



INFECTIOUS DISEASES (BACTERIAL, FUNGAL, VIRAL, PARASITIC, INFESTATIONS)

ANOGENITAL HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION AMONG HIV POSITIVE PERUVIAN MEN

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Introduction: Anogenital human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is the most common sexually transmitted disease worldwide. Incidence rates of HPV infection among HIV infected individuals are several-fold higher than among HIV-uninfected individuals, and it can lead to a stepwise transition from normal cells to invasive cancer including penile and anal cancers.

Objective: To evaluate the associated factors in anogenital HPV infection in HIV positive men.

Material and Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted, between January 2012 and May 2014, at a regional hospital in Trujillo, a city in the coast of Peru. Each patient underwent an anogenital inspection and obtained information on sociodemographic, behavioral and clinical variables. Two groups were organized, patients with and without clinical anogenital HPV infection.

Results: A total of 222 HIV positive men were recruited. Clinical anogenital HPV infection was found in 93 patients (41.9%). Condyloma acuminatum and bowenoid papulosis were the most frequent presentations (75.3% and 23.7%). The clinical HPV infection was found in 53.8% of men younger than 30 years old and 61.5% detected in perianal zone. Low CD4 T-lymphocyte level resulted an associated factor (OR 4.04, CI 95%).

Conclusion: Low CD4 T- lymphocyte level is an associated factor for anogenital HPV infection in HIV positive men.

