CANCER SCIENCE AND THERAPY

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HPV Genotypes Detection in the Saliva Samples of HIV Sero-Positive Patients

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Aim: To detect presence of HPV genotypes in the saliva samples of HIV sero-positive patients.**Objectives:**

1. To detect presence HPV genotypes in the saliva samples of HIV sero-positive patients.
2. To detect presence of any oral lesions or oral cancers in the oral cavity of these HIV sero- positive patients.
3. To evaluate if there is any co-relation between the HPV genotypes if present & oral lesions or oral cancers is present in the oral cavity.

Introduction: Human papilloma virus (HPV) is a small circular double stranded DNA virus which has been implicated in a variety of benign and malignant neoplasias in human oral and anogenital regions. About 100 different HPV genotypes have been identified and classified as either low-risk or high-risk oncogenic types, based on their ability to induce neoplasia in host epithelial cells. Most prevalent high-risk types are HPV 16 and 18, which have been detected in the majority of malignant lesions worldwide. Low-risk types such as HPV 6 and 11 are most often associated with benign lesions. Several epidemiological and molecular studies have suggested a significant link between high-risk HPV types (mainly 16 and 18) and oral cancer. Recent evidence has indicated that HPV-related pathology is increased in the oral cavity of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-positive individuals. HPV types are known to be seen more in HIV-positive patients, as they are immune-deficient. HPV in saliva of HIV-positive individuals may be associated with high risk for development of HPV-related oral lesions, including malignancy.

Methods: To detect the presence of HPV in HIV-positive patients, 30 saliva samples of Sex-workers from red-light street areas in Pune were collected & DNA sequences carried out by polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

Results: The results obtained were negative for HPV in the 30 saliva samples. Thus, indicating that more sample size should be considered for detection of HPV in HIV sero- positive patients for detection of HPV in saliva samples.

Conclusion: This is a non-invasive & prognostic type of study, the results of which will defiantly help in screening, early detection & prevention of HPV related oral cancers in immune-compromised HIV patients by using saliva samples.

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Keywords: Saliva, Human Papilloma Virus, HPV 16, 18, 6 & 11, HIV sero-positive, Oral Cancers, PCR

Biography:

DR. SWAPNA AMOD PATANKAR, is an Assistant Professor (MDS) in the Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology & Oral Microbiology at Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) Dental College & Hospital, Pune, India. She is currently pursuing Ph.D. in the Faculty of Dentistry. She has an Academic Teaching Experience of 20 years 6 months. She is a certified instructors of American Heart Association for BASIC LIFE SUPPORT (BLS) AND ADVANCED CARDIAC LIFE SUPPORT (ACLS) & till date trained 374 participants. She has carried out numerous Research Projects & has extensive research work on the HIV sero-positive individuals. She has numerous National & International publications to her credit & has also published 2 International Books. She has been invited as GUEST SPEAKER to 06 National Conferences & 03 International Conferences. She has presented 04 YouTube Webinars. She has presented Papers & Posters at National & International Conferences & has won 3rd Prize for Best Scientific Paper Presentation at International Conference on Forensic Odontology (IASR) 2021.