

INTERNAL MEDICINE

October 31-November 02, 2016 San Francisco, USA

Comparison of the human papilloma viruses in fertile and infertile women

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It is estimated that 15% of people are infertile in industrialized nations and it has become a top priority for many health organizations and governments. The reasons of infertility are categorized in three different groups: Genetic, Anatomic and Environmental factors. Infection is one of the environmental reasons that can cause infertility in male and female. Human papilloma viruses (HPVs) can cause different malignancies in asymptomatic women. The role of HPVs in causing infertility in male and female is controversy. In this study, we compared the frequency of HPVs in fertile and infertile women. In this case control study from 2014-2016, both cervical and vaginal smears was prepared from infertile and fertile women in Mashhad, Iran. HPVs were detected by polymerase chain reaction. All data were analyzed by SPSS v.16 and p value<0.05 considered as statistical significant. In the current study, 115 infertile women with the mean age of 30.5 ± 5.6 years and 90 fertile women with the mean age of 32.6 ± 9.3 years were included ($p=0.07$). Among women who were infertile (cases), 121 (52.6%) of 230 smears were positive, while in control group (who were fertile), 75 (41.7%) of 180 smears were positive ($p=0.052$). There was no significant differences between having history of previous abortion between groups ($p=0.07$). The frequency of HPV had no statistically significant association among infertile and fertile women. However, the prevalence of HPV in both groups of the participants was high.

Biography

Ayda Javanbakht has completed her Medical Doctorate degree from Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Iran.

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