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SCALP RINGWORM IN CHILDREN: 695 CASES IN TUCUMÁN

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Introduction: Scalp ringworm (tinea capitis) is a fungal infection that constitutes a sanitary problem whose incidence and causal agents change according to geographical location, climate and socioeconomic characteristics. The aim of this work was to establish the incidence of scalp ringworm in children in Tucumán. Materials and methods: We studied 864 samples of inpatients and outpatients of the Hospital del Niño Jesus in Tucumán between January 2000 and June 2013. Skin scales and hair samples were examined and processed with conventional mycological techniques. Results: A total of 695 children gave positive results, prevalence being found in males. The order of frequency of the isolations was: *Microsporum canis* (91.6%), *Trichophyton tonsurans* (4.3%), *Microsporum gypseum* (3.3%) and *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* (0.8%). Conclusions: We found a predominace of scalp ringworm in male children. *M. canis* (91.6%) was the dermatophyte with greatest incidence. It is necessary to highlight that the definitive diagnosis requires the assistance of a mycology laboratory since clinical diagnosis can only be presumptive.

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HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS: SINGLE AND MULTIPLE INFECTIONS AND DIFFERENT RISK FACTORS IN WOMEN LIVING IN TAFÍ DEL VALLE

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Infection with oncogenic human papillomavirus (HPV) types is a necessary cause of cervical cancer, the second most frequently occurring cancer in women worldwide. HPV-DNA is found in approximately 12% of all human cancers. Genital HPV types have been subdivided into low-risk and high-risk types, which are frequently associated with invasive cervical cancer.The aim of this work was to establish the DNA of HPV and determine different risk factors in women living in Tafí del Valle. Cervical cell specimens obtained from 90 women aged 14-70 years were included. A structured questionnaire gathered information on risk factors for HPV infection and cervical cancer (according to IARC-WHO). Detection and typing of the viral DNA genome was performed by polymerase chain reaction combined with a restriction fragment length polymorphism assay (PCR-RFLP) or hybridization. HPV DNA was detected in 44.05% of the clinical samples, with 25% high risk types. The results showed a variable HPV infection: single infection (25%) and multiple infections with 2 to 6 genotypes. In addition, risk factors such as number of sexual partners and smoking were identified. This study helps in the identification of women at high risk of developing invasive CC.

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AMELOBLASTOMA, HPV AND P53

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Ameloblastomas are odontogenic tumors with an aggressive local behavior. While Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is often identified in various oral pathologies of the soft tissue, there are studies that associate it with ameloblastomas, having detected it in 30 to 60% of cases. It has been postulated that the gene p53 (phosphoprotein) in one of its polymorphic forms would increase the risk of malignant transformation in neoplasms in which HPV is identified. The detection of the genome was performed in a previous work using the molecular technique PCR-LIS.SSCP with two pairs of primers, My 09/11 and Gp 05/06. Recognition of HPV suggests a role of the virus in this pathology. In order to detect polymorphism in codon 72 of p53, from 1 to 3 sections were obtained from the files of the surgical pathology laboratory with a histopathological diagnosis of ameloblastoma. The technique used was allele-specific PCR to characterize the proline/arginine residue with two pairs of primers, reading the electrophoresis run in polyacrylamide minigels 6% stained with ethidium bromide. Results arg/arg 0%, arg/prol 22%, pro/pro 77%. Controls: arg/arg 54%, arg/prol 36%, pro/pro 9%. There was a significant relation between the marker (p53) 72p and the tumor (Fisher $p = 0.014$) compared to the controls.