

Review of: "Reassessing Cervical Cancer Prevention: Evaluating the NHS Cervical Cancer Screening Programme Through the Health Belief Model and Global Health Promotion Strategies"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

- The manuscript is very well written: clarity of the arguments and command of the English language: example (For example, the high prevalence of HPV types 16 and 18 among cervical cancer cases in the UK highlights the importance of perceived susceptibility and severity in motivating women to participate in screening programs (ICO/IARC Information Centre on HPV and Cancer, 2023). By identifying and reducing screening obstacles, including lack of knowledge or access to healthcare services, participation rates can be increased.)
- The author used recent references, such as (ICO/IARC Information Centre on HPV and Cancer, 2023).
- A clear objective
- This analysis can improve the health promotion strategy "NHS cervical screening program in the UK," which was introduced in 1988 to protect women against cervical cancer.
- The HBM does not sufficiently address the ethical dilemmas linked to health promotion, especially regarding the balance between advancing public health and honoring individual autonomy. So, the HBM helps to understand women's motivations and barriers to participating in cervical screening, while perceived barriers such as fear and lack of awareness can deter participation.
- This review gives a recommendation for women; therefore, they can understand the risks and benefits of screening and feel empowered to make their own decisions.