International Interdisciplinary Congress on Renewable Energies, Industrial Maintenance, Mechatronics and Informatics
Booklets

RENIECYT 1702902 CONACYT

RENIECYT - LATINDEX - Research Gate - DULCINEA - CLASE - Sudoc - HISPANA - SHERPA UNIVERSIA - Google Scholar DOI - REDIB - Mendeley - DIALNET - ROAD - ORCID

Title: Knowledge of health personnel about HPV screening tests: a systematic review

Authors: TERÁN-FIGUEROA, Yolanda, CISNEROS-RODRÍGUEZ, Jessica and GUTIÉRREZ-ENRÍQUEZ, Sandra Olimpia

Editorial label ECORFAN: 607-8695
BCIERMMI Control Number: 2021-01
BCIERMMI Classification (2021): 271021-0001

Pages: 11
RNA: 03-2010-032610115700-14

ECORFAN-México, S.C.
143 – 50 Itzopan Street
La Florida, Ecatepec Municipality
Mexico State, 55120 Zipcode
Phone: +52 1 55 6159 2296
Skype: ecorfan-mexico.s.c.
E-mail: contacto@ecorfan.org
Facebook: ECORFAN-México S. C.
Twitter: @EcorfanC

www.ecorfan.org

Holdings
Mexico Colombia Guatemala
Bolivia Cameroon Democratic
Spain El Salvador Republic
Ecuador Taiwan of Congo
Peru Paraguay Nicaragua

Introduction

Cervical Cancer

- The fourth most prevalent in women worldwide[1]
- An estimated 570 thousand new cases in 2018[1]
- IARC reports that the global incidence was 13.1 per 100,000 women of all ages[1]

HPV screening tests

- Since its contribution to primary screening has been proven, reason why its incorporation is part of the current international guidelines[2]

PAHO

- Mentions that one of the critical elements in cancer screening programs is the knowledge of health personnel about the technical and operational characteristics of the available tests[3]

1. Antoni, S., Soerjomataram, I., Møller, B., Bray, F., Ferlay, J. (2016). An assessment of GLOBOCAN methods for deriving national estimates of cancer incidence. Bull World Health Organ, 94(3),174-84. doi: https://doi.org/10.2471/BLT.15.164384
2. World Health Organization (WHO). (2015). Comprehensive control of cervical cancer. Essential practice guides. Second edition. Recuperado de: http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/28512/9789275318799_spa.pdf?ua=1
3. Organización Panamericana de la Salud/Organización Mundial de la Salud. (2016). Incorporación de la prueba del virus del papiloma humano en programas de prevención de cáncer cervicouterino. Manual para gerentes de programas de salud. Washington D.C. Recuperado de: http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/handle/123456789/31223

Introduction

The guiding research question for conducting this systematic review was:

> Based on the reported evidence What knowledge does the health personnel who implement the Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (CCEDP) have in relation to HPV detection tests?

Methodology

- The systematic review process was based on the PRISMA methodology[4]
- Three databases were selected to search for original articles: PubMed, SCOPUS and Scielo.
- The period for obtaining the articles was from December 2018 to February 2019.
- Keywords were used in inglish and spanish: Human Papilloma Virus Detection Tests, Human Papillomavirus Infection, Hybrid Capture, Polymerase Chain Reaction, Early Detection of Cancer, Knowledge of Health Personnel and Health Assessment.

Methodology

Boolean operators → “and” and “or”

Algorithms →

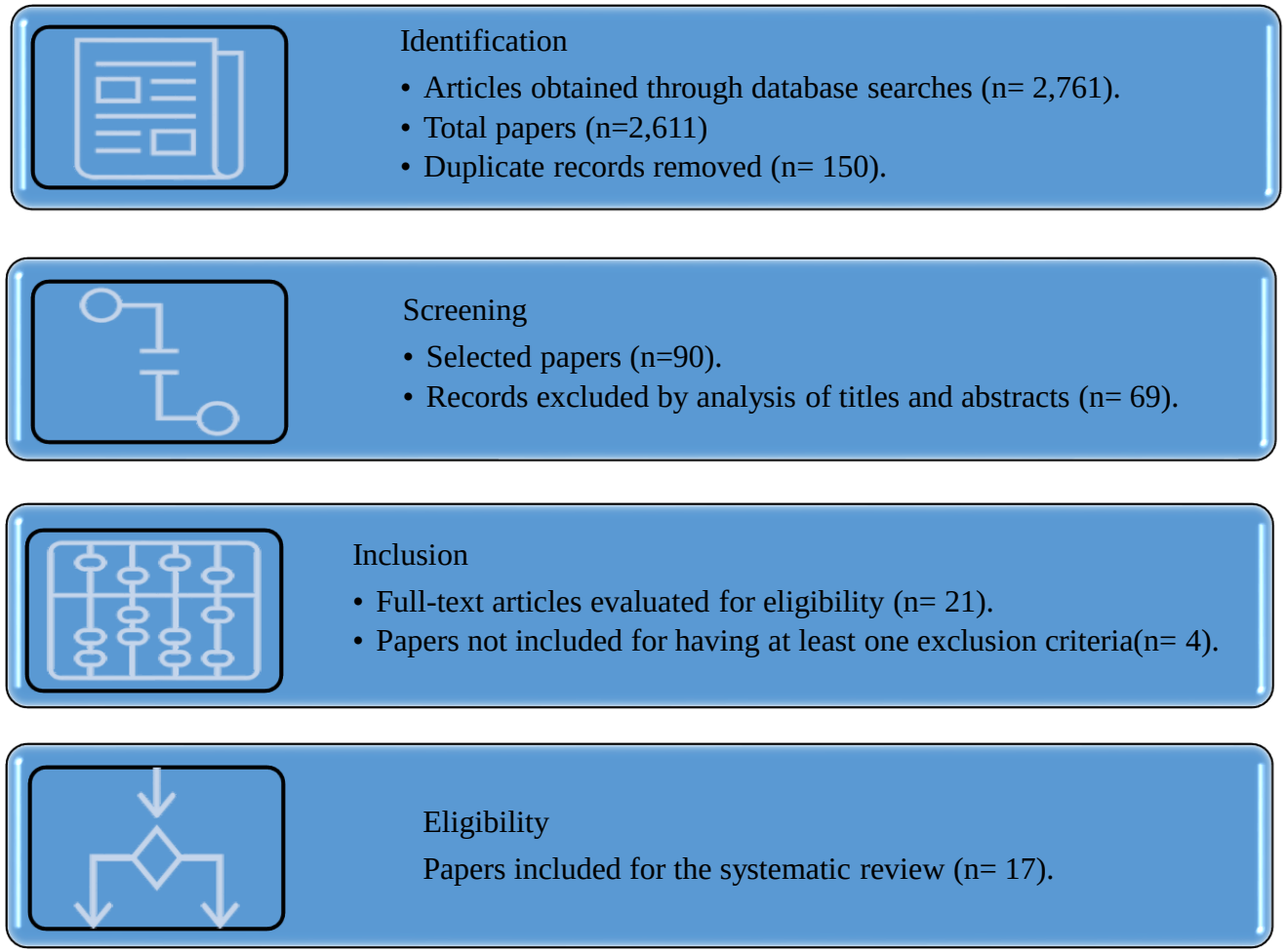
(Human Papilloma Virus Detection Tests) or
(Human Papilloma Virus Infection [MeSH Terms]) or
(Hybrid Capture) or
(Polymerase Chain Reaction) or
(Early Detection of Cancer [MeSH Terms]) and
(Knowledge of Health Personnel [MeSH Terms]) or
(Health Assessment).

Methodology

All marked articles were retrieved in full text, then compliance with the established inclusion criteria was determined. A total of 17 articles were selected in full agreement between the two analysts.

Results

Compilation process of the articles included in the systematic review



Source: self made

Results

Twelve articles with a quantitative approach, three with a qualitative approach, and two review articles

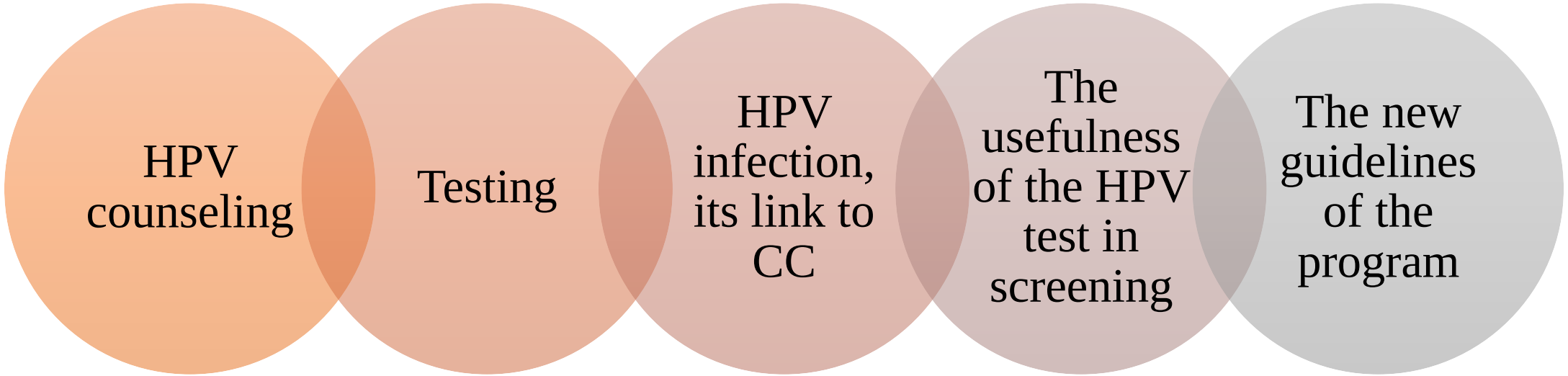
59% of the documents were obtained from the PubMed search platform

The year in which the greatest scientific production was obtained was 2017 with 23%

The American Continent was where most of the primary investigations were carried out

Results

Scientific evidence shows an area of opportunity in the training of personnel who implement the CCEDP, due to the need to increase knowledge in:



Discussion

As the scientific literature shows, currently, the health personnel who implement the CCEDP is lacking in knowledge for the implementation of HPV testing. This is undoubtedly of the utmost importance because, the lack of preparation in health personnel is reflected in the level of knowledge about HPV in the population,

This is shown by studies carried out in adolescents and young university students, who found low knowledge in general regarding HPV, which contributes to poor health[5] promoting in this way that the objectives of the CCEDP are not fulfilled.

5. Castle, P.E., de Sanjosé, S., Qjao, Y., Belinsone, J.L., Lazcano-Ponce, E., Kinney, W. (2012). Introduction Human Papillomavirus DNA screening in the world: 15 years of experience. *Vaccine.* 30(suppl 5), F117-122. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2012.05.071

Conclusions

What this systematic review as scientific evidence shows is that the personnel evaluated when measuring their knowledge about HPV prevention usually show low levels, despite being health professionals, where most passed subjects during their careers such as viral infections and malignancies. Given the above, the need for continuous educational programs is reaffirmed, in order to allow health personnel to be trained to provide correct information on HPV prevention to their patients.

References

Antoni, S., Soerjomataram, I., Møller, B., Bray, F., Ferlay, J. (2016). An assessment of GLOBOCAN methods for deriving national estimates of cancer incidence. *Bull World Health Organ*, 94(3),174-84. doi: https://doi.org/10.2471/BLT.15.164384

Castle, P.E., de Sanjosé, S., Qjao, Y., Belinsone, J.L., Lazcano-Ponce, E., Kinney, W. (2012). Introduction Human Papillomavirus DNA screening in the world: 15 years of experience. *Vaccine.* 30(suppl 5), F117-122. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2012.05.071

Organización Panamericana de la Salud/Organización Mundial de la Salud. (2016). Incorporación de la prueba del virus del papiloma humano en programas de prevención de cáncer cervicouterino. Manual para gerentes de programas de salud. Washington D.C. Recuperado de: http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/handle/123456789/31223

Shamseer, L., Moher, D., Clarke, M., Ghersi, D., Liberati, A., Petticrew, M., Shekelle, P., Stewart, L.A., the PRISMA-P Group. (2015). Preferred reporting ítems for systematic review and meta-analysis protocols (PRISMA-P) 2015: elaboration and explanation. *BMJ.* 349, g7647
doi: https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.g7647

World Health Organization (WHO). (2015). Comprehensive control of cervical cancer. Essential practice guides. Second edition. Recuperado de: http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/28512/9789275318799_spa.pdf?ua=1

World Health Organization (WHO). (2015). Comprehensive control of cervical cancer. Essential practice guides. Second edition.
https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/144785/9789241548953_eng.pdf

ECORFAN®