A Systematic Review of Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening in Muslim American Women in Urban Areas
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Abstract
A total of 8 studies were located for this systematic review of breast cancer and cervical cancer amongst Muslim women. The process began with using OneSearch through the school’s online library. OneSearch is accessible to all members of the City University of New York (CUNY) system. The search began by inputting key terms like “breast cancer”/”cervical cancer” “screening barriers,” and “Muslim women.” The search was filtered by “Full-text” and “Peer-reviewed” to ensure that complete and reliable tests would be retrieved for analysis in the study. Studies were not discriminated against if the participants were American-born or immigrants now residing in the U.S. The number of participants was a factor in choosing which studies to use. The studies with a higher number of participants were used because a higher number of participants more closely approximates the population. Some of the studies used in this systematic review were direct results from the search on OneSearch, but a few other studies that were utilized out of the total eight that were found are cited in the study based in New York City.

Introduction
Cancer of the breast is a disease that remains the second leading cause of death among women. Breast cancer involves carcinoma abnormalities in two types of tissue: ductal epithelium and lobular epithelium. Breast cancer can further be categorized based on its invasiveness as well. In situ carcinoma is in which the malignant cells are confined within the basement membrane, while the invasive carcinoma has spread beyond the basement membrane. These include in situ ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) and invasive ductal carcinoma (ICD). They can also be categorized by hormone receptor status. This SAQ usually took up to 15 minutes to complete and consisted of 30 questions. Language proficiency was used as a factor in choosing which studies to use. The studies with a higher number of participants were used because a higher number of participants more closely approximates the population. Some of the studies used in this systematic review were direct results from the search on OneSearch, but a few other studies that were utilized out of the total eight that were found are cited in the study based in New York City.

Materials and Methods
Across all eight studies
- Lack of education and knowledge regarding the two diseases
- Feelings of anxiety and general fear
- Shyness and modesty
- Having a male physician
- Access to health insurance and other costs that come with healthcare

Breast Cancer Screening
- Lack of mammogram experience
- Having a primary care physician (PCP)

Cervical Cancer Screening
- One of the main screening tests
- Poor knowledge of health

Results

cancer

Discussion & Conclusion

Acknowledgements

References

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