

عنوان مقاله:

HPV Prevalence Rates among 18-60-Year-Old Women with Normal Pap Smear Visiting Gynaecology Clinics in Isfahan University of Medical Sciences

محل انتشار:

سومین کنگره بین المللی چالش های بالینی در مامائی، زنان و نازائی (سال: 1398)

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Aim : Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer that occurs in women worldwide. In 2012 there were about 530,000 new cases reported of which about 270,000 were fatal. The fraction of these deaths that could be attributed to Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) was estimated to be 100 percent. Since the high-risk HPV virus causes cervical cancer, it is necessary to screen the population and eventually vaccinate against HPV. **Methods :** This is a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted on 355 of the aforementioned 18-60-year-old patients with normal Pap smear (Conventional method). All women were examined clinically by a gynecologist and for each case a new cervical smear was prepared using a plastic Ayer spatula and an endocervical brush. A second specimen of epithelial cells from transformation zone and endocervix was prepared using a 360° sweep of nylon cytobrush. The collected specimens were placed in sterile tubes containing 5 cc phosphate buffer saline, stored at -70°C for HPV molecular analysis. The DNA extraction from epithelial cells was conducted using the standard phenol-chloroform and the ethanol precipitation method. The extracted DNA was then stored at -20°C until tested for HPV subtypes (HPV subtypes 16, 18 and 6 or 11) by PCR method. For quality control of DNA extraction from specimens, β -globin gene PCR was done using PCO3/PCO4 primers, leading to the amplification of 110 bp segments of the β -globin gene, according to the previously described procedures [17,18]. The detection of HPV in the specimens was done with GP5+ and GP6+ primers in a PCR assay. HPV-DNA detection was performed by a standard GP5+GP6+PCR based assay, which allows for detection of a broad spectrum of genital HPV types. **Results :** The results of the first step of PCR from the 355 tests conducted are presented in Table 1. They indicate the presence of HPV viruses in 25.35% of the cases. The frequency distribution of each type of HPV virus in Pap smears is shown in Figure 1. Consistent with the fact that Types 16 and 18 have been reported as high-risk, one of these types was found in 7.32% of the samples (26 out of 355 cases studied here). Half of the positive cases (45 out of 90) showed HPV types other than 16 and 18. These cases were not included in this study. **Conclusion :** A study of prevalence of HPV was conducted on 355 women visiting gynecology clinics of Isfahan University of Medical Sciences. The results show: 1. About 25% of all cases showed infection with HPV. 2. Of the infected cases, nearly half were of Type 16, 18, 6 or 11. 3. Types 16 and 18 were ... the most common. 4. About half

کلمات کلیدی:

Pap smear; Human papilloma viruses; Cervical cancer; PCR

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