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DETECTION AND TYPING OF HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS IN WOMEN FROM BENGHAZI

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ABSTRACT

Epidemiologic data of *Human Papilloma Virus* (HPV) from Libya has always been scarce or absent . Total 51 Cervical Smear and 5 ml blood of women cases collected attending Benghazi gynecological in hospitals and outpatient settings in order to access the types and prevalence of HPV infection The samples were collected over a period of 12 months . The present study has been carried out to detect genital HPV infection and the HPV types predominant in women from Benghazi with consideration to demographic factors such as age at diagnosis, parity, and age at first marriage . Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion . A Pap smear shows koilocytic atypia with clearing of central cytoplasm, condensation of peripheral cytoplasm, nuclear enlargement, and hyperchromasia. Squamous cell carcinoma. Neoplastic cells show cytoplasmic keratinization, cellular pleomorphism, and background tumor diathesis in a Pap smear. HPV has been found in more than 90% of cases of cervical cancer and is now considered the most important causative factor for this cancer. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) for pathogenic types of HPV 16,18, 31,33,35,39,45,51,52,59 and 66 was carried out on specimens of cervical smears . The positive cases were compared using their demographic data that was gathered in a preformed filled out during the sample collections .The results showed significant presence of pathogenic types of HPV in the positive cases for HPV infection . The age, parity and age at marriage with other demographic factors seem to be independent factors. Due to the small sample number their statistical significant was not strongly correlated . Pathogenic types of HPV seem to be prevalent in women from Benghazi. Demographic factors may be independent risk factors that add to the HPV factor. The study provides an excellent opening to the incidence and prevalence of HPV virus in Libyan women. Further studies are recommended in order to design a national cancer control strategy which does not exist in Libya.

Key Words: Cervical Cancer, Cervical Smear,HPV, PCR, rt PCR.