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Cytologic study of behavior, cytology of low grade squamous lesions associated with p16INK4 a gene methylation and genotyping of human papillomavirus

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The low grade cervical intraepithelial squamous lesion (LSIL) is a high prevalence and its behavior is variable. This lesion can minimize, persist or progress. The performance of viral proteins and the epigenetic abnormalities are factors involved in the carcinogenesis of uterine cervix. We studied about the identify the type of HPV-DNA in this lesion and detected the p16INK4a gene methylation too. We analyze the results found about type of HPV-DNA, and methylation then observed with development of LSIL. The time of observation was two years. There was association of oncogenic HPV 16 and 18 with persistence/progression of these lesions. The presence of p16INK4a gene methylation in LSIL was infrequent event and regardless of presence of HPV DNA. We observed that all patients who presented p16INK4a gene methylation showed persistence/progression of this lesion.

Biography

Filomena Aste Silveira graduated in Medicine, and PhD from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), and is a member of the Society of cervical pathology, with title of qualification. She is a Member of the commission of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), the Brazilian Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FEBRASGO). She is responsible for Gynecology discipline of Valence Medical School (RJ-Brazil). She is the Appraisal Professor of gynecology specialist title of proof (TEGO), Medical Institute of Ginecologia- UFRJ - Brazil. She develops research in diseases precursor of cervical cancer and biomarkers, has published some articles in scientific journals.

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