

# Title: High Incidence and mortality rates of cervical cancer in African Countries

## Introduction

Cervical cancer is a significant public health challenge in Africa, with elevated incidence and mortality rates. Although effective prevention, screening, and treatment measures are available, access to such treatments remains limited for women in several African countries. Thus, this research proposal aims to determine the underlying factors contributing to the high incidence and mortality rates of cervical cancer in Africa, accompanied by recommendations to mitigate these issues.

## Brief Literature Review

Previous studies have identified various factors that contribute to the increased incidence of cervical cancer in Africa, such as HPV infection, insufficient screening, and limited treatment options. Other factors, including cultural beliefs, low awareness, and vaccination rates, have been linked to elevated mortality rates. However, the existing literature still lacks comprehensive insights into the effects of these factors on the incidence and mortality rates of cervical cancer in diverse African regions.

## Research Question

What are the causes of the high rates of cervical cancer incidence and mortality in African nations, and how may these causes be reduced?

## Aim and Objectives

The primary goal of this study is to explore the underlying factors that lead to the high prevalence and mortality rates of cervical cancer in African nations, while proposing actionable recommendations to minimize their impact. The following objectives will guide the study:

1. Evaluate the existing literature on cervical cancer incidence, mortality, and contributing factors in different African countries.
2. Analyse the influence of HPV infection, screening access, and cultural beliefs on the incidence and mortality rates of cervical cancer in African countries.
3. Identify any deficiencies in cervical cancer prevention and control strategies across different African countries.
4. Propose evidence-based interventions aimed at reducing the factors responsible for the high incidence and mortality rates of cervical cancer in African countries.

## Methodology:

The proposed research will utilize a qualitative research methodology, wherein data will be collected via document analysis, observations, semi-structured interviews, and focus groups involving cervical cancer patients. Furthermore, the study will assess existing cervical cancer literature in Africa, comprising epidemiological data.

The transcriptions of semi-structured interviews, document analysis, and focus groups will be documented, annotated with behavioural specifics (e.g., laughter, crying, pausing), and transcribed accordingly to the relevant analysis requirements, comprising phonetic transcriptions for dialects and filter words.

### Research Outcomes

The study aims to identify the underlying causes associated with the high incidence and death rates of cervical cancer in Africa, along with highlighting actionable recommendations to mitigate the identified factors.

### Cost and Timeline

The cost of conducting this study is estimated at £1,000. The study timeline is approximately two months, with one month designated to literature review and qualitative research, whereas the remaining period will be allocated to data analysis, report writing, and outcome dissemination.

### Ethical Considerations

The ethical standards governing human research subjects will be upheld throughout the study, with adequate measures implemented to ensure informed consent, confidentiality, and guaranteed benefits to participants. Additionally, the research ethics committee will be consulted concerning the research project, and the data collection and analysis will be conducted in absolute anonymity.

### Conclusion

This research proposal aims to investigate cervical cancer in African countries, focusing on identifying the factors that contribute to high incidence and mortality rates. The study's findings are expected to contribute to the current knowledge of cervical cancer in African countries and guide the development of effective interventions and policies to mitigate the impact of this disease.