

## Website WAKA HPV network

### IDENTIFICATION:

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Local Zambian supervisor: prof Sridutt Baboo, University of Zambia, School of Medicine

Title of the research project: Cervical Cancer Prevention Measures for Zambia, using the Social Ecological Model and Theory of Triadic Influence

### SUMMARY

The aim of the research is to determine the optimal cervical cancer prevention procedures that can be practiced in Zambia. The Social Ecological Model (SEM) and the Triadic Theory of Influence (TTI) will be utilized to achieve this purpose.

The research has been divided into two phases by the central research questions: To what extent are screening and vaccination as determined by the SEM and TTI different; and to what extent is the execution of the two respective prevention programs (SEM, TTI) feasible in Zambia?

To address the first research question, a systematic review was conducted. In which, 40 SEM and 46 TTI studies were included in the literature review. It was concluded that the SEM and TTI share many theoretical concepts, however, they differ in the structure of the model, and in how the variables are thought to interact with each other.

To answer the second research question, a case study will be conducted in Lusaka Zambia. The specific objectives include determining the views of Zambians on vaccination of boys and girls, their views on screening and self-screening and finally, developing a cervical cancer prevention program based on the SEM or TTI that can be used in Zambia. The overall outcome of this research is an estimate of the most feasible prevention program for Zambia.