

# Advancing Women's Health Through Cervical Cancer Screening

Mejía Morales\*

Department of Medicine, Universidad Nacional Autónoma, Mexico

Cervical cancer remains one of the leading causes of cancer-related morbidity and mortality among women worldwide, particularly in low- and middle-income countries where access to healthcare services is limited. Regular cervical cancer screening has emerged as a cornerstone in reducing disease burden by facilitating early detection and effective treatment before progression to invasive stages. Through widespread implementation of screening programs, significant strides have been made in lowering the incidence and mortality rates associated with cervical cancer. [1].

The primary methods of cervical cancer screening include the Pap smear test, visual inspection with acetic acid, and HPV DNA testing. Each of these techniques plays a crucial role in identifying precancerous changes in cervical cells at an early stage, offering opportunities for timely medical intervention. HPV DNA testing, in particular, has gained global recognition due to its higher sensitivity in detecting high-risk human papillomavirus strains, which are responsible for the majority of cervical cancer cases. [2].

Despite the proven effectiveness of cervical cancer screening, disparities in access remain a challenge. Many women, especially those in rural and underserved regions, face barriers such as lack of awareness, financial constraints, and limited healthcare infrastructure. Educational initiatives, public health campaigns, and integration of affordable screening methods into primary care systems are essential to ensure equitable access. Collaborative efforts between governments, healthcare providers, and international organizations are vital to bridge these gaps.[3].

Advancements in technology are reshaping the landscape of cervical cancer screening. The introduction of self-sampling techniques for HPV testing has empowered women to take charge of their health in a more private and convenient manner. Digital health platforms are also enhancing patient education, follow-up care, and

record-keeping, thereby strengthening the overall effectiveness of screening programs. Continued innovation in this field promises to make screening more accessible, accurate, and sustainable. [4].

cervical cancer screening remains a powerful tool in safeguarding women's health and reducing the global cancer burden. Strengthening screening programs, addressing disparities in access, and adopting innovative methods can collectively lead to earlier detection, improved survival rates, and better quality of life for women worldwide. By prioritizing screening as a public health strategy, societies can move closer to the ultimate goal of eliminating cervical cancer as a major health threat. [5].

## Reference

1. Wondie AG, Zeleke AA, Yenus H, et al. Cesarean delivery among women who gave birth in Dessie town hospitals, Northeast Ethiopia. *PloS one*. 2019;14(5):e0216344.
2. Madkour NM, Ibrahim SA, Ezz GF. General versus spinal anesthesia during elective cesarean section in term low-risk pregnancy as regards maternal and neonatal outcomes: a prospective, controlled clinical trial. *Res Opin Anesth Intensive Care* 2019;6:119-24.
3. Mohamed Amin SR, Saleh RM, Dabour YS. Does the mode of anesthesia affect the fetomaternal outcome in category-1 caesarean section? A prospective non-randomized study comparing spinal versus general anesthesia. *Egypt. J. Anaesth*. 2021;37(1):182-8.
4. Iddrisu M, Khan ZH. Anesthesia for cesarean delivery: general or regional anesthesia—a systematic review. *Ain-Shams J Anaesth*. 2021;13(1):1-7.
5. Aregawi A, Terefe T, Admasu W, et al. Comparing the effect of spinal and general anesthesia for pre-eclamptic mothers who underwent cesarean delivery in a tertiary, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. *Ethiop J Health Sci*. 2018;28(4):443-450.

\*Correspondence to: Mejía Morales, Department of Medicine, Universidad Nacional Autónoma, Mexico. Email: ajocem26@comunidad.unam.mx

**Received:** 10-Sep-2025, Manuscript No. jwh-25-38782; **Editor assigned:** 11-Sep-2025, PreQC No. jwh-25-38782 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 20-Sep-2025, QC No. jwh-25-38782; **Revised:** 22-Sep-2025, Manuscript No. jwh-25-38782 (R); **Published:** 29-Sep-2025, DOI: 10.35248/2167-0420.25.14.779

**Citation:** Morales M (2025). Advancing Women's Health Through Cervical Cancer Screening. *J Women's Health Care*. 14(3):779.

**Copyright:** © 2025 Morales M. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited