

P324. Human papilloma virus and cervical pre-cancer

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Introduction: Human papilloma virus (HPV) is a sexually transmitted common viral infection of the genital systems. It is known that HPV and its persistence is the initiating factor in the genesis of precancerous lesions and cervical cancer.

Aim: To study of HPV prevalence among the women at the reproductive age with cervical precancerous condition.

Material: There were examined 32 women with precancerous conditions of the cervix at the age of 21-49 years. All patients were performed a bimanual examination, speculum examination, taking smears from the surface of the ecto- and endocervix for the cytological studies, and sampling the surface epithelium of the cervix to determine HPV by the method of polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Cytological conclusion was conducted in Bethesda.

Results: In process of analyzing of cytological research ASCUS was diagnosed in 23.4% of patients, L SIL/CIN I was registered in 46,8% of cases, H SIL/CIN II-III in 17% of women, ASC H in 4,2% of patients and AGC was revealed in 6,3% of women. Results of the carried out PCR method researches of cervical smear of surveyed women with cervical precancerous conditions have shown, that HPV was diagnosed in 40.4% of patients, which in 57% of them there were presence of HPV low oncogen types, in 63% - high oncogen HPV type, and combination of both types were mentioned in 21% cases. In patients which cytological results associated with L (Low) - SIL/CIN I HPV were detected in 27,8%, and in women with cytological result associated with H (High) - SIL/CIN II-III HPV was detected in 17% cases.

Conclusion: A special attention is the fact that low and high oncogen HPV types were diagnosed in 40,4% among of the 32 women, which surveyed with cervical dysplasia. Taking into account that HPV plays a major role on the development of precancerous lesions and cervical cancer, and it is clear of necessity of diagnosis HPV at the early stages and improve the methods of the treating for HPV.

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