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Penile lesions in male sexual partners of women with human papillomavirus: Systematic review and meta-analysis

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This study aimed to determine the prevalence of penile epithelial lesions and potential associations with Human Papillomavirus (HPV) in male partners of the women with human papillomavirus infection. Was performed a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis in PubMed databases, LILACS, Scopus, EMBASE and Cochrane Library, accessed between December 2009 and December 2014. The following search terms were used were defined according to the nomenclature Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) of MEDLINE: Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, Papillomaviridae, uterine cervical neoplasms, sexual partners, penile diseases. To evaluate the methodological quality of the selected articles we used standards of the STROBE initiative. We included 29 studies with a total of 8033 patients. The peniscopy showed significant positive results. The biopsies not have followed these results, as well as the research of DNA-HPV. Cytology as an investigative method was little used and exhibited reduced diagnostic efficacy. There was a significant positive association in the meta-analysis of cross-sectional studies and case-control when verified the presence of viral infection and penile lesions between partners of women with cervical lesions. This seems to show that there is a positive risk to the woman's partner with cervical injury also acquires the infection. There is the coexistence of two roles for male partners in relation to HPV-induced lesions, disseminator of infection and of risk to acquire the infection when the woman has the injury.

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