

COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN THE PREVALENCE OF HUMAN PAPILOMAVIRUS IN THE ORAL AND CERVICAL MUCOSA IN WOMEN

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Human Papillomaviruses(HPV) are a group of viruses associated with benign and malignant lesions of cutaneous and mucosal epithelia. The epidemiological and clinical evidence suggests a possible relationship between the HPV types found in oral squamous cell carcinoma and cervicovaginal cancer, suggesting that after a primary infection by HPV, other mucosal sites may eventually become infected. Although HPV, a sexually transmitted virus, is established as a necessary cause for more than 95% of cervical carcinomas, its association is still little known about the interrelationship between oral and cervical HPV infections. If the HPV really will be present in the oral cavity gives credit that also the vaccine will be able to act preventing carcinoma oral. The purpose of this study was to determine the frequency and types of HPV in oral squamous cells of a group of patients with HPV infection in uterine cervix. HPV detection in the oral cavity was performed using the PCR-RFLP and conventional light microscopy from 43 samples collected by exfoliative cytology. All the findings were negatives for both methods suggesting that virus doesn't move for another mucosal site and others factors could be influencing its detention in the oral cavity.

Key words: HPV,PCR,oral cavity,cervical,exfoliative cytology