Cervical cancer (CC) rapidly spread in the women. CC is the cancer which start from the cervix this is the 1st stage and 3rd most common type cancer in women’s worldwide. Continuously, Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is the higher & strongest epidemiologic risk factor for CC. HPV-16 and HPV-18, these are type virus with high-risk HPV types. But at present many types of techniques available as – Pap smear test, Colposcopy, HPV virus test/detection, Visual inspection of cervix with 5% acetic acid, and Visual inspection of cervix with Lugol's Iodine. The majority of diagnosis with CC will be analyzed more than 13000 and rate of death 4000 with women in United States and it also deadline disease in India. It is one of the cancer which is preventable. This article studied with in PubMed and Google scholar, studies about cervical cancer from Wikipedia and you-tube also. And it is only meta-analysis or multi-institutional, review article and research studies were considered for analysis of cervical cancer. The most important risk factor is determined with human beings Human papillomavirus (HPV) which traditional in worldwide. This is the type of cancer which is screening and detect in the early stage by the screening methods. In this article, abstracted published studies about to year between during 1995-2018 which has been carried out in worldwide on CC with significance on screening test methods. Basically, Pap smear is the method of screening for cytology but now a day many studies have been accomplish to investigate different methods as well as visual inspection method.

Keywords: Cervical Cancer screening, HPV, Screening methods, Pap Smear test, India United State.

INTRODUCTION:

Cervical cancer (CC) rapidly spread in the women. CC is the cancer which start from the cervix this is the 1st stage and 3rd most common type cancer in women’s worldwide and 7th overall.

The majority of more than 85% globalization countries, whereas 13% female with cancers.

In US Country CC is exposed fordeaths in 2008, in other countries about 88% which occur in develop - in Africa, Latin America, Caribbean, and Asia suggested by Globocan but, CC is preventable disease, and much application should be done to prevent CC. Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is the higher & strongest epidemiologic risk factor for CC associated with cancer of cervix, neoplasia. According to World Health Organization (WHO), primary prevention through HPV vaccination is achieve approval in cost-effective countries and has been recommend by the vaccine knowledge/awareness, approach, and use are very low.

Basically HPV transmitted through the sexual contact with more than 2 or three person. There are 2 HPV-16 and HPV-17 cause 70 to 80 % of cervical cancer in the women’s. Generally women died from CC because of their financially problems. All-inclusive CC can be controlled through the primary prevention, Secondary prevention and tertiary prevention and CC can be cured if the diagnosed in the beginning. Junjea A et al suggested that concerns with the control of CC accession based on primary and secondary prevention, analysis severe risk factors associated with CC. According to the information of national cancer registry
programme (NCRP), this type of cancer of uterine and breast are leading cause of malignancies which is seen in India 6.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:
This article studied with in PubMed and Google scholar, studies about cervical cancer from Wikipedia and you-tube also. And it is only meta-analysis or multi-institutional, review article and research studies were considered for analysis of cervical cancer. And the review literature carried out for study period 1995-2018. Articles search using the main key like hospital, prevention, cervical cancer, rural and community based.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:
The total no. of 251 article were published in the whole world on various aspects of CC. This article is based on those who studies were hospital based studies. This study focus on the cure, prevention of CC in the early stage. If I talk about in India there are 1/5th occurrence CC of the world, maximum cases with 100000 cases diagnosed in every 1 year 7. According to age specific the incidence rate for CC disclose that this disease increase from age between 25 to 60 years. In India it is the most common cancer found in women and there are no more any valuable screening test or method available. Women not aware about this disease. Broadly the risk factor now well traditional to be determined infection with the high risk oncogenic or malignancy, the type of HPV. About eighty percent lady screened by the health facility in advance stage of the diseases.

Into this article published studies divided into 2 phase: one of those who published before 1990s/1995 so that is the fact which was focus of the studies in these 2 periods [8]. In the 1st phase focus on the difficulty with the disease, risk factors of the disease and screening method with the Pap smear screening test this studies reflected the changes in the awareness of HPV in the causation of CC & this technique also new screening strategies/methods.

Epidemiology:
The majority of risk factor into this study, less awareness, lack of knowledge CC showed in the world in any race. The risk factor like as- low educational status, marriage in early stage, poor genital hygiene, abnormal menstruation and sexual relationship more than 2 person, these data search from Bombay, Assam, Calcutta, Pune, Patna and Trivandrum (7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12) and U.S. In the 2004, data estimation shows that 12,608 incident CC 14.

Cervical cancer control: A comprehensive approach 15.
This study shows that primary prevention start with HPV vaccination into the girls before become sexual active age 9.

| Primary prevention | Secondary prevention | Tertiary prevention |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Girls 9-14 years   | Women 30 years old or older | All women as needed |
| HPV vaccination    | "Screen and treat" - single visit approach | Treatment of invasive cancer at any age and palliative care |
| Girls and boys, as appropriate | Point-of-care rapid HPV testing for high-risk HPV types | Surgery |
| Health information and warnings about tobacco use | Followed by immediate treatment | Radiotherapy |
| Sex education tailored to age and culture | On-site treatment | Chemotherapy |
| Condom promotion and provision for those engaged in sexual activity | | |
| Male circumcision | | Palliative care |

Management of interfering the Cervical Cancer:
If any women at presents have a doubt related her health problem for CC, she must besuitable facility for further diagnosis, treatment and evaluation. Some of the symptoms given as below:

| Symptoms of early stage cervical cancer may include | As cervical cancer advances, more severe symptoms may appear including |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Irregular blood spotting or light bleeding between periods in women of reproductive age | Persistent back, leg and/or pelvic pain |
| Postmenopausal spotting or bleeding; | Weight loss, fatigue, loss of appetite |
| Bleeding after sexual intercourse | Foul-smell discharge and vaginal discomfort |
| Increased vaginal discharge, sometimes foul smelling | Swelling of a leg or both lower extremities |
Melikian AA et al study suggest that cervical mucus of smokers include determinable amount of cigarette comprise and their metabolism like as well benzo-a-pyrene [BaP] 16, derivatives of nitrosamines 4-(methylNitosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butaneone 17. Benzo-a-pyrene is up regulation of HPV. And they suggest that genome elaboration may increase the probability of viral DNA unification into the host genome, milestone in the development of cervical cancer 18. This study also suggest that smoke may also play a big role of the cancer, avoid smoking.

But many time psychological factors like as- anxiety, fear, and much pain that means consult with your doctor or physician. This type of symptoms play also a big role. Many time some women’s fail undergo the screening test due to many factors as- lack of knowledge, lack of resources, difficulty to about her disease, feel like guilt, and some time they not to screen because of financial problems, and lack of family support so they no active involvement of community. Women phase many types of psychological problems like- ghabrahat, anxiety, don’t talk to any other, phobia and others.

CONCLUSION:
The first one thing is that, what is needed primary and secondary prevention of CC in the world because this disease survive enormous challenge and we have to need primary & secondary prevention by the health education and screening. Cervical cancer is the 3rd most common type of cancer in women. After all, this screening method will successful if by Human health agency and according to WHO supported by proper way/referral. Women have not aware from this cervical cancer, so that knowledge, prevention, screening method and awareness levels of CC reach to the women. The most important risk factor is determined with human beings Human papillomavirus (HPV) which traditional in worldwide. But WHO has also grown the guidance that how you can prevent and control to the cervical cancer this prevention and control through the screening, vaccination and management of intrusive.

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