

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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The desire to participate in cancer screenings, to do so, to monitor the results, and to receive treatment are all successive stages. Many people avoid participating in screenings because they find them unnecessary or fear that the results will be bad. Many factors, such as experiences, habits, accessibility, and economic reasons, are effective here. In this study, the issue of participating in screenings in England has been examined in terms of both the country's health system, health development steps, and the health belief model. I congratulate the author on this subject. She has conducted an examination from a different perspective. As a result, it is a fact that socio-cultural factors are effective in screenings. Therefore, structuring the health system accordingly will increase success. Qualitative studies can be conducted for this. The views of those who participate in screenings and those who do not can be revealed.

In this study, there are no research results determining the views of those who participate in screening programs in the country and those who do not. First of all, it would be beneficial to learn the perspectives, opinions, and thoughts of people with different cultures. If the situations that motivate people, perceptions of disability, and perceptions of benefit are known, policies can be determined accordingly.

The feelings and thoughts of people who have been diagnosed with cancer but have not had screening before can be revealed. Meetings can be held for these willing people to influence society.