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Cohort study on the cervical pre-cancerous lesion demographic character, prevalence and practice obits association with human papillomavirus and virus subtypes between Iranian populations



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Introduction: Retrospective study has reported that cervical cancer is the most common gynecologic malignancy around the world. At the first sight, based on the long-time interval between the pre-cancerous phase and this malignant progression, and the simple available screening test, in the other hand the well known correlation between cervical lesion (mainly squamous cell subtype) and human papillomavirus, its prevention seems to be simply achieved. Despite this entire concept near 270000 woman's death per year is due to this malignancy. Cervical cancer prevalence in developing countries is increasing. Epidemiology, prevalence, clinical feature, risk factor and the validity of guideline based screening approach in our country hadn't studied in a large prospective study before. This study aimed to assess the demographic data on human papillomavirus infected patient and the reliability of the present screening test, and to establish any correlation between the sub type of human papilloma virus (HPV) and cervical lesion progression among Iranian woman in Mashhad.

Methods: This cohort study was conducted on 562 patients with cervical intraepithelial neoplasia and cancer, who was referred to the Gynecology Clinic at Ghaem Hospital-Iran Mashhad from November 2016 to February 2018. All patients demographic, familial, nutritional, clinical feature, previous screening (consist of Pap smear and HPV typing test) and diagnostic test (colposcopy biopsy samples) results were collected and analysis by SPSS. The entire participant was follow up for assessing the progression strength of each HPV subtype during the time. The HPV infected patients were divided into five subgroups: HPV16/18, other high risk HPV, HPV 6/11, other low risk HPV, coexistence of high and low risk HPV cases.

Biography

Hassan Malakuti is a general physician. He studied in Mashhad University of Medical Sciences. He is a head of emergency ward of Hasheminejad Hospital.

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