fertility implications and overall prognosis. [Oncology](#) professionals will need to be vigilant of potential needs throughout the cancer journey, systematically discuss with women about any problematic areas, but importantly reinforce that they are always open to discuss needs and concerns, and offer reliable and understandable advice and solutions if and when these needs arise.

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