



SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, HIV/AIDS

## SCREENING HPV INFECTION IN INFANTS WHOSE MOTHERS HAD CERVICAL PATHOLOGY RELATED

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**INTRODUCCION:** Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is consider one of the most frequent pathologies in women around world, is expected that a high percentage of pregnant women are infection carriers. Different studies have shown perinatal transmission that is calculated between 8-18%; in most of these children infection is transient and can persist for up to a year, in about 20% it can be persistent meaning a risk of carcinogenesis in very early age.

**OBJECTIVE:** To detect viral action changes in exfoliative cytology of children oral-genital mucose whose mothers had cervical disease related to HPV infection attended in two centers.

**MATERIALS AND METHOD:** Prospective, cross-sectional study analyzing 64 samples of exfoliative cytologies of oral and genital mucosa from two sources: first consisting of 16 samples in neonates under 10 days and the second 16 samples of infants between 2 days and 36 months, in the last one HPV PCR was performed.

**RESULTS:** Positive cytological changes for HPV were observed in 44% of studied population, negative in 31%, unsatisfactory 22% and 3% atypical changes (ASC-US). When comparing samples by institution, 75% positivity vs. 12% , negative 13% vs. 50%, and unsatisfactory 6% vs. 38%. Greater positivity in oral samples (n = 18) than in genitals (n = 11); frequency was greater in children under 9 months, progressive decrease is noted up to 20 months, more abrupt up to 36 months.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Screening for HPV infection in infants can be performed by cytology of





oral and genital mucose, specifically when a maternal history exists, it is important to take samples properly and if possible reinforced with PCR.

