

Screening for cervical cancer in Bejaia, Algeria: Involvement of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) and Human Herpes Virus (HHV)

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Background: Cervical Cancer (CC) is the fourth most common malignant neoplasia in women worldwide. Persistent Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection is the main factor, but not sufficient for the development of this disease. In addition, the role of the Human Herpes Virus (HHV) also appears to be a subject of debate. Since the main route of transmission of HPV and HHV is sexual, it is fair to assume that co-infection of HPV and HHV is a decisive factor in the development of cervical cancer.

Material & methods: Cervical cancer screening campaigns were carried out in different regions of Bejaia province, between 2019 and 2021. Cervical smear samples were collected and analyzed to verify the presence of infectious agents and cell abnormalities and lesions.

Results: During this period, 1774 women were screened. 27 women were diagnosed with a cell abnormality (ASC-US, ASC-H, LSIL, HSIL, AGC). HHV was identified in 16 women. However, HPV was identified only in 10 women.

Conclusion: Statistics and data on the presence and even the involvement of HPV and HHV are lacking in Algeria that is why it is necessary to remedy to the situation.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, women, Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), Human Herpes Virus (HHV), Bejaia.

Biography

Fazia Ait-Zenati from University of Bejaia, Algeria.

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