

Factors associated with cervical cancer screening among migrant women in Europe

A systematic scoping review Protocol

II Conference

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Introduction

- Cervical cancer is the 4th most common cancer in women in Europe¹. Cervical cancer screening (CCS) reduces its incidence and mortality, but its effectiveness relies on the quality of screening and women's participation^{2,3}.
- Migrant women show low participation in CCS, which might compromise a early diagnosis of the disease⁴.
- Since migration rates are high in Europe, it's important to understand which barriers and facilitators influence participation in CCS among migrants to develop strategies to increase their participation.

Objective

- Since migration rates are high in Europe, the main objective of this study is to analyze existing evidence about the factors associated with CCS participation among migrant women in Europe.

Research Question

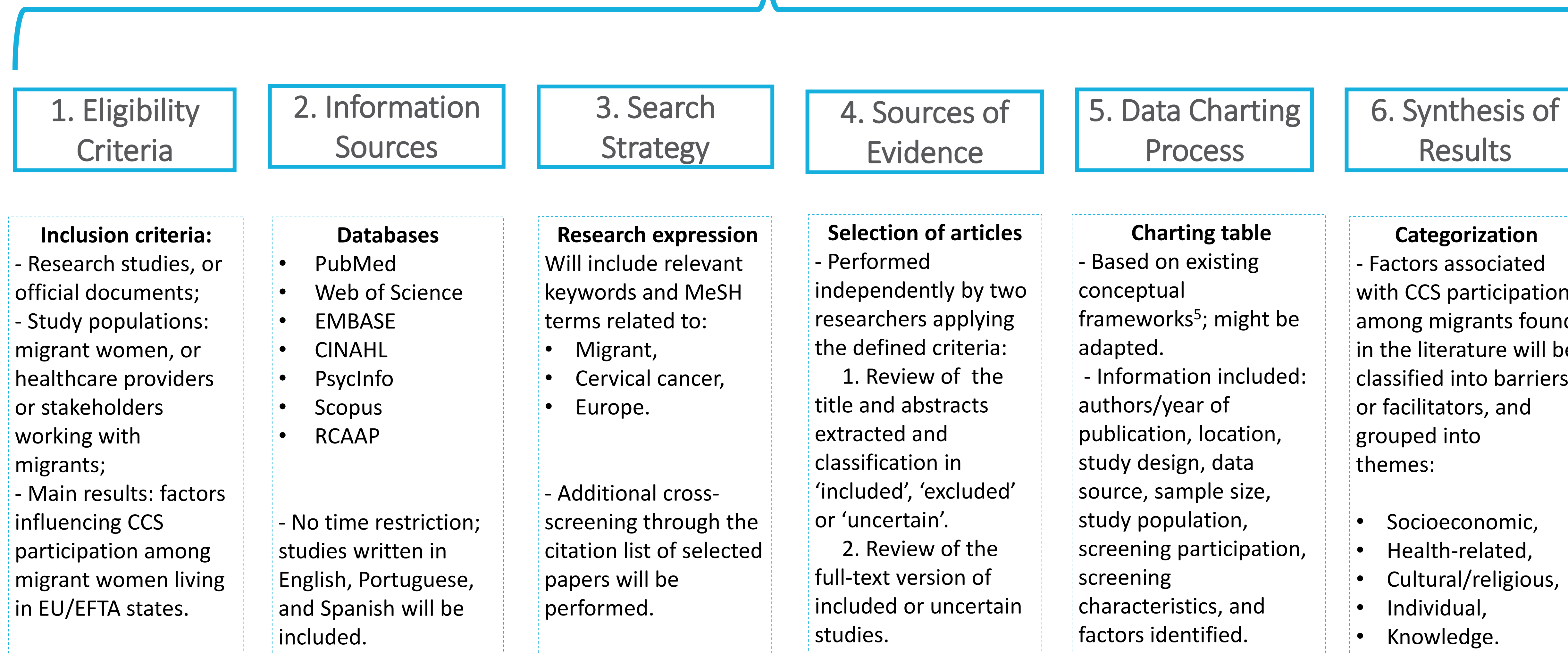
“What are the factors influencing participation in cervical cancer screening among migrant women in Europe?”

Methods

SISTEMATIC SCOPING REVIEW

Main Findings

Barriers and facilitators in cervical cancer screening participation among migrant women in Europe.



Expected results

- Highlights of which barriers these women face when attempting to participate in CCS, and what factors might facilitate their participation.
- Might provide insights on what can be done to reduce barriers and develop strategies to increase participation among migrants.

Strengths and limitations

- The proposed methodology allows a robust assessment of the factors influencing CCS participation in literature;
- The study will be conducted by a multidisciplinary team (health and social sciences specialists), providing different perspectives on the issue;
- The main limitation expected is the identification of all eligible literature, specifically grey literature;
- Additionally, some countries might have no formal research on migrant participation in CCS.

References

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