

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS AFFECTING INCIDENCE OF CERVICAL CANCER.

Cervical cancer is second commonest cancer in India. In November 2017, WHO called for elimination of cervical cancer. The incidence and mortality of cervical cancer shows a global disparity. In developed countries it is 5-6/100000 whereas in developing countries it is still 20-25/100000. The incidence and mortality are both related to human development index in a particular location. It is very important to bring down the incidence of cervical cancer for it to be eliminated. The sociodemographic determinants contributing to high incidence of cervical cancer in India have to be eliminated to bring down the incidence ex. early age at coitus, education, nutrition immunity, vaccination, housing sanitation, menstrual hygiene. For achieving this we need to bridge the gap between screening and its uptake by overcoming various barriers. This can be done when its available at all levels and not only gynecologists but other health professionals also take part in this.

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