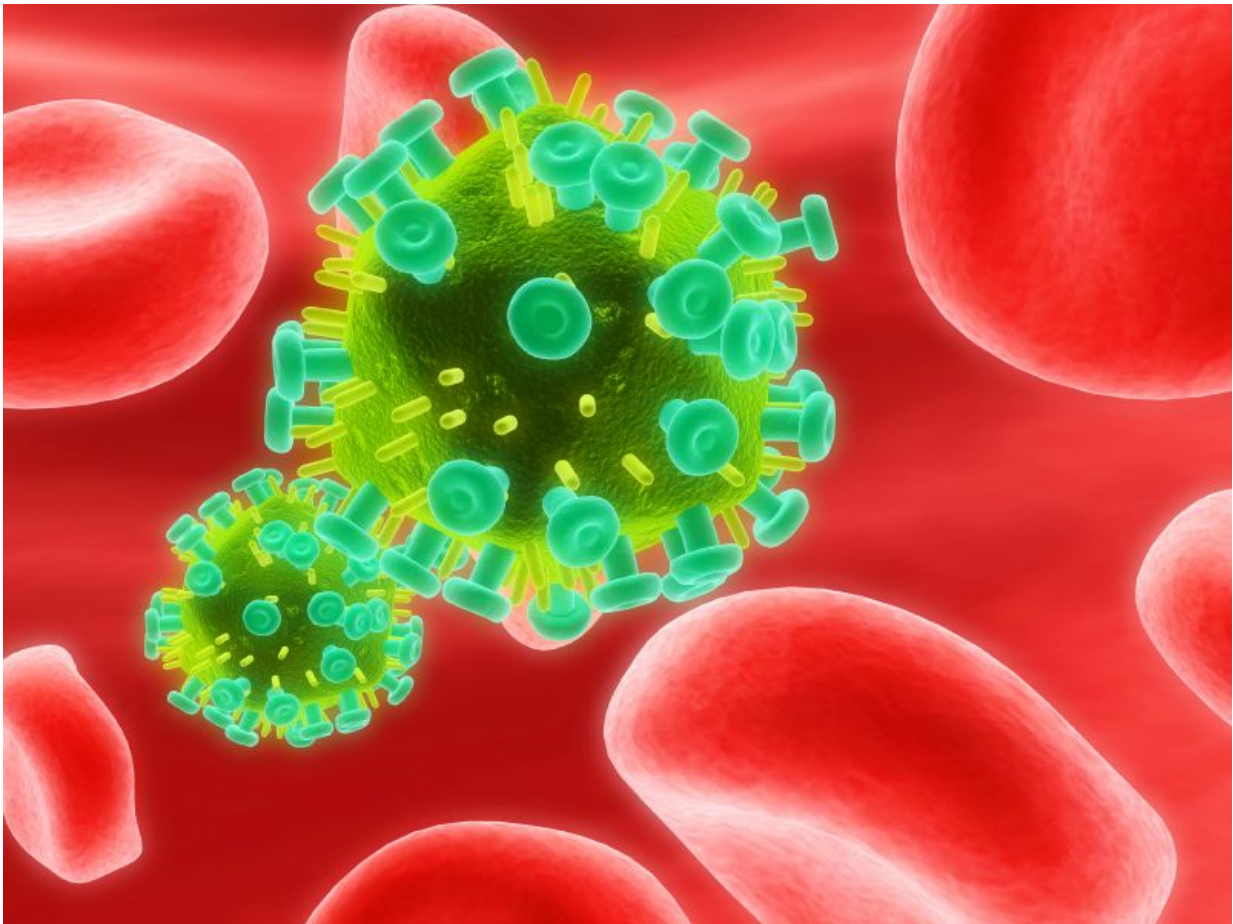


HIV-seropositive CIN3+ patients have lower HPV16 prevalence

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(HealthDay)—HIV-seropositive women with cervical intraepithelial

neoplasia (CIN) grade ≥ 3 (CIN3+) are less likely to have human papillomavirus (HPV) 16, according to a study published in the March issue of the *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology*.

L. Stewart Massad, M.D., from the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, and colleagues screened HIV-seropositive and HIV-seronegative women with CIN3+. Polymerase chain reaction assays were used to detect DNA from more than 40 HPV types in cervicovaginal lavage specimens obtained at the visit during which CIN3+ was diagnosed.

The researchers detected HPV16 in 62 percent of 21 HIV-seronegative women with CIN3+ and in 29 percent of 154 HIV-seropositive women with CIN3+ ($P = 0.01$). After controlling for covariates, the lower prevalence of HPV16 in CIN3+ among HIV-seropositive women persisted (odds ratio, 0.25; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.08 to 0.78). HIV-infected and uninfected women with CIN3+ had a similar prevalence of other members of the HPV16-related alpha-9 oncoHPV clade as a group (odds ratio, 1.02; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.53 to 1.94). For HIV-seropositive versus HIV-seronegative women with CIN3+, the prevalence of non-alpha-9 oncoHPV types was increased (odds ratio, 3.9; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.3 to 11.8).

"This is consistent with prior reports that HIV has a weak effect on infection by HPV16 relative to other oncoHPV and supports use of nonavalent HPV vaccine in HIV-seropositive women," the authors write.

Two authors disclosed financial ties to the biopharmaceutical industry.

More information: [Abstract](#)
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