

Human papillomavirus infection in patients with residual or recurrent cervical intraepithelial neoplasia

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ABSTRACT

Aims and background. The main purpose of this longitudinal study was to evaluate the frequency of HPV infection in patients with residual or recurrent CIN.

Methods. 797 consecutive patients with CIN, treated with conization, were included. In 38 patients with residual or recurrent CIN in whom reconization was performed, infection with high-risk HPV types was analyzed.

Results. Reconization was performed in 4.8% of patients. Before reconization, 21 patients (55.3%) were infected with high-risk HPV and 17 patients (44.7%) were HPV negative. Among the HPV-negative patients, two (11.8%) had CIN 1, five (29.4%) CIN 2, nine (52.9%) CIN 3 and one patient (5.9%) had microinvasive cancer of the uterine cervix. The difference in frequency of infection with high-risk HPV was not significant (chi-square 0.372; $P > 0.05$).

Conclusions. On the basis of the study results it is not possible to recommend the HPV test as the only method of detection of residual or recurrent CIN after conization.

Key words: human papillomavirus, infection, CIN, residual lesion, recurrence, reconization.

Acknowledgments: The author wishes to thank Marijana Gajšek-Marchetti, translator, from the Medical Research Department of Maribor University Hospital, for her contribution in preparing the manuscript.

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Received December 15, 2006;
accepted September 28, 2007.