Genotyping of human papillomavirus in (HPV) cervical liquid-based cytology specimens in Sarem Women's Hospital Patients, 2013

Samira Rezaei¹, Gita Saadat Nia²*, Pirooz Salehian³

ABSTRACT
Background & Aims: Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the main cause of cervical cancer, the second leading cause of cancer mortality among women. So far, more than 100 types of virus have been identified. Molecular epidemiologic evidence clearly demonstrates that certain types of HPV are the main cause of cervical cancer. The aim of the present study was to determine HPV genotypes in liquid cytology cervical specimens.

Materials & Methods: In this study, PCR and hybridization was used to determine genotypes. By this method we are able to determine the different types using specific probes provide. This study was performed on 42 samples of liquid-based cytology specimens referred to Sarem laboratory, those HPV infection were confirmed with pathological and molecular methods.

Results: Out of the 42 tested samples, 27 cases (64%) belong to HPV high-risk group that includes the type of 16, 18, 31, 33, 56, 58 and 66. Among these 27 samples, 14 (52%) had a combination of infection and 70.4% of the samples showed infection with type 16 and 18.

Conclusion: The effects of prevention, early diagnosis prognosis and treatment in reducing the mortality of cervical cancer has been proved has been proved. accurate diagnosis of viral genotype in infected individuals is important to choose effective prevention strategies.

Keywords: Genotyping, Human Papillomavirus, PCR, Hybridization

1- MSc, Human Genetics, Sarem Cell Research center (SCRC), Tehran, Iran.
2- PhD, Molecular Medicine, Assistant professor of Biotechnology Institute of (IROST) Iranian Research Organization for science & Technology, Tehran, Iran.
3- MD, Pathologist, Sarem Fertility & Infertility Research Center (SAFIR) & Sarem Cell Research Center (SCRC), Sarem women's Hospital, Tehran, Iran.

* Corresponding Author, Email: gitasaadat@irost.tums.ir