Human papillomavirus genotyping of cervical uterine preneoplastic lesions in a high risk area Detección y tipificación de virus papiloma humano en lesiones preneoplásicas de cuello uterino

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Background: The relationship between human papillomavirus (HPV) and uterine cervical cancer (UCC) is widely known and accepted. Aim: To determine the frequency of genotypes of HPV in cervical preneoplastic lesions in a high risk area of UCC. Material and Methods: Using a combination of PCR and Reverse Line Blot technique, 235 formalin fixed paraffin embedded samples, with diagnosis of low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL) or high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL) were genotyped. Results: HPV was detected in 61.2% of LSIL and 78.1% of HSIL. The main genotypes found were HPV 16, 18, 31, 45, 56 y 58. HPV 16 was the most common in both LSIL (18.1%) and HSIL (36.9%). HPV 16 or 18 were present in 25.1% and 47.1% of the LSIL and HSIL respectively. In both LSIL and HSIL, the predominant viral genotypes were those types classified as with a high oncogenic risk. Conclusions: HPV genotypes 16, 18, 31, 45, 56 y 58 were the most common in our series. HPV 16 and 18, viral types