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Follow up on anal Pap-smear in HIV-positive and negative patients

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HPV infection is responsible for warts and carcinoma in genital area. Almost 80% of the sexual active population is infected with at least one serotype. The cervix Pap smear is collected for the prevention of the cervix cancer performing a similar technique we are able to prevent anal cancer collecting anal Pap-smear. The rates of anal cancer are increasing since the start of HIV epidemic. The anal intercourse seems to be extremely related to HPV infection. Anal dysplasia is described as a precursor of anal squamous carcinoma, so anal cancer has been screened with anal Pap-smear protocol, high-resolution anoscopy and high-risk HPV DNA test. The aim of this study is to compare the findings of the screening with anal Pap-smear in 38 HIV-positive and negative patients from January 2014 to December 2015 at CRT/AIDS, São Paulo who previously had anal intercourse. The first anal Pap-smear sample was collected in 2014 and the second in 2015. The anal lesions were treated with 90% trichloroacetic acid (TCA) and 5% imiquimod for 12 weeks. The statistical analysis was performed using chi-square test and the significance level was set at less than 5%. 38 patients were evaluated, 28 were infected with high risk HPV; 10 of them presented improvement in anal Pap-smear after one year. We concluded that anal dysplasia was more common in HIV-positive patients and that high-risk HPV infection was related to anal dysplasia.

Biography

Sylvia Heloisa Arantes Cruz has completed her PhD from Santa Casa de São Paulo, Brazil. She is an Assistant Professor at Santa Casa de São Paulo, Brazil and at CRT/AIDS São Paulo, Brazil. Her research is on screening anal cancer in HIV-positive patients.

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