

POSITIVITY OF HIGH AND LOW RISK HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV) IN MALE SAMPLES UNDER THE MOLECULAR TECHNIQUE OF HYBRID CAPTURE

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Background: The human papillomavirus (HPV) in men, causes an infection that, in general, is incipient, without clinical manifestations, which impairs the individual's diagnosis, making him an asymptomatic carrier and active disseminator of this virus. This characteristic contributes to female contamination by 70%, due to the fact that their partners have HPV. Currently, there are more than 200 types of HPV described in the literature, divided into high and low risk according to their oncogenic potential. In this study, the authors evaluated the positivity for high and low risk HPV in male samples submitted to analysis by hybrid capture, and related to the age range and topography of the material.

Methods: The study consisted of an analytical, observational and retrospective review. Considered were only male patients, without age limits, with a request for HPV research by hybrid capture for only one sample. The patients were divided into groups, according to the age, for better analysis, as well as the topographies. The method used was the molecular technique of Hybrid Capture II (CHII), in the Rapid Capture System (RCS) equipment - USA, with digene HC2 HPV DNA test kit - QIAGEN®. The results were evaluated and stratified into four groups,

considering high risk and low risk: (HR + / LR +), (HR + / LR-), (HR- / LR +) and (HR- / LR-). Data were obtained from the system of a large laboratory in the city of São Paulo. **Results:** A total of 1,868 patients were analyzed, aged 6 months to 73 years. 68.62% presented an HR- / LR- result (n = 1,282), 12.32% with an HR- / LR + result (n = 230), 10.54% with an HR + / LR + result (n = 197) and 8, 52% resulted in HR + / LR- (n = 159). One-way ANOVA testing was performed between the groups, with no significant difference between them (p> 0.05), except when compared with the HR- / LR- case group (p = 0.0002). When compared to the age group, it was observed that 26.55% were from patients aged 26 to 30 years (n = 496), of these, 18.34% (n = 91) of the cases were HR+, and 12, 29%, (n = 61), LR+. The numbers call attention to patients who presented HPV HR +, 17.64% (n = 9) aged <20 years. About topographies, the largest amount of materials sent was from the penis (considered as only body and base). Glans and foreskin were analyzed separately. 79.87% (n = 1492) were analyzes of penis samples, of which 19.83% (n = 296) HR+; urethra with 6.37% (n = 119), of which 10.92% (n = 13) were positive for HR. **Conclusion:** The study showed high positivity of HR in young men <20 years old. The dominant topography was in penile injury. Due to asymptomatic men, the study highlighted the importance of raising awareness of vaccination in young men and women. The importance of using molecular methods as major allies in the detection of HPV before oncogenic evolution is also emphasized.