THE CERVICAL NEOPLASIA ASSOCIATED WITH HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS 16, 18 TYPES AMONG HIV-INFECTED WOMEN IN EASTERN SIBERIA.

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Context: In 2014 revealed 1,268 new cases of HIV infection among women 18-40 years old in the Irkutsk region.

Objectives: To evaluate frequency of cervical neoplasia and human papillomavirus 16 and 18 genotypes in 73 HIV-infected sexually active women, the average age of 18-40 years old, living in Eastern Siberia, of which 37% are on highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), including inhibitors proteases.

Methods: The definition human papillomavirus 16, 18 type was conducted by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) on a thermal cycler CFX-96, used reagent kits "RealBest HPV genotype WRC" and "RealBest HPV genotype WRC quantitative" manufactured by JSC "Vector Best", the extraction of DNA from clinical samples was performed using reagents of the same company. Performed colposcopy, cytological and histological examination of the cervix.

Main outcome: In 37 (51%) HIV-infected women detected HPV 16, 18 genotype.

Results: Among this group of women revealed 10 cases (27%) CINI, 8 cases (21%) CIN III, it is worth noting that they did not accept HAART. After the investigation after 5 months, on the background of the destination of HAART, noted positive dynamics: in women with CIN I was determined normal cytological picture, with CIN III in 3 regression occurred, and 5 transition to CIN I.

Conclusions: Our study strongly suggests that HAART may reduce the risk of development and progression of cervical neoplasia in women with HIV infection in the presence of human papillomavirus 16, 18 genotype.