

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-51940

Date: 28-05-2025

Title: Awareness, Perceptions, and Acceptance of the Cervical Cancer Vaccine (GARDASIL 9): A Survey-Based Study

Recommendation:

Accept as it is.....YES.....

Accept after minor revision.....

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality			√	
Techn. Quality		√		
Clarity			√	
Significance			√	

Reviewer's Name: Dr Aamina

Reviewer's Decision about Paper: **Recommended for Publication.**

Comments (*Use additional pages, if required*)

Reviewer's Comment / Report

Abstract Evaluation:

The abstract provides a clear and comprehensive overview of the study. It succinctly identifies the public health concern (cervical cancer), the preventative solution (HPV vaccine GARDASIL 9), the geographic focus (Ludhiana), and the major findings. The statistics cited (87% awareness, 58.7% belief in effectiveness, 90% support for campaigns) effectively summarize the core insights of the research. The emphasis on the gap between awareness and belief in efficacy is well placed and aligns with the study's objective.

Introduction Evaluation:

The introduction effectively contextualizes the issue of cervical cancer both globally and within India. It establishes the causal link between HPV infection and cervical cancer and discusses the preventive potential of the GARDASIL 9 vaccine. Citing WHO recommendations provides credibility and relevance. The specific reference to Ludhiana adds a local dimension, making the study more grounded and regionally informative. The rationale for the research is clearly established, especially regarding the disconnect between vaccine efficacy and its acceptance in the Indian context.

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Review of Literature Evaluation:

The literature review is well-structured and relevant. It draws from international and national sources to build a comparative perspective. The inclusion of WHO data and peer-reviewed Indian studies strengthens the background and supports the need for localized research. The review appropriately points out the persistent gap in vaccine awareness despite increasing knowledge about cervical cancer. The references to previous studies (Ladner et al., Perlman et al., Bhatla et al.) are pertinent and provide a solid foundation for the current investigation.

Research Contribution and Relevance:

The study makes a timely and socially relevant contribution to the field of public health and preventive medicine. It emphasizes an important health behavior challenge: high awareness does not automatically translate into belief or acceptance. By focusing on perceptions and sociocultural dimensions, the research addresses a key barrier in vaccine outreach and implementation strategies. The urban focus on Ludhiana adds valuable insight into semi-developed or transitional urban populations that are often overlooked between rural and metropolitan extremes.

Structure and Language:

- The structure follows academic conventions and is logically organized.
 - Language is clear, formal, and precise, suitable for an academic and healthcare readership.
 - Terminology is accurate and accessible to both researchers and healthcare policy makers.
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Overall Assessment:

This survey-based study is informative, well-grounded in current literature, and highly relevant to ongoing public health initiatives in India. It addresses both the epidemiological and sociocultural aspects of HPV vaccine acceptance. The focus on a specific urban setting, combined with quantifiable data and contextual analysis, strengthens its impact and utility for health policy formulation and community-level intervention planning.