

**THE PREVALENCE OF HPV IN HIV  
POSITIVE WOMEN AT ST RAPHAEL  
OF ST FRANCIS HOSPITAL, NSAMBYA  
2007**

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# OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Research question
- Objectives
- Method
- Results
- Ethical considerations
- Limitations

# Background

- \* HPV is the most sexually transmitted disease in the world.
- \* The distribution of HPVs varies greatly across populations. ie. Prevalence.
- \* Over 90 types officially classified.
- \* About 40% of HPV types infect cervical epithelial cells, a subset of them termed high risk or oncogenic cause the cancer.
- \* Reduced host immune status increases the risk for cancer, such as in HIV positive women.

- Invasive cervical carcinoma is the 2<sup>nd</sup> most common feminine cancer worldwide
- In developing countries is the first more common in women
- Every year about 500,000 incident tumours are registered worldwide
- Every year more than 260,000 women die of ICC, 83% of women death rate is in developing countries

# Situation in Uganda

- High prevalence of HIV and probably HPV
- Incident rate of cervical cancer 44.1 per 100,000 women
- There is very low screening for HR-HPV and cervical cancer
- Early age of sexual debut
- ?

# RESEARCH QUESTION

- What is the prevalence of High risk HPV in the HIV positive women in Uganda? To get answer not easy
- What is the prevalence of high risk HPV in HIV positive women attending HIV/AIDS treatment programs in Nsambya hospital?
- What is the prevalence of High risk HPV in HIV positive women coming to the gynaecology clinic?

# OBJECTIVES

- To screen for High risk HPV type infection in HIV positive women attending HIV/AIDS treatment programs and compare to those found in HIV negative women
- To compare the prevalence of High risk HPV with ages of the different women in the study groups
- To find out if there is any relationship with parity



# METHODS

- Place of study: St Raphael of St Francis Hospital Nsambya - Kampala
- Study population : HIV positive women enrolled from HIV/AIDS treatment programs.
- HIV negative women enrolled from the gynaecology clinic
- Age range 15 to 49 years

# DATA COLLECTION

- Baseline data collected for :
  - Age, parity, physical address
  - Antiretroviral therapy (if on any)
  - CD4 cell count
  - HIV viral load

- Baseline visit: on each woman to have pap smear test using wooden Ayre's spatula; and scrapings from ecto- and endocervix got for HPV screening. Liquid based transport medium (Digene) used for scrapings.
- HR-HPV screening at the local laboratory, but typing of the positives at the reference laboratory - San Raffaele Institute of scientific research and cure, Milan.

# ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

- The characteristics of the study population will be analysed by stratified age groups of 5 years for the purpose of the clinical and the laboratory findings
- The prevalence of HPV infection and the genotypes will be observed for relationship with the HIV positive women and the HIV negative women

# ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Permission and guidance will be sought from the local Ethical committee.
- Ethically women found to have squamous epithelial lesions or invasive cervical cancer will be given treatment in the hospital.

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WHO RHR MEMBERS

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