ORAL PRESENTATIONS

PROGNOSTICS RELEVANCE OF THE DETECTION OF HPV HIGH RISK DNA TYPES 16, 18 & 45 USING THE QIAGEN HPV-16/18/45 PROBE SET IN HPV HIGH RISK POSITIVE SPECIMENS: FIRST RESULTS

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Background: Although today HPV-infection is accepted to be one of the major risk factors and additionally is fairly common amongst younger women, generally the related abnormal and precancerous cervical lesions are successfully suppressed by the T-cell system. Yet, persistent infections with high risk HPV DNA types are associated with the development of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) and might cause a progression to invasive cervical cancer.

Objectives: Cervical smears that were positive with the HC2 high risk test were retested with the Probe Set that detects the high risk HPV types 16, 18 and 45. Cytological results will be correlated with histology. Does the Probes Set offer a chance to identify relevant clinical infections?

Materials and Methods: Our material originates from 463 women. The study started in October 2007. It was ensured that all of the collected smears were positive for HR HPV-DNA by the HC-2 test. Smears were evaluated according to the Munich nomenclature. A conization was performed if clinically indicated. Follow up will be conducted according the German gynecological guidelines for two years.

Results: From the initial 463 smears 226 (48.8%) were abnormal (>PAP II). The rest demonstrated a normal cytology. 291 (65.8 %) of the high risk infections have been tested positive with the Probe Set, 118 (40.6 %) of them were morphologically inconspicuous and 173 (59.4 %) demonstrated signs of cervical lesions. Within this group two cases of CIS and one case of cervical cancer were detected.
Within the group of the 172 negative Probe set cases 67 (38.9 %) samples demonstrated signs of cervical lesions and 106 remained morphologically normal. Even 4 cases of CIS were negative with the Probe Set.

Conclusions: The first round of this study will be accomplished within this month. Second round will start in March 2008. Study results will be updated.