

Interventions for the promotion of health literacy in colorectal cancer screening: a scoping review

Jorge Torres¹

 orcid.org/0000-0003-3228-5154

Ana Teresa Vieira²

 orcid.org/0000-0002-6759-091X

Andreia Silva da Costa³

 orcid.org/0000-0002-2727-4402

¹Mestrando em Enfermagem na área de Especialização de Enfermagem Comunitária na Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa.

²Enfermeira Especialista em Enfermagem Comunitária, Unidade de Saúde Pública Dr. Francisco George.

³Professora Coordenadora na Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa.

Abstract

Introduction

Colorectal cancer is the 4th deadliest cancer in the world.¹ Colorectal Cancer Screening (CRCS) allows to increase the associated overall survival.¹ Biannual fecal immunochemical screening has been shown to be more cost-effective than colonoscopy.² Health Literacy (HL), as a mediator in decision-making, can be fundamental in adhering to this screening.^{3,4}

Objective

To map the interventions that promote Health Literacy within the scope of CCR screening.

Method

Scoping review, following the methodology recommended by the Joanna Briggs Institute. Using the Participants, Concept and Context (PCC) strategy, participants were defined as people aged between 50-75 years; as context, the community and as concepts Health Literacy and CRCS. Five studies were included in the scoping review.

Results and discussion

On the studies included in the review, educational activities aimed at screening were carried out. It was also found an increasing use of digital media to promote Health Literacy. These activities can result in an increase in adherence to this screening. The study by Temucin & Nahcivan⁵ highlights the decisive role of nurses in education and counseling on CRCS. These interventions result in greater empowerment of populations and consequent decision-making related to the CRCS.

Implications for the development of knowledge

It was found that there are still few studies that relate the levels of Health Literacy and adherence to CRCS. However, interventions taking into account HL levels can result in more knowledge, awareness and adherence to CRCS.

Mesh Terms

Health Literacy; Colorectal Cancer Screening; Community; Public Health.

Keywords

Health Literacy; Empowerment; Health Promotion; Public Health; Mass Screening; Colonic Neoplasms.

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Corresponding Author:

Jorge Torres

E-mail: jorgetorres@campus.esel.pt



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