

Cultural Perspectives Of Afro-Descendants On Sti Prevention: Systematic Review

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REVIEW TITLE AND BASIC DETAILS

Review title

Cultural Perspectives Of Afro-Descendants On Sti Prevention: Systematic Review

Original language title

Perspectivas Culturais Dos Afrodescendentes Sobre A Prevenção De Infecções Sexualmente Transmissíveis: Revisão Sistemática

Review objectives

P (POPULATION): Quilombola Community of the Amazon, specifically in the municipality of Santarém – PARÁ.

I (INTERVENTION): Cultural perspectives of people of African descent on the prevention of Sexually Transmitted Infections.

C (COMPARISON): Can be compared with non-quilombola populations.

O (OUTCOME): Cultural perspectives of people of African descent, nursing, prevention of sexually transmitted infections.

SEARCHING AND SCREENING

Searches

The systematic review will search sources including PubMed, SciELO, Bireme, BDENF, Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar, and BVS. The search will be restricted to publications from the last five years and will include studies published in Portuguese, English, and Spanish. The studies included will focus on the cultural perspectives of Afro-descendants regarding the prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), specifically within the context of the Quilombola community in the Amazon region, particularly Santarém, Pará

Study design

The systematic review will assess the effectiveness of culturally tailored interventions for STI prevention among Afro-descendant populations, particularly Quilombola communities in the Amazon. It includes randomized controlled trials (RCTs), quasi-experimental studies, observational studies (cohort, case-control, cross-sectional), and qualitative or mixed-methods studies that explore cultural perspectives and practices related to STI prevention. Excluded are case reports, case series, editorials, commentaries, and opinion pieces, as well as studies without comparative analysis or those not peer-reviewed, unless they offer significant insights relevant to the research. By focusing on these specific study designs, the review aims to gather robust and culturally relevant evidence, ensuring that the interventions analyzed are both effective and appropriate for the unique cultural contexts of the target populations. This approach guarantees a comprehensive evaluation of culturally tailored STI prevention strategies within these communities.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Condition or domain being studied

The systematic review focuses on sexually transmitted infections (STIs), which are a global public health challenge caused by various viruses, bacteria, or other microorganisms. These infections are primarily transmitted through sexual contact and can lead to severe health complications if not treated, including infertility, miscarriage, congenital abnormalities, and even death, particularly in women. The review is specifically concerned with understanding the cultural perspectives of Afro-descendant populations, particularly the Quilombola communities in the Amazon region, on the prevention of STIs. This understanding is crucial for developing effective health education and prevention strategies tailored to these communities' unique cultural contexts

Population

The systematic review focuses on Afro-descendant populations, particularly the Quilombola communities in the Amazon region, specifically in the municipality of Santarém, Pará. The research includes studies that explore the cultural perspectives of these groups regarding the prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The inclusion criteria are restricted to studies published within the last five years and available in Portuguese, English, and Spanish. The aim is to understand how cultural practices influence STI prevention within these communities, recognizing the importance of tailoring health approaches to cultural specificities to enhance the adherence and effectiveness of interventions.

Conversely, the review excludes studies that do not focus on Afro-descendant or Quilombola populations, as well as those that do not specifically address cultural perspectives related to STI prevention. Publications older than five years or those not available in the selected languages

are also excluded. This approach ensures that the study focuses on the most relevant and contemporary evidence, concentrating on recent publications pertinent to the topic under investigation.

Intervention(s) or exposure(s)

The review focuses on cultural perspectives and practices related to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) prevention among Afro-descendant populations, particularly in Quilombola communities in the Amazon. It includes studies on culturally adapted interventions aimed at enhancing STI awareness, prevention, and control, as well as community-based programs, health education, and behavior changes like condom use and STI testing. Only studies from the past five years, available in Portuguese, English, or Spanish, will be included. Excluded are studies that don't address or tailor interventions to the cultural context of these communities, discuss generalized public health approaches, or focus on unrelated health issues. This ensures the review remains relevant to the specific cultural and social contexts of the populations studied.

Comparator(s) or control(s)

not applicable

OUTCOMES TO BE ANALYSED

Main outcomes

The pre-specified main outcomes of the review are centered on assessing the effectiveness of culturally tailored interventions in preventing sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among Afro-descendant populations, particularly Quilombola communities in the Amazon. The primary outcome is the reduction in the incidence of STIs within these communities, defined as a measurable decrease in new STI cases following the implementation of culturally adapted prevention strategies. This outcome will be measured through clinical diagnoses, community health surveys, or self-reported cases. Measurements will be taken at baseline before the intervention and at follow-up intervals, such as 6 or 12 months, to evaluate the sustained impact of the interventions.

Additionally, the review will assess improvements in knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to STI prevention. These outcomes are defined as changes in awareness, understanding, and behavior regarding STI prevention and will be measured using validated KAP surveys administered before and after the interventions. The review will also examine adherence to preventive measures, such as increased condom use and uptake of STI testing and treatment services, measured through self-reported data, clinical records, and community health surveys at various time points.

Additional outcomes

Not applicable

DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

Data extraction (selection and coding)

Studies will be selected for inclusion in the review through a systematic process. A comprehensive search will be conducted across multiple databases, including PubMed,

SciELO, Bireme, BDENF, Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar, and BVS, using predefined search terms related to STI prevention among Afro-descendant and Quilombola populations in the Amazon region. The search will include studies published within the last five years in Portuguese, English, or Spanish.

Researchers will independently screen the titles and abstracts of identified studies to assess their relevance based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Studies that meet the criteria will undergo a full-text review to confirm eligibility. Any disagreements during selection will be resolved through discussion, with a fourth reviewer consulted if necessary.

Data extraction will focus on key information such as study title, authors, publication year, study design, population characteristics, intervention details, and outcomes. Outcomes of interest include STI incidence, changes in knowledge, attitudes, practices (KAP), and adherence to preventive measures. Researchers will use a standardized data extraction form to ensure consistency, and data will be recorded in a centralized database. Discrepancies in data extraction will be resolved through discussion, ensuring accuracy for subsequent analysis.

Risk of bias (quality) assessment

The systematic review will assess various characteristics of the included studies to evaluate their quality and potential risk of bias. Key aspects such as study design, sample size, intervention details, outcome measures, and follow-up duration will be carefully examined to ensure the relevance and reliability of the findings. To formally assess the risk of bias and the quality of the studies, specific tools will be employed, including the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool for randomized controlled trials, the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale for observational studies, and the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) Checklists for qualitative research. These tools will help evaluate domains such as sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding, and the comparability of study groups. The assessments will be conducted independently by the researchers, with any disagreements resolved through discussion or consultation with a third reviewer. The results from these assessments will guide the synthesis of the findings and contribute to determining the overall strength and reliability of the evidence presented in the review.

PLANNED DATA SYNTHESIS

Strategy for data synthesis

In this systematic review, the data synthesis will involve both quantitative and qualitative approaches tailored to the nature of the interventions and outcomes studied. For quantitative data, such as the incidence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and adherence to preventive measures, a meta-analysis will be conducted where possible. This will involve pooling effect sizes from comparable studies to calculate overall estimates of intervention effectiveness. Statistical heterogeneity among studies will be assessed using the I^2 statistic, and depending on the level of heterogeneity, either a fixed-effect or random-effects model will be applied. Sensitivity analyses will be performed to explore the impact of various study characteristics, such as study design or quality, on the overall results.

For qualitative data, particularly those related to cultural perspectives, knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP), a thematic synthesis will be conducted. This process will involve coding the qualitative data extracted from the studies to identify key themes and patterns related to the cultural adaptation of STI prevention interventions. These themes will then be synthesized to

provide a narrative overview of how cultural factors influence the effectiveness of interventions and to highlight any common barriers or facilitators to intervention success.

The synthesis will also involve a comparison of the findings across different study designs and populations to identify any consistent trends or discrepancies. For studies that do not lend themselves to meta-analysis or thematic synthesis, a narrative synthesis will be conducted, summarizing the key findings and discussing them in the context of the broader literature on culturally tailored health interventions.

Finally, the strength and applicability of the synthesized evidence will be evaluated using the GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation) approach, which will help determine the certainty of the evidence and its relevance to the target populations. This comprehensive approach to data synthesis will ensure that the review provides a nuanced and evidence-based understanding of the effectiveness of culturally tailored STI prevention interventions among Afro-descendant and Quilombola communities in the Amazon.

Analysis of subgroups or subsets

Not applicable

REVIEW AFFILIATION, FUNDING AND PEER REVIEW

Review team members

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Funding source

not applicable

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TIMELINE OF THE REVIEW

Review timeline

Start date: 30 August 2024. End date: 30 December 2024

Date of first submission to PROSPERO

18 August 2024

Date of registration in PROSPERO

29 August 2024

CURRENT REVIEW STAGE

Publication of review results

The intention is not to publish the review once completed.

Stage of the review at this submission

Review stage	Started	Completed
Pilot work		
Formal searching/study identification		
Screening search results against inclusion criteria		
Data extraction or receipt of IP		
Risk of bias/quality assessment		
Data synthesis		

Review status

The review is currently planned or ongoing.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PROSPERO version history

- Version 1.1 published on 29 Aug 2024
- Version 1.0 published on 29 Aug 2024

Review conflict of interest

None known

Country

Brazil

Medical Subject Headings

Black People; Humans; Sexually Transmitted Diseases

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