

RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

NURSING ASSISTANCE AS A PRECURSOR FOR THE PREVENTION AND MONITORING OF CERVICAL CANCER IN THE FAMILY HEALTH STRATEGY

Simone Souza de Freitas*¹, Jacqueline Santos Valença², Juliana Maria Azevedo Pessoa da Silva³, Caline Sousa Braga Ferraz⁴, Inês Paula da Silva⁵, Natally Calixto Lucena⁶, Jeyce Kelly dos Santos Oliveira⁷, Lourival Gomes da Silva Júnior⁸, Patricia Cavalcante Castro do Nascimento⁹, Maria Adriana Gomes da Silva Dias¹⁰, Katharine Bezerra Dantas¹¹, Tatiane Muniz da Silva¹², Marcela Claudia de Paula Oliveira¹³, Lígia Ferreira de Lima¹⁴, Dayana Cecília de Brito Marinho¹⁵, Amanda Tavares Xavier¹⁶, Luiz Fernando de Andrade Silva¹⁷, Tereza Natália Bezerra de Lima¹⁸, Nathália de Moura Figueiredo¹⁹, Jéssica Nayara Pereira Jatoba²⁰, Sílvia Maria Cristovam Barbosa²¹, Isadora Batista e Oliveira²², Ana Marcela Bezerra Soares²³, Juliana Lira Barboza²⁴ and Maria Cristina Cardoso Ferreira²⁵

¹Nurse at the Federal University of Pernambuco-UFPE, ²Nurse at the Federal University of Pernambuco-UFPE, ³Specialization in Public Health with an Emphasis on Service Management and Family Health from the Nossa Senhora das Graças Nursing School FESG-UPE, ⁴Specialist in Child Health by the Nursing Residency Program at the Instituto de Medicina Integral Professor Fernando Figueira - IMIP, ⁵Specialist in Women's Health from the University of Pernambuco (UPE), ⁶Resident in Women's Health at Hospital Barão de Lucena (HBL), ⁷Resident in Women's Health at Hospital Barão de Lucena - HBL/SES PE/UFPE, ⁸PhD student in Biotechnology - UFPE/Renorbio, ⁹Master's student in Public Health at the Federal University of Pernambuco-UFPE, ¹⁰Specialist in Urgency and Emergency / ICU by Faculdade Alpha, ¹¹Specialist in Family and Community Health by the Multiprofessional Residency Modality - Ceará Public Health School, ¹²Specialist in Intensive Care Unit by CEF APP- Pe, ¹³Master in Hebiatry at UPE and Specialist in Women's Health at HC/UFPE, ¹⁴Master in Health Management and Economics from the Federal University of Pernambuco-UFPE, ¹⁵Residency in obstetric nursing at the Instituto de Medicina Integral Professor Fernando Figueira-IMIP, ¹⁶PhD in Health Sciences from the University of Pernambuco- UPE, ¹⁷Specialist in Pulmonology at Hospital Otávio de Freitas, ¹⁸Master's student in Nursing at UPE/UEPB, ¹⁹Nurse at the Federal University of Minas Gerais-UFGM, ²⁰Multiprofessional Residency in Child Health at the Federal University of Bahia, ²¹Residence Inobstetrics by the School of Government in Public Health of Pernambuco / ESPPE, ²²Specialist in Nursing in Women's Health by the Academic Center of Vitória and Barão de Lucena Hospital - HBL, ²³Resident in Women's Health at Hospital Barão de Lucena - HBL/SES PE/UFPE, ²⁴Specialist in Collective Health by the Higher Education Foundation of Olinda-FUNESO, ²⁵Nurse of The Institute of Health Sciences (ICS) Funorte University Center

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 17th June, 2022
Received in revised form
29th June, 2022
Accepted 17th July, 2022
Published online 17th August, 2022

Key Words:

Uterine Cervical Neoplasms,
Nursing care, Primary Health Care.

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer, also known as cervical cancer, is caused by persistent infection with some types of Human Papillomavirus-HPV (called oncogenic types). In Brazil, it is the third most common malignant neoplasm among women, only surpassed by non-melanoma skin and breast cancers. Health professionals, such as nurses, are able to develop care for women who need attention, in different contexts, especially in carrying out educational activities and in the prevention of cervical cancer. The main strategy used by nursing to detect the disease in Brazil is through the early performance of the preventive cytopathological examination of cervical cancer, popularly known as the Pap smear. This is an Integrative Literature Review (ILR) on nursing care as a precursor to the prevention and monitoring of cervical cancer in the family health strategy. The search for scientific articles took place in the electronic databases/databases: Virtual Health Library (VHL), National Library of Medicine (PUBMED) and Scientific Online Electronic Library (SciELO). For the sample provided, the following inclusion criteria will be used: complete articles available in the integration; published from January/2015 to June/2022. Will be used as inclusion criteria: complete articles available in the integration; published from January/2015 to June/2022. Will be used as inclusion criteria: complete articles available in the integration; published from January/2015 to June/2022. As a member of the Family Health Strategy (ESF), nurses provide contact and interaction between users, the community and professionals, seeking to improve health care actions. According to the Ministry of Health and According to the National Cervical Cancer Control Program (PNCCU), the nurse is one of the professionals trained to perform the Pap smear, which is considered the predominant form of screening for Cervical Cancer in women who have had or have sexual intercourse. It is classified as the main strategy to detect lesions early and make the diagnosis of the disease very early, before the woman has symptoms. It is essential to insist on constant educational activities, to take better advantage of the opportunities that the demand for the service makes possible in approaching women on different occasions of attendance at the FHS for various reasons, also providing an opportunity to strengthen the bond between women and nurses.

*Corresponding author:
Simone Souza de Freitas

Copyright © 2022, Simone Souza de Freitas et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Simone Souza de Freitas, Jacqueline Santos Valença, Juliana Maria Azevedo Pessoa da Silva, Caline Sousa Braga Ferraz et al, 2022. "Nursing assistance as a precursor for the prevention and monitoring of cervical cancer in the family health strategy", *International Journal of Development Research*, 12, (07), 57989-57992.

INTRODUCTION

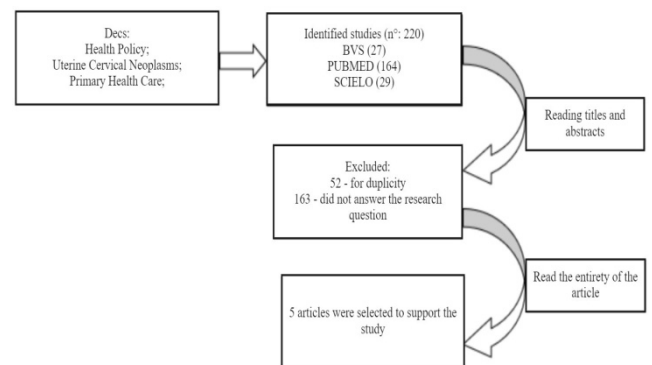
Cervical cancer, also known as cervical cancer, it is caused by persistent infection by some types of Human Papillomavirus - HPV (called oncogenic types)^{1,2}. In Brazil, it is the third most common malignant neoplasm among women, only surpassed by non-melanoma skin and breast cancers^{3,4}. About sixteen thousand new cases were estimated for the year 2020 in the country⁵. In most cases, the evolution of cervical cancer occurs slowly, passing through well-defined pre-clinical phases, and it is easy to detect changes early, enabling rapid diagnosis and effective treatment, and the potential for cure reaches 100% when diagnosed early⁶. Its peak incidence is among women in the reproductive age group, concentrating on those aged between 40 and 49 years, and only a small percentage, in those under 30 years old, Health professionals, especially nurses, are qualified to develop and perform care for women who need attention, in different contexts, especially in carrying out educational activities and in the prevention of cervical cancer^{7,8}.

The main strategy used by nursing for the early detection of the disease in Brazil is through the preventive cytopathological examination of cervical cancer, popularly known as the Pap smear⁹. For the ideal screening of women with or without risk factors, the nurse is a health professional, where he has great responsibility in the prevention of cervical cancer, being one of the professionals trained to perform the exam. Papanicolaou in the Family Health Strategy (ESF), in addition, is always looking to develop strategies that motivate and mobilize women towards greater awareness through health education, so that this care is developed in an interactive and comprehensive way that provides security, providing information, guidelines for knowledge, which is the precursor for prevention^{10,11}. In this way, the nurse is one of the professionals responsible for the prevention of cervical cancer within the scope of Family Health Strategy^{12,13}. The Pap smear is considered a simple method that allows detecting alterations of the uterine cervix, from desquamated cells of the epithelium and it constitutes until today, the most indicated method for the screening of cervical cancer for being a quick and painless exam, easy to perform, performed on an outpatient basis, which has been shown to be effective and efficient for collective application, in addition to being low cost¹⁴. According to the Ministry of Health, the performance of the Pap smear in women aged between 25 and 64 years should be done annually. After two consecutive tests showing a negative result, the preventive test can be performed every three years¹⁵. Thus, this study aims to synthesize and condense the discussions on nursing care for the prevention and monitoring of cervical cancer and the collection of pap smears by the professional nurse in the Family Health Strategy through the integrative review of the available literature.

METHODS

This is an Integrative Literature Review (ILR) on nursing care as a precursor to the prevention and monitoring of cervical cancer in the Family Health Strategy. The Integrative Literature Review is characterized by aggregating, synthesizing and discussing essential information of a scientific nature to promote certain themes. Data collection took place from May to June 2022. The survey of scientific production was based on the following steps: choice of problem and research question; selection of criteria for obtaining the sample; inclusion of articles relevant to the topic; Article analysis; discussion and synthesized results and presentation of the integrative review. The research question formulation step was based on the PICO strategy, where P(Problem) I(interest), Co (Context), with P: cervical

cancer; I: nursing care, Co: primary health care, raising the guiding question: what is the bibliographic production on nursing care aimed at preventing cervical cancer in the Family Health Strategy? From this, the Descriptors in Health Sciences (DECS) were selected: Uterine Cervical Neoplasms, nursing care, Primary Health Care, in association with the Boolean operator AND. The search for scientific articles took place in the electronic databases: Virtual Health Library (BVS), National Library of Medicine (PUBMED) and Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO). In order to obtain the sample, the following inclusion criteria were used: complete articles available in full; published from January/2017 to June/2022; in English, Portuguese and Spanish. Duplicate papers, event abstracts, annals, dissertations, theses, articles that did not fit into the time frame or that did not respond to the research question of this study were applied as exclusion criteria. Initially, 220 articles were found. After reading the titles and abstracts, 52 were excluded due to duplicity; 163 withdrawn for not answering the research question. Thus, 05 articles were selected for reading in full and included in the research. The complete illustration of the flowchart adopted in the study is described in Figure 1. After reading the titles and abstracts, 52 were excluded due to duplicity; 163 withdrawn for not answering the research question. Thus, 05 articles were selected for reading in full and included in the research. The complete illustration of the flowchart adopted in the study is described in Figure 1. After reading the titles and abstracts, 52 were excluded due to duplicity; 163 withdrawn for not answering the research question. Thus, 05 articles were selected for reading in full and included in the research. The complete illustration of the flowchart adopted in the study is described in Figure 1.



Source: Freitas SS, 2022.

Figure 1. Flowchart on methodological procedure for selecting studies

The sample collection was guided by the form validated by Ursi, adapted by the authors, containing the variables: Title, Author, Year, Objectives, and Main Results, and the data obtained were analyzed in a descriptive way, resulting in a synoptic table of characterization of studies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The presentation of the results and discussion of the data obtained will be done in a descriptive way, allowing the reader to assess the applicability of the elaborated review, in order to positively impact the practice of nursing, providing subsidies to nurses in their decision-making in their daily lives. After analyzing all the selected material, the information was organized and initially grouped in tables, for a better distribution and easy comprehension for reading. Table 1 shows the selected studies.

Table 1.

Study titles	Authors/years	Goals	Main Results
Insecurity in the actions of Colon cancer control Uterine: nurse's role In the Health Strategy of Family	Rocha CBA, Cruz JW, Oliveira JCS. Rev Fun Care Online. 2022	To analyze the cervical cancer (CCU) control actions developed by nurses in the Family Health Strategy (ESF) in a municipality in the southern region of Mato Grosso.	The study revealed insecurity on the part of nurses In carrying out the Pap smear, due to the lack of experience, the insufficiency of knowledge provided in the Graduation, need for help from another professional For decision making and Lack of skills
The nurse in the prevention of cervical cancer: the daily life of primary care	Costa FKM, Weigert SP, Nascimento LBKF, Rev. bras Cancerol. 2021	To analyze the development of prevention in the detection of cervical cancer in the daily care of nurses who work in the FHS teams, based on the attributions proposed by the MS.	The importance of the nurse's role in this context was verified, where their integration with the team and the community is paramount. It was found that to meet the demand, the constant evaluation of methods and results is essential.
Assistance to women's health in primary care; cervical cancer prevention	Diniz ASM, Xavier MB, Braga PP, Guimarães EEA Rev. APS, 2019	Identify and schedule the preventive exam for women who had never had the exam or who had not had it for more than 3 years.	It was found that the active search is an excellent method of intervention that facilitates the work of nurses in order to ensure prevention.
Cervical cancer prevention: adherence of nurses and users of Primary Care	Barbosa SPAD, Pinheiro MM, Júnior PPS Rev. RENE, 2018	To analyze the understanding of nurses and users about adherence to cervical cancer prevention.	It is concluded that recurrent falls are common in Long Stay Institutions for the Elderly and fatigue represents a risk factor, and a nursing team should be developed attentive to these issues.
Cervical cancer: nurse's role in the prevention and early detection of this neoplasm in Primary Care	Amaral MS, Gonçalves AG, Silveira LCG, Rev., Temas em Saúde. Vol.16, nº03 2017	To describe the risk factors for cervical cancer, determine the importance of the nurse's role in this neoplasm and highlight the importance of its early detection	The contribution of nurses in health promotion was evidenced, in preventive measures with emphasis on the preventive examination of cervical cancer.

Second Alves et al. (2020) the essence of the nursing profession is caring for human beings. Having its function recognized for its ability and ability to understand and execute care, observing the individual in a holistic way. As a member of the Family Health Strategy (ESF), nurses provide contact and interaction between users, the community and professionals, seeking to improve health care actions. According to the Ministry of Health and According to the National Cervical Cancer Control Program (PNCCU), the nurse is one of the professionals trained to perform the Pap smear, which is considered the predominant form of screening for Cervical Cancer in women who have had or have sexual intercourse. It is classified as the main strategy to detect lesions early and make the diagnosis of the disease very early, before the woman has symptoms. Among the factors that allow nurses to be trained for the early detection/screening of Cervical Cancer is the quality of professional training and for being one of the professionals who combine theory with evidence-based practice. Cervical Cancer is considered a serious public health problem, so the nurse's assistance, in the face of this, must be contemplated in the undergraduate, postgraduate course. In a study used to compose the sample, it approaches professional education in the area of nursing as a dynamic and permanent process, which goes beyond graduation, extending throughout the career. In this context, although there are currently several sources of information for both health professionals and the population about this pathology, in the studies used we found women who are not familiar with the preventive examination and are not aware of its relevance to women's health, especially in the most vulnerable populations, such as women who have sex with women.

In another study with this same population of women who have sex with women, it addresses the importance of the preventive examination for the Cervical Cancer in women who had or maintain active sexual intercourse as a way of minimizing mortality in this group due to the disease. In this perspective, the professional nurse is of paramount importance as a conductor of information and guidelines regarding the Cervical Cancer for prevention or early detection, as well as for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), as a strategy to reduce a woman's risk of developing Cervical Cancer. According to studies by Frigato et al., 2020, it is extremely important that nursing professionals recognize their attributions and perform their functions with engagement and responsibility, so that it is possible to achieve the necessary appreciation for this professional who has an indispensable role for the health of the population.

Through this study, it was possible to verify that the misinformation and the difficulty of marking the papsmear are the prevalent factors for non-performance. As well as the feeling of shame of women during the examination, contributing to a higher incidence of the disease with late diagnosis. It was evidenced through the studies that the reception, the qualified listening and the comfortable environment, in addition to the exam being carried out by a nurse, are significant points for the woman to feel calmer and see the service as a moment of health prevention and improvement. Of their own quality of life. Even if tracking Cervical Cancer is essential for timely interventions, a significant portion of women still do not adopt the examination due to myths and taboos, beliefs and attitudes in health. In this perspective, there needs to be a more effective interaction on the part of the nurses in the FHS towards the user, through the recovery of equity in the care they perform, the individualization of care and the creation of a bond of security and trust that overcomes shame, fear, difficulties in accessing and practicing responsible self-care. In this sense, the nurse is the main responsible within the FHS for the prevention, monitoring and health promotion for being close to the users, being able to observe the obstacles encountered in carrying out the Pap smear, being able to seek suitable alternatives that solve the same, as well as explaining the importance of prevention and early detection of signs of alteration, promoting health and improving the quality of life of the users who are treated there.

CONCLUSION

In the scenario of Family Health Strategy for the prevention of cervical cancer, the role of nurses proved to be extremely important. Its activities are developed in multiple dimensions, including: carrying out nursing consultations and Pap smears, various educational activities with the health team and the community, among others. Different situations were observed in which it is emphasized that only the demand for women on demand is not enough for good coverage based on the prevention of cervical cancer through the Pap smear. It is essential to insist on constant educational activities, to take better advantage of the opportunities that the demand for the service makes possible in approaching women on different occasions of attendance at the FHS for various reasons, also providing an opportunity to strengthen the bond between women and the professional nurse. Thus, it is concluded that in the scenario of Family Health Strategy the assistance of nurses is of paramount importance, as well as their integration with the community to build the bond, being necessary for

the practice which results in a beneficial way to systematize the actions aimed at prevention and monitoring for the reduction of breast cancer Cervix.

REFERENCES

- Alhazzani W; Møller MH; Arabi YM; Loeb M; Gong MN; Fan E et al. Surviving sepsis campaign: Guidelines on the management of critically ill adults with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). *Intensive Care Med.* 2020;46(5):854-887. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00134-020-06022-5>
- ALVES, BLM. HPV and cervical cancer. V Summer Course Research in Oncology. [Internet journal]. 2016 [accessed in 2020 Apr 14] Available in http://bvsmms.saude.gov.br/bvs/publicacoes/inca/brunna_alves_hpv_cancer.pdf
- CARVALHO EE, Rocha SS, Silva NF, Silva KP, Carvalho EE, Rodrigues DS. Knowing how to care for the human being: an approach to nursing care from the perspective of Leonardo Boff. *Rev sick* 2013;7(Esp):990-4.
- CASTRO LMC, Oliveira EF, Pereira A, Camargo CL. Reflections on the professional daily life of nurses. *Cuban Nursing Journal.* 2014;30(1):100-8.
- COSTA, Camila Chaves de et al. Carrying out cervical cancer prevention exams: promoting health in an azilar institution. *Rev. RENE, Fortaleza*, v. 11, no. 3, p. 27-33, Jul./Sep. 2010.
- FRIGATO, S; HOGA, LAK. Assistance to women with cervical cancer: the role of nursing. *Brazilian Journal of Cancerology. [Internet journal]*. 2003 [accessed in 2022 Jun 12] 49(4): 209-214. Available in: http://www1.inca.gov.br/rbc/n_49/v04/pdf/ARTIGO1.pdf
- GIL, Antonio Carlos. How to design research projects. 5th ed. Sao Paulo: Atlas, 2010.
- GONTIJO, Renata Clementino et al. Oncotic cytology, hybrid capture II and visual inspection in tracking cervical lesions. *Cad. Public Health, Rio de Janeiro*, 2005. Available at: http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?pid=S0102311X2005000100016&script=sci_arttext. Access: 10 Jun. 2022
- KESSLER, FS; WEXLER, C; MALOBA, M; MABACHI, N; NDIKUM-MOFFOR, F; BUKUSI, E. Cervical cancer prevention and treatment research in Africa: a systematic review from a public health perspective. *BMC Women's Health.* [Internet journal]. 2016 Jun [accessed in 2022 Jul 24] 16(29):1-25. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27259656>
- MINISTRY OF HEALTH. National Cancer Institute José Alencar Gomes da Silva. Estimates 2020: Cancer incidence in Brazil. [internet periodical] Rio de Janeiro 2019 [accessed in 2022 jun 26] Available at: <https://www.inca.gov.br/sites/ufu.sti.inca.local/files/media/document/estima-2020-incidencia-de-cancer-no-brasil.pdf>
- MOURA, Ana Débora Assis et al. Women's knowledge and motivations about the Pap smear: subsidies for nursing practice. *Rev. RENE, Fortaleza*, v. 11, n.1, p. 94-104, Jan./Mar. 2010
- NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CANCER JOSÉ ALENCAR GOMES DA SILVA (INCA), Cancer Prevention and Surveillance Coordination. 2014 Estimate: Cancer Incidence in Brazil. [Internet journal]. Rio de Janeiro: INCA; 2014 [accessed in 2022 jun 12]. Available at: http://www.saude.sp.gov.br/recursos/ses/perfil/gestor/homepage/outros-destaques/estimativa-de-incidencia-de-cancer-2014/estimativa_cancer_24042014.pdf
- PARADA, Roberto et al. The national oncology care policy and the role of primary care in cancer prevention and control. *Rev. APS*, v. 11, no. 2, p. 199-206, Apr./Jun. 2008
- PINE; Adriana de Araujo; FRANÇA-JUNIOR, Ivan. Cervical cancer prevention: a theoretical model to analyze the access and use of the Papanicolaou test. *Rev. Bras.Saúde Matern. Infant, Recife*, v. 3, no. 1, p. 95-112, Jan./Mar. 2003.
- Ursi ES; Gavão CM. Prevenção de lesões de pele no perioperatório: revisão integrativa da literatura. *Rev. Latino-Am. Enfermagem.* 2006;14(1):124-131. <https://doi.org/10.1590/s0104-11692006000100017>
