ISP-2-6 Comparative Study of high-risk HPV detection, L1 protein expression and viral integration in Uyghur and Han women

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[Objective] To evaluate the expression and significance of human papilloma virus capsid protein (HPV-L1) in cytoplastic specimens of the cervix from HPV-positive Uyghur and Han women. To detect present status of HPV16 in cervical carcinoma (CC) and precancerous lesions from tow ethnic. Analyzed the role of HPV16 in tow ethnic. To explore reason of Uyghur women infected HPV low rate but high incidence of CC. To explore HPV genotype, HPV-L1, whether the E2/E6 ratio as predictor of the severity cervical lesions of Uyghur women in Xinjiang.

[Methods] 428 patients with HPV infection were tested for HPV genotypes by flow-through hybridization and gene chip (HybriMax). HPV-L1 in cytoplastic specimens of the cervix was detected by using immunocytochemistry. Multiplex real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used to quantify the copy numbers of E2/E6 genes of HPV16.

[Results] Uyghur with chronic cervicitis were 16 cases (22%), CIN I 16 cases (11%), CIN II 8 cases (11%), CIN III 21 cases (29%), CC 21 cases (29%). While Han were successively to 13 (25%), 8 (16%), 9 (17%), 9 cases (17%), 13 (25%). Besides HPV-16, HPV-53, HPV-58, 38, 68, 31, 66, 56, 6 and 11 were the most common type in Uyghur. While HPV16, 58, 33, 31, 33, 66, 39, 45, 11, 6 and CP304 were in Han. Single infection was dominant in tow ethnic, multiple infection was less. Positive rate of HPV L1 in Uyghur was 39% (25/64) in chronic cervicitis. CIN I 62.5% (15/24), CIN II/III 27% (7/26), no expression in CC. There was significant differences in Uyghur (P<0.05). Han HPV L1 expression were successively to 41% (34/83), 56% (22/39), 2/3 31% (11/39), also no in CC, There was significant differences in Han (P<0.05). No statistically difference between tow ethnic (P>0.05). In tow ethnic, the HPV16 integration rate was increased with the severity of cervical lesions, there was no statistically difference (P>0.05). Tow ethnic show no statistically difference (P>0.05) in the physical status of HPV16. The positive HPV-L1 is decreased with the lesion progression from CIN1 to CIN2/3 to CC. Expected to become biomarkers to predict the progression of cervical lesion.

ISP-2-7 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN IMMUNOEXPRESSION LEVELS E6/HPV 16 AND E6/HPV 18 WITH THE TYPES OF ADENOCARCINOMA CERVIX UTERI

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Persistent infections by high-risk human papillomavirus (HPV) types known as HPV 16 and 18 are the main etiologic factor for squamous cell carcinoma cervix uteri but still controversy in Adenocarcinoma cervix uteri. Adenocarcinoma cervix uteri type consists of mucinous and non-mucinous types. Mucinous well differentiation inversely with non-mucinous as poor differentiation tumours. The objectives of this study was to analyze whether any association between immunoeexpression levels E6/HPV 16 and E6/HPV 18 with the types of Adenocarcinoma cervix uteri. The methods was cross sectional studies, was done in block paraffins from 24 Adenocarcinoma cervix uteri. The types of Adenocarcinoma cervix uteri were examined by Haematoxylin Eosin staining. The E6/HPV 16 and E6/HPV 18 immunoeexpression levels were monitored by immunohistochemistry. All data were analyzed by Chi-square test. Results twenty-three (91.7%) tumors were infected by HPV16 and 18, highly immunoeexpression levels of E6/HPV 16 and E6/HPV 18 oncoprotein was found in non mucinous type, inversely with E6/HPV 16 and 18 weakly to moderate immunoeexpression levels were found in mucinous type. There are significant Association between immunoeexpression levels E6/HPV 16 and the types of Adenocarcinoma cervix uteri, without Association between immunoeexpression levels E6/HPV 18 with the types of Adenocarcinoma cervix uteri. Conclusion There were Association between immunoeexpression levels E6/HPV 16 and the types of Adenocarcinoma cervix uteri (mucinous and non mucinous). Highly immunoeexpression levels E6/HPV 16 tend to non mucinous types while the weakly ones tend to mucinous types.

ISP-3-1 Study of less radical surgery for early-stage cervical cancer in single institute

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[Objective] A retrospective analysis was carried out to evaluate the possibility of less radical surgery for early-stage cervical cancer. [Methods] One hundred and seventy-five FIGO stage IA2–IB2 invasive or microinvasive carcinoma of the uterine cervix, who all underwent primary radical hysterectomy, were reviewed. [Results] 51 patients had tumor size less than 2 cm and 124 had tumor size larger than 2 cm. Patients with tumor size less than 2 cm had a significantly lower incidence of parametrial invasion (P=0.0001), lymph node metastasis (P=0.0001), LVSI (P=0.0001) and recurrence (P=0.0002) than patients with tumor size larger than 2 cm. Five-year relapse-free survival rate was 98 and 73% respectively (P=0.0004). [Conclusion] It is suggested that less radical surgery may be appropriate for some cases with less than 2 cm tumor.