TÍTULO: PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF HPV INFECTION IN MARAJO ISLAND, BRAZILIAN AMAZON

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Resumo:

Papillomavirus is a group of viruses that infect several animal species. Among this group of virus, we can highlight the Human papillomavirus (HPV) species, a virus of great medical importance, which has been widely characterized. Currently, more than 100 types of HPV have been molecularly characterized and about 40 types are associated with cervical cancer. The prevalence of this infection is widely studied in most urban cities, however, riverside communities from the state of Pará lack this kind of study. The precarious public health system at this communities and the difficult access of this population to urban centers enhances the problem. Thus, this study aimed to analyze the prevalence of HPV in women in São Sebastião da Boa Vista (SSBV), a city in Northern Brazil, at the Marajó Island, Pará and to assess possible associations between genital HPV infection and various demographic, behavioral and gynecological risk factors. Cervical cells samples from 120 women were collected with a Cervix brush. DNA extraction was performed followed by PCR using MY09 and MY11 primers to detect HPV DNA. The positives samples were submitted to real time-PCR to determine the subtype. A questionnaire was distributed to all women to collect epidemiological data. Statistical analysis was performed with EpiInfo, version 3.5.2. Of the samples analyzed, 36 (prevalence, 30%) women were found to be HPV positive (95% CI: 21.8% to 38.2%). Of those HPV+, 9 (25%) women had at least one high-risk type; the majority was subtype 16. A bimodal age-specific prevalence curve was revealed. Marriage, two or more sexual partners in the last year, and current use of contraceptives were associated with genital HPV infection. A high prevalence of HPV infection in SSBV was identified, predominantly affecting married women who have had two or more sexual partners in the last year, or currently use contraceptives. These results are important to cervical cancer prevention strategies.

Palavras- chaves: riverside communities, Epidemiology, Human Papillomavirus

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