Trabalhos Científicos

Título: Molecular Typification Of Human Papillomavirus (Hpv) In Hiv Positive Women And Risk Factors For It's Acquisition,7 Years After Introduction Of The Quadrivalent Hpv Vaccine In A Municipality Of Brazil

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Resumo: Introduction: Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is a sexually transmitted virus with a high outcome of morbidity and mortality of cervical cancer. In Brazil, a high percentage of the population is infected with HPV, with an estimate of about 9–10 millions of individuals infected. HPV is expressed more frequently in HIV positive individuals, due to immunosuppression caused by the presence of virus. A municipality in the countriside of the state of Rio de janeiro was the first municipality in Brazil to introduce the HPV quadrivalent vaccine to HIV women 9-26 years old since 2011.Objectives: The aims of the study were to analyze trends in HPV epidemiology of the HIV population in a STD/AIDS center to access the impact of the implementation of the HPV vaccine in this specific group. Moreover, this study evaluated the most important variables associated to HPV risk acquisition by applying a questionnaire and analyzing medical records and results of Papanicolaou Test (PAP Test). Methods: After informed consent and questionnaire, women had a cervical swab obtained. A Nested Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) was performed to detect HPV infection by using generic MY09/11 and gp5+/6+ primers. For genotyping, a microarray HPV kit (CHIPRON, Germany) were used to identify 32 HPV types. There was used the “R archive Network” for univariate and multivariate analysis. Results: Preliminary results in 109 individuals allowed the allocation of two categories: the control group was formed by women negative by PAP test and PCR; and test group respectively was fulfilled for women with one of the results positive (PCR or PAP test). HPV 6, 11, 16 and 18 were found, but other types also, such as 31, 42, 44, 45, 52, 53, 54, 58, 61, 70, 81, 90, 91 and 106. Univariate analysis showed that age ranging from 30 – 50 years, elevated viral load, and reduced CD4 level were most related to the positivity of HPV; for the other side, age and elevated viral load were the only two variables statistically significant in logistic regression. Conclusions: The burden of HPV is striking in HIV women, with a high genotype diversity in the cohort. The presence of elevated age, reduced CD4 levels and elevated viral load of HIV allows a reduction in the immunity for HPV, so there are several questions related to the real-life efficacy of the vaccine in the HIV population that are being conducted prospectively to analyze effectiveness of the vaccine in this people