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Human Papilloma Virus Type 16 & 18 Gene Identification In Plasma of Cervical Squamous Cell Carcinoma and Adenocarcinoma Patients Athaji Adam Malik General Hospital Medan

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Abstract : Cervical cancer, the forth most common cancer leading cause of death by HPV infection and the most common sexually transmitted infection. HPV type 16 & 18 are responsible for up to 70% cervical cancer compared to another high-risk group type. The aim of this study was to identify gene HPV type 16 & 18 in the plasma patients according to histopathology of squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma cervix. This descriptive study with cross sectional study from 46 cervical cancer blood patients. Gene HPV identification using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) methods. Majority of samples (80.4%) were infected with HPV-18, but none of them were infected with HPV-16. Most of them were commonly diagnosed squamous cell carcinoma (81.8%) and they generally aged >45 years old. From 13% of cervical cancer patients with metastases, all of them were infected with HPV 18. Detection of HPV type in cervical cancer is important, because HPV 16 and 18 is not always founds in squamous cell carcinoma cervix.

Keywords : Human Papilloma virus, HPV tipe 16, HPV tipe 18, squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma.

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