

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.

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

Although cervical cancer is a disease that can be prevented with vaccination, diagnosed early with screening, and treated, it does not receive enough attention from women today due to problems in accessing health care, health beliefs of societies, and incorrect information on social media.

In this manuscript, the author presents a comprehensive review of the NHS Cervical Cancer Screening Programme (CSP) through the lens of the Health Belief Model (HBM). This theoretical framework is used effectively to dissect the individual factors influencing participation in cervical screening.

In the introduction, the author emphasized the importance of the subject. Even in England, a developed country, it is seen that cervical cancer screening programs and HPV vaccination are not at the desired level. The author discusses this inadequate screening and vaccination within the context of the Health Belief Model based on research literature. The author recommends strategies that could help address gaps at both the system and individual levels.

What is missing here, in my opinion, is the lack of mention of the impact of social media.

The methodology and data analysis of the research are well explained.

The recommendations to politicians are quite clear and appropriate.

The author has recommended several directions for future studies. It would be useful to conclude and recommend in terms of health belief model findings to improve screening coverage.

Conclusion: Overall, the manuscript addresses a critical public health issue and provides valuable insights for improving cervical cancer prevention strategies in the UK. Considering the inadequacy of cervical cancer screening programs and



HPV vaccination worldwide, your recommendations may guide the development of screening and vaccination studies in other countries.

Best regards,