

Prevalence of human papillomavirus and *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection in paired urine and cervical smear samples of Palestinian young women.

Walid Salim Basha, PhD

Faculty of Human Medicine An-Najah National University



Chlamydia trachomatis

A nonmotile, gram-negative obligate intracellular bacterial pathogen, classified serologically into 15 serovars.

Pathogenesis





- **2- Genital infections**
- **3- Lymphogranuloma venereum**

serovars A-C serovars D-K serovars L1, L2, L3



Diagnosis

- Fluorescent antibody assay
- Frei test (delayed hypersensitivity) for LGV
- Growth in tissue culture
- DNA probe test
- PCR

LGV- Lymphogranuloma venereum



C. trachomatis new detection method PCR-SB Cryptic plasmid –PCR hybridization assay

DNA purification Cervical and **Urine** Samples



(DNA amplification)

Hybridization

(Oligo-probes)





(DNA amplification)

Two primers named CT-CPF: 5'-TGATTGTACAAGGGATCCGTAAGT-3' (start at nt. 7089) and CT-CPR: 5'-TCGATGAAAGACAGGAAATACG-3' (end at nt. 7465)

(X07547, GenBank)

Amplify 376 bps



homology to some other genes of *Human, Drosophila melanogaster* and *S.cerevisiae*.





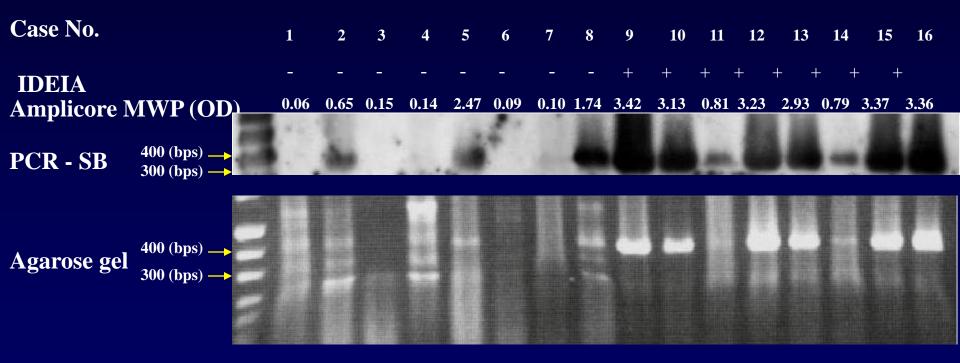
(Oligo-probes)

C. trachomatis-specific anti-sense probe named CP35 (nt.7335- nt. 7360)

The oligoprobe, CP-35 has also sequence homology in many sequences of human.



Comparison of the results with IDEIA, PCR-MWP and PCR-SB assays in 16 samples from urethritis patients





Human papillomavirus

Non-enveloped small double-stranded DNA viruses, classified into more than 100 genotypes.

Pathogenesis

1- Warts



2- Condyloma acuminata

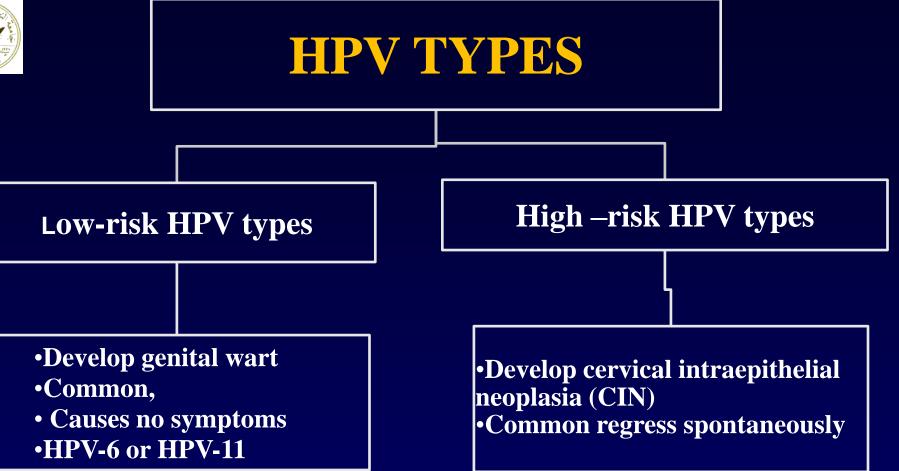
3- Intraepithelial neoplasia

4- Cervical cancer

HPV 1, 2, 3 & 7 HPV 6 & 11 HPV 11, 16, 31& 52 HPV 16 & 18



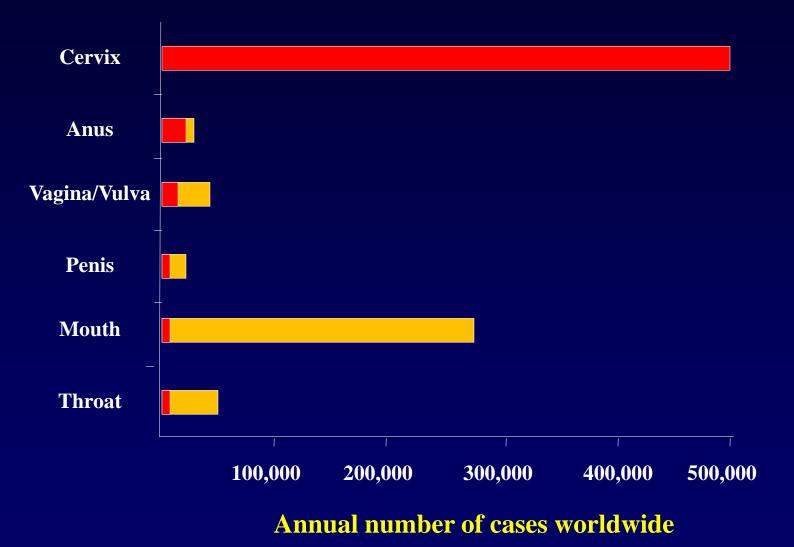




Minority of lesions progress to highgrade dysplasias
Then to carcinomas in situ before becoming invasive cancers.
HPV-16 or HPV-18

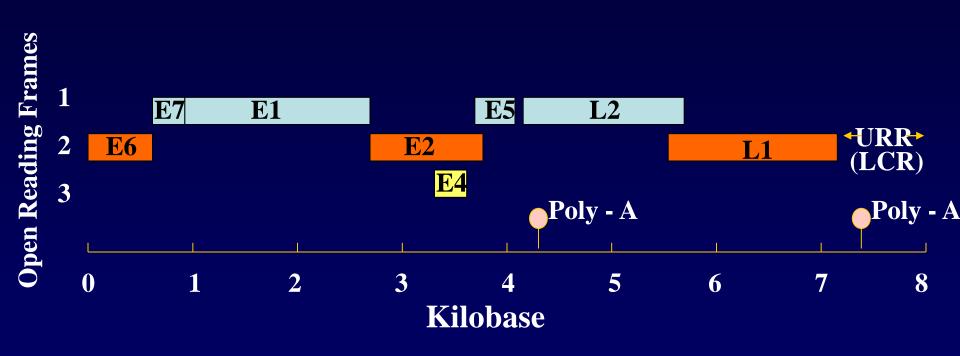


HPV-induced cancers





HPV genome - schematic representation





Noncoding

Upstream Regulatory Region Contributes to the control of DNA replication and transcription of ORFs

Early region 6

E6 protein of oncogenic HPVs binds to the p53 tumor suppressor gene product and abrogates it activity by accelerating its degradation

E

Early region 7

E7 protein of oncogenic HPVs bind to the tumor suppressor gene product Retinoblastoma protein (RB) and related proteins, thus inhibiting their function

Early region 1

E1 protein involved in viral plasmid replication

Early region 2

E2 protein is an important modulator of viral transcription and play a role in viral replication

HPV Genome Structure

Late region 1 L1 protein is the major capsid protein

Late region 2 L2 protein is the minor capsid protein

Early region 5

E5 protein is located in the cellular membrane, prevents acidification of endosomes, and can stimulate the transformating activity of epidermal growth factor receptor and contribute to oncogenicity

Early region 4 E4 proteins form filamentous cytoplasmic networks and share the same cellular distribution. They appear to play a role in viral replication

Poly - A

E5 / E4 / E2

URR

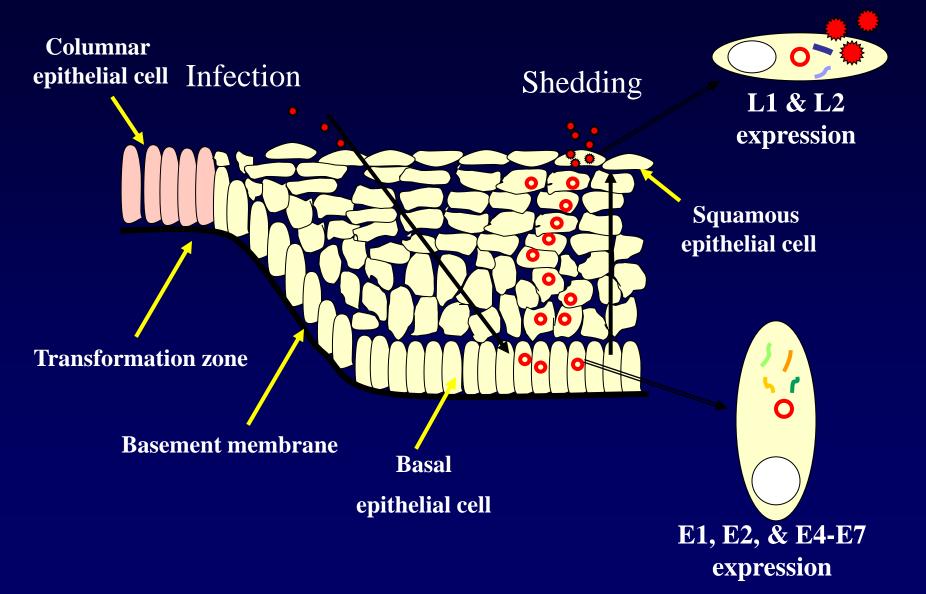
Poly - A

L1

E6

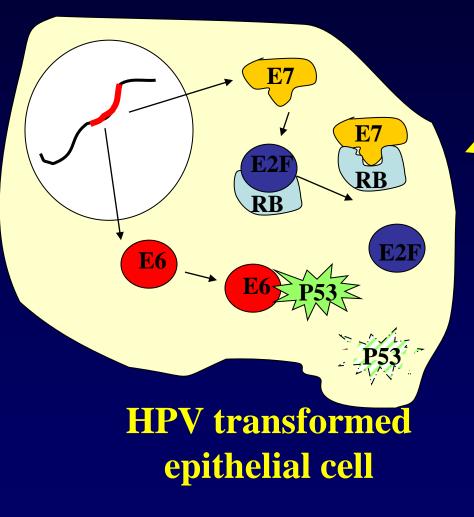


HPV infection and replication in cervical epithelial cells





Malignant transformation of the cervix



Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN)

Invasive cervical cancer





(DNA amplification)

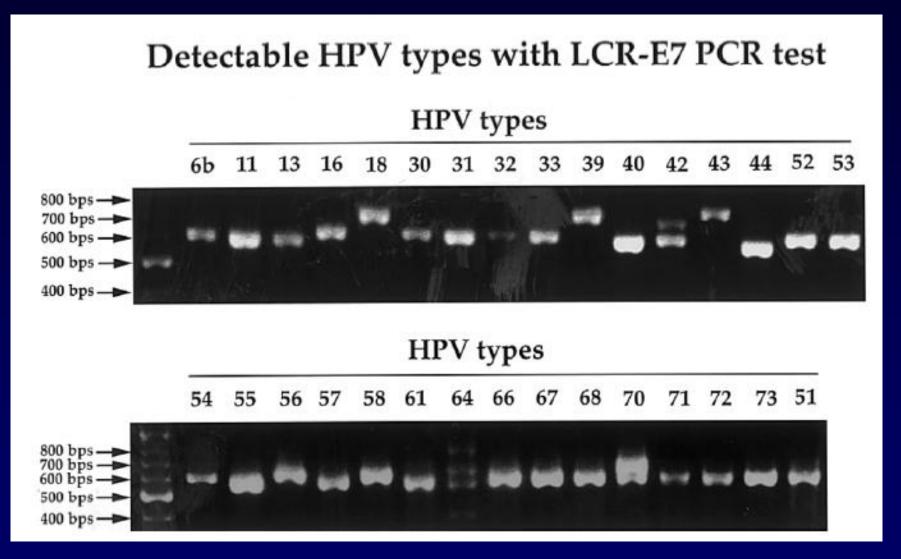
LCR - E7 PCR



	HP	×					HPV		
No.	Туре	Group	5'positio	n	LCRF-primers		No. Type Group	E7R-primers	3'positi
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	6b 11 13 16 18 26 34 35 39 40 42 45	A10 A10 A9 A7 A5 A11 A9 A7 A8 A1 A7	5'- ₩ 25 A 25 A 25 T 32 A 20 A 20 A 33 A 33 A 33 A 24 A 33 A 24 A 32 A		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5'-T C H K 1 6b Al0 T C C 2 11 Al0 T C C 3 13 Al0 T C C 4 34 Al1 T C A T 5 48 A8 T C A T 6 44 Al0 T C C 7 55 Al0 T C C 8 57 A4 T A G 9 61 A3 T C C 10 72 A3 T C G 11 73 Al1 T C A T	C C T C T C T C T C T C T C T C T C T C T C T C T C T C T C T C T C T C T T C	T 642 T 638 T 660 T 633 T 642 T 639 T 639 T 639 T 627 T 633
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	51 52 53 57 58 59 72 73	A5 A9 A6 A4 A9 A7 A3 A11	36 A 28 A 42 A 32 A 30 10 -13 A		T G T A A C C G A A G T G T A A C C G A A T T A G G G A C C G A A G T G T A A C C G A A G T G T A A C C G A A G T G T A A C C G A A G T G T A A C C G A A G T G T A A C C G A A	A A A C G G G A A A C C G G G A A A C C G G G A A A C C G G	E7R-2 12 16 A9 T C A T 13 26 A5 C A T T 14 30 A6 T C A T 15' 31 A9 C A T 16 32 A1 T C A T 17 33 A9 C T T 34 A11 T C A T	with the second s	T 680 T 674 T 669 T 682 T 682 T 682 T 660
21 22 23 24	6 11 13 31 32 42 44 54	A10 A10 A9 A1 A1 A1 A10 A?	5'- W 25 A 26 A 42 A 29 T 49 A 43 T 25 T	A A G G A A G G A A G G A A G G T T G G T G G	G T I G A A C C G A A G T I I A A C C G A A G T I I A A C C G A A G T I I A A C C G A A T C C A A C C G A A	A A C G G -3' A A A C G G G A A A C G G G A A A C G G G A A A C G G G A A A C C G G G A A A C C G G G A A A C C G G	18 35 A9 T C T <tht< th=""> <tht< th=""> T <tht< th=""></tht<></tht<></tht<>	C A T C T C A T C T G A G C T G G C T	T 657 T 669 T 662 T 678 T 681 T 683 T 681
25 26	55 70 73	A10 A7 A11	40 T 31 A 22 A	A A G G A A G G	G T G T A C C G A A G T G T A A C C G A A LCRF-3	AACGG		A CATT G T G T G A C G C T G T CATT T G T G T G A C G C T G T A A A T T T T G T G A C G C T G T	
27	30 51 53	A6 A5 A6	5'- M 42 T 36 A 42 A	A G G T A G G G	T T A G G A C C G A A T T A G G A C C G A A T T A G G A C C G A A	A A C G G A A C G G A A C G G		A A T C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Mill 4629
28 29 30	56 66 68(ME188)	A6 A6 A7	43 A 43 T 3889 A	GGGT	T T A G G A C C G A A T KARA KARG A C C G A A		E7R-4 5'- C A T C 32 54 A7 C A T C 68(NE:88) A7 C C T C	A G A G T C T T C T A A T T G C T	C -3' C 632 C 4538 C 786
31 32	33 61	A9 A3	5'- G 44 G 22 G	TAGG	G T G G A A	ARCGG-3' AGCGG AACGG	68(HE188) A7 C T C 78 A7 T C 42 A1 C A T C	GAGAGA T C T T C T A A T T G C T G A G A G A G A G A G A G A G A G A G A	C 786

 $^{a}\ R,\ A/G;\ W,\ A/T;,\ Y,\ C/T;\ K,\ G/T;S,\ G/C;\ V,\ G/A/C;\ H,\ A/T/C;\ B,\ G/T/C;\ N,\ A/G/C/T.$



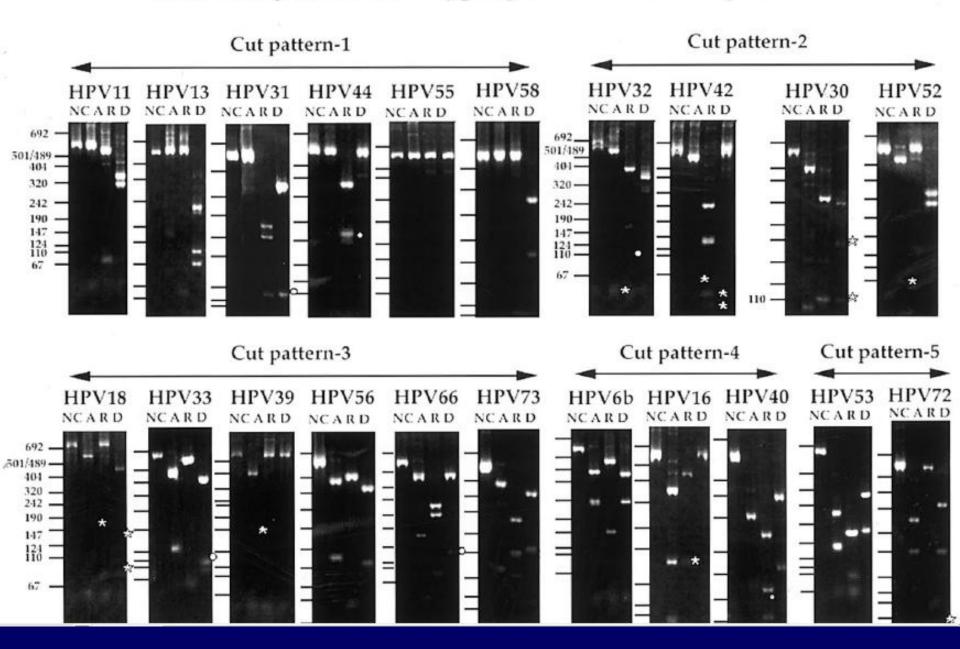


Hw typing by restriction-fragment-length polymorphism (RFLP)											
Туре	Size	AvaII	RsaI	Dde I	ACCI	BamHI					
Cut pattern-1*	ı										
HPV26	661 ^b	661	325/176/122/38	419//225/17	661	575/86					
HPV58	654	654	654	367/199/71/17	512/142	654					
HPV51	650	650	3321171/96/51	633/17	650	650					
HPV51	628	628	255/243/130	426/109/43/33/17	4701158	628					
HPV44	600	600	375/179146	583/17	600	600					
HPV11	618	60919	540178	323/278/17	618	618					
HPV55	600	600	600	583/17	600	535/65					
HPV13	613	604/9	613	279/169/148/17	569/44	613					
Cut pattern-2											
HPV32	655	598/57	378/170/83124	344/275/36	655	655					
HPV42	624	56/163	233/133/127/52/42/37	607/17	339/285	624					
HPV35	658	553/105	633/25	641/17	470/188	658					
HPV52	635	532/103	635	332/286/17	436/199	552/83					
HPV30	633	463/99/71	337/112/63/43/23/22/17	320/185/111/17	633	633					
Cut pattern-3											
HPV45	748	564/184	472/276	607/141	426/322	748					
HPV18	746	540/181/25	746	425/144/89/88	496/250	658/88					
HPV39	756	474/190/51/25/16	756	756	488/268	756					
HPV70	670	501/102/51/16	670	758	529/103/38	670					
HPV59	755	499/187/69	504/251	516/239	755	666/89					
HPV68	650	482/102/50/16	414/236	241/223/109/77	612/38	650					
HPV73	638	478/160	296/195/147	419/202/17	638	638					
HPV56	639	463/176	521/96/22	435/144/43/17	639	639					
HPV34	639	478/161	296/148/137/58	525/97/17	639	639					
HPV33	639	487/152	585/54	438/105/79/17	639	639					
HPV66	639	454/176/9	278/243/96/22	478/111/33/17	340/160/139	639					
HPV57	608	465/143	547/61	287/231/73/17	608	608					
Cut pattern-4											
HPV54	608	381/126/92/15	381/84/76/37/30	608	491/117	608					
HPV16	647	386/173/88	474/173	630/17	647	647					
HPV6b	618	385/224/9	470/148	368/233/17	594/24	618					
HPV40	610	331/96/87/76/20	278/1661/29/37	396/197/11/6	486/124	610					
Cut pattern-5											
HPV61	606	282/224/60/24/16	390/179/37	327/219/43/17	404/202	606					
HPV72	606	282/190/114/20	569/37	339/190/60/17	606	606					
HPV53	637	278/179/170/10	220/219/96/60/23/19	363/220/37/17	637	637					

-

HW typing by restriction-fragment-length polymorphism (RFLP)

RFLP analysis for HPV typing on LCR-E7 PCR product



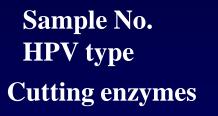


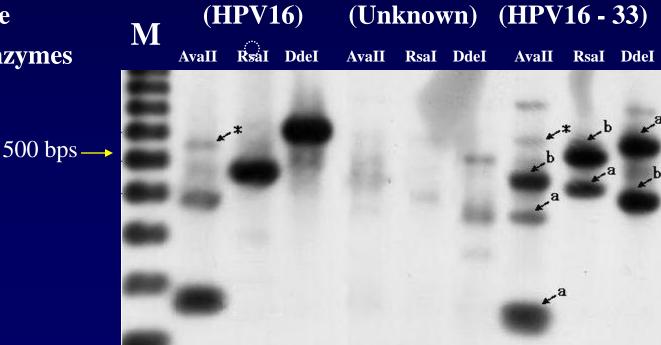
A. Hybridization result for HPV screening MABCDEFGHIJ



B. Hybridization result for HPV cutting pattern

B





H



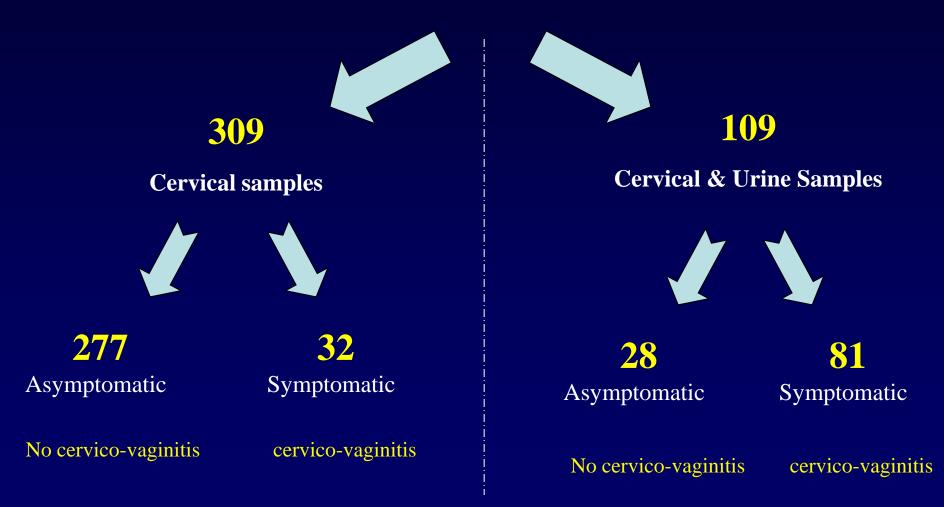
Aim of work

- To determine the prevalence of HPV infection in Palestine
- To determine the age group considered as a risk factor
- Is there a correlation between *C. trachomatis* and HPV infection
- Is there a correlation between HPV infection and cervical abnormalities in West Bank
- Genotyping for detected HPV in West Bank
- Recommendations in order to improve women's health care services (quality of care).

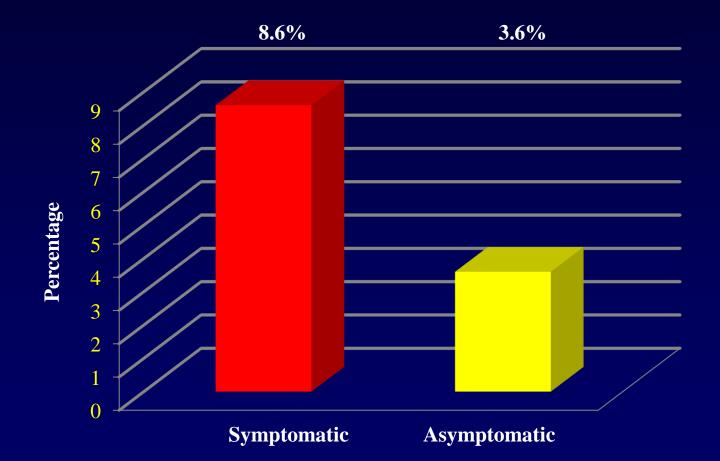


Subjects 418 women

visited governmental or private obstetrics and gynecology clinics for various reasons in the West Bank

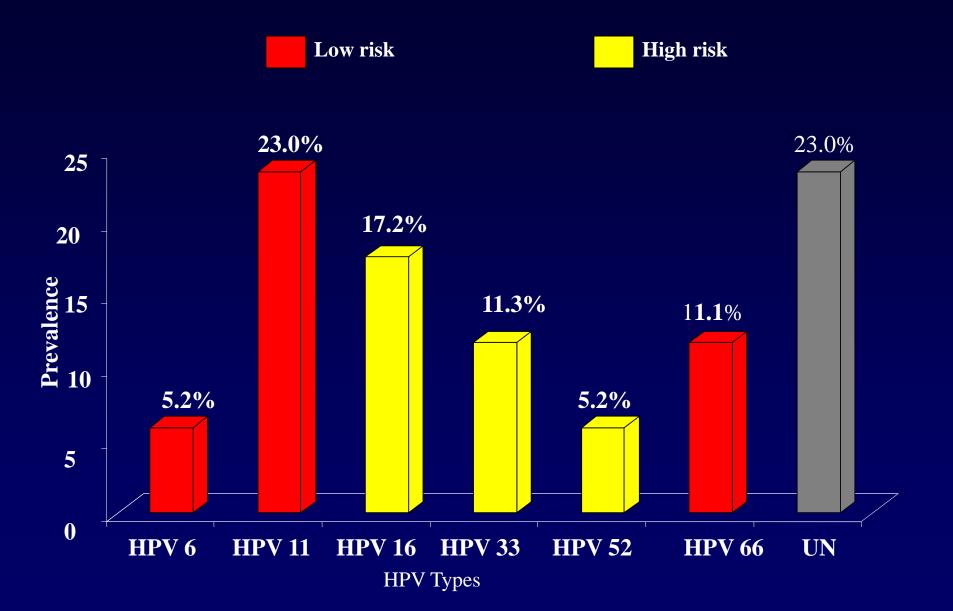


Prevalence of of HPV infection among symptomatic and asymptomatic women



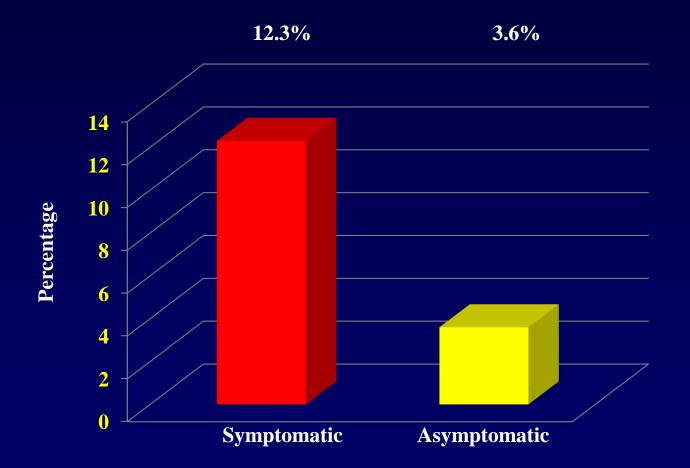


Prevalence of HPV Types



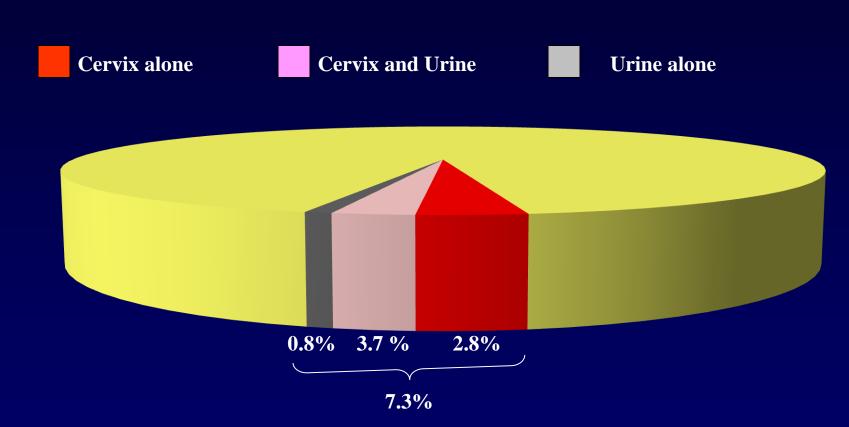


Prevalence of *C. trachomatis* **among symptomatic and asymptomatic women**



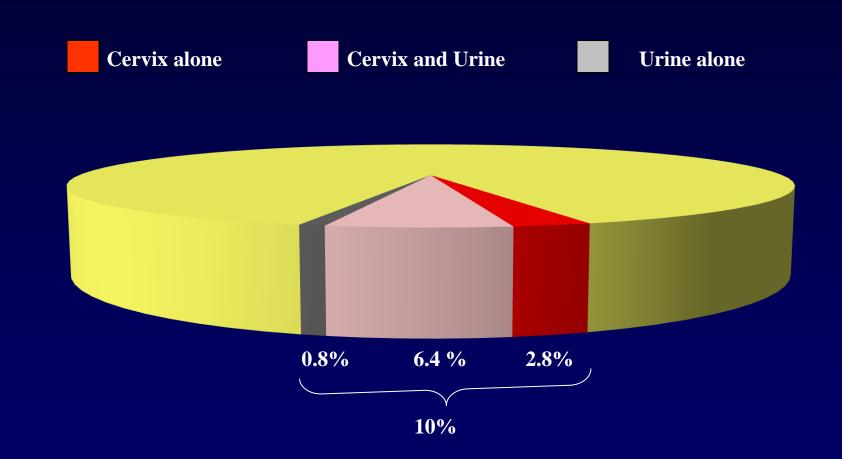


Comparison between cervical and urine samples for HPV detection





Comparison between cervical and urine samples for *Chlamydia trachomatis* detection





Recommendations

•STDs are a public health problem in Palestine

•Dealing with STDs should receive more attention by MOH and other health providers.

•Health education programs should be developed, carried out, and implemented by national health education committee.

•Medical and community awareness should be increased by all means.



Recommendations

•Introduction of HPV/DNA testing greatly facilitate the identification of women at risk for cervical cancer. This strategy minimizes unnecessary follow-up visits and invasive procedures without compromising the detection of disease.

•The urine samples can't be an alternative test for cervical samples for HPV detection but could be for CT screening

