



EPIDEMIOLOGY

PREVALENCE OF HIGH-RISK HUMAN PAPILOMAVIRUS GENOTYPES IN WOMEN WITH CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA AND CERVICAL CANCER IN ZHEJIANG PROVINCE, SOUTHEAST CHINA

Lx Chen⁽¹⁾ - *H Cheng*⁽¹⁾

Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital, Dermatology, Hangzhou, China⁽¹⁾

Introduction: Persistent high-risk human papillomavirus(HPV) infection is the most important cause of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia(CIN) and cervical cancer. HPV DNA testing is an important method in cervical cancer screening . And HPV prophylactic vaccine, which is recently introduced into China, offers efficacious protection against cervical cancer. However, the studies on the prevalence of HPV genotypes in women with CIN and cervical cancer in Zhejiang Province are limited. It is significant to establish a foundation for HPV-based screening and vaccination programs in Zhejiang province.

Objective: To explore the prevalence of high-risk HPV genotypes in different grades of cervical lesions in Zhejiang Province, which will contribute to type-specific HPV screening tests and the development of new polyvalent HPV vaccines suitable for the Chinese population.

Materials and Methods: This study provided an observational, retrospective, hospital-based cross-sectional study on the prevalence of HPV genotypes among women with CIN and cervical cancer visiting our hospital between 2013 and 2015. The data of age, cervical HPV genotypes, cytology, and pathology from these women were collected. And then the correlation of HPV genotypes with cervical lesion were analyzed.

Results: From our preliminary study, the genotypes most frequently detected in CIN were HPV16 (45.1%), HPV58 (29.6%), HPV52 (19.7%), HPV33 (9.7%), and HPV31 (8.5%); in cervical cancer: HPV16 (63.6%), HPV58 (16.7%), HPV18 (9.1%), HPV52 (7.6%), and HPV33 (4.6%). The results were not so similar to that of other regions, such as Europe.

Conclusions: In summary, we found substantial differences of HPV genotypes in cervical cancer and CIN. These differences may provide information for clinical management of cervical lesions for doctors, the selection of different kind of HPV vaccines for vaccination receivers, and the design of preventive strategies for researchers in China.

