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Correlation of HPV DNA result with cervical cancer in a tertiary care cancer centre

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Introduction: HPV is one of the most common causes of sexually transmitted disease in both men and women worldwide. Genital HPV types infect primarily the cervix, vagina, vulva, penis and anus. Cervical cancer and premalignant lesions constitute a major problem in women's health. HPV has been implicated in 99.7% of cervical squamous cell carcinoma cases worldwide. HPV test results predict the risk of cervical cancer and its precursors (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 3) better and longer than cytological or colposcopic abnormalities, which are signs of HPV infection.

Aim: This retrospective study was undertaken to find the correlation between cervical cancer and HPV DNA test results amongst patients who come to our hospital with histopathological diagnosis or suspected cases of cervical cancer.

Material & Methods: A total of 1283 were registered in our hospital from January 2015 to July 2016 with suspected or histopathologically confirmed cases of cervical carcinoma or CIN. Cervical samples were collected with a cervical brush from 84 patients and sent to the laboratory for HPV DNA testing. All the samples were processed on Digene HC-II as per the manufacturer's instructions. Any sample with S/CO of ≥1.0 was reported as positive for HPV DNA.

Results: Out of 84 patients, Ca Cervix was diagnosed in 28 patients and CIN in 18 patients by histopathology. HPV DNA was detected in 13 (46.4%) Ca Cervix, 8 (44.4%) CIN patients and 13 (34.2%) other cancer patients

Conclusion: Screening for cervical cancer remains an important health and economic concern in India. Molecular and epidemiologic studies have solidified the association between high-risk strains of HPV and cervical squamous cell carcinoma. The introduction of HPV DNA testing greatly facilitates the identification of women at risk for cervical cancer. Early identification and intervention will probably have a significant impact on the reduction of cervical cancer morbidity and mortality.

Biography

Sanjay Biswas has completed his MD in Microbiology from Grant Medical College, Mumbai, India and presently working as a Microbiologist in Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai since 2000. He has published more than 15 papers in national and international reputed journals.

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