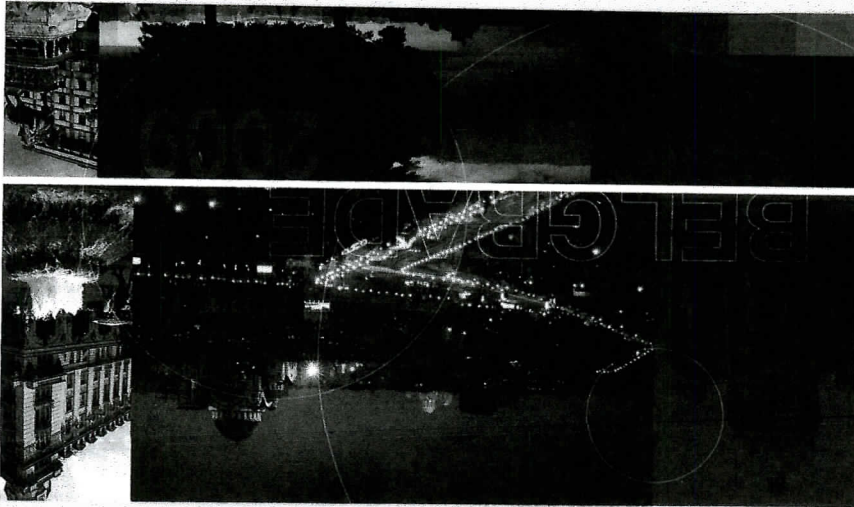


ABSTRACTS

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EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE PREVALENCE OF HPV INFECTION OF WOMEN IN PORTUGAL - A CLEOPATRE STUDY

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Information on HPV prevalence and distribution of HPV types is scarce in Southern-Europe; this is the first comprehensive study carried out in Portugal.
Objective: To assess the overall and age-stratified prevalence of HPV infection, the type-specific distribution in the general female Portuguese population.

Methods: This cross-sectional population-based study was conducted across the five Regional Administrations of Health in Portugal. From February 2008 to March 2009, LBC samples were collected from women ranging from 18-64 years and sent to central laboratories for cytological diagnosis and HPV genotyping (CLINICAL ARRAY HPV2 assay for 35 genotypes, Genomica). Descriptive and inferential analyses were performed using SPSS program.

Results: Of the 2326 women included, 2316 had a valid cytological result: 93.8% normal cytology, 2.5% ASCUS, 3.2% LSIL, 0.2% HSIL, and 0.3% other glandular lesions. Overall HPV prevalence was 19.4%. Among positive women, 57% harboured a HR-HPV type. The most frequent HR types were HPV 16 (12.5%), 31 (7.4%), 53 (7.4%), 51(6.2%), 66 (5.5%), 52 (5.0%), 58 (4.3%), 59 (4.2%), and 18 (2.8%). HPV prevalence was higher in the 20-24 years group (28.8%). Overall HPV prevalence increased significantly with degree of cervical neoplasia (16.4% - normal cytology and 100% - HSIL). Data regarding single and multiple infections and determinants of HPV infection will be presented.

Conclusions: Data presented correspond to the first population-based HPV prevalence study in Portugal and will provide a better understanding of the wide spectrum of HPV infection across Europe. This study will also provide a baseline for future assessment of the impact on HPV vaccination.