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Remote results of using a new approach to the prevention of condylomata acuminata (anogenital warts)

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Statement of the Problem: Condylomata acuminata (anogenital warts) are the manifestation of infection mostly sexually transmitted and caused by human papilloma viruses (HPV) of low oncogenic risk types, namely, HPV types 6 and 11. These HPV types tend to cause self-limiting infection but more often the infection becomes recurrent due to virus persistence. One of the new ways of solving this problem is the use of imiquimod, an immune response modifier, and HPV quadrivalent recombinant vaccine aiming at eliciting immune response against HPV types 6, 11, 16 and 18.

Aim: The study aims at evaluating the efficacy of combined administration of imiquimod 5% crème and human papillomavirus (HPV) quadrivalent recombinant vaccine in order to achieve a long-term clinical remission in patients with chronic HPV infection manifested in condylomata acuminata (CA) of the anogenital area.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: The study enrolled 36 subjects aged 26.4 (4.1) years (including 22 men) with one to five CA of the anogenital area. Study participants were vaccinated with human papillomavirus quadrivalent recombinant vaccine using a 0-2-6 month regimen with concomitant administration of imiquimod 5% crème applied three times per week for not more than 16 weeks. Patients were monitored over three years.

Findings: Complete disappearance of CA was observed in 34 out of 36 subjects (94.4%) after one year from the start of treatment. Two patients having CA of the anogenital area after one year of combination treatment underwent a successful course of treatment with Solcoderm (one patient for one year three months and the other for one year four months) that resulted in complete disappearance of CA. Within the three years period no recurrence of CA of the anogenital area has been observed.

Conclusion & Significance: Vaccination with human papillomavirus quadrivalent recombinant vaccine along with concomitant use of imiquimod 5% crème enables to achieve a long-term clinical remission in patients with chronic HPV infection manifesting in condylomata acuminata of the anogenital area, in at least 94.4% of patients followed up for three years.

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