

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS TYPE 16 AMONG HIV POSITIVE WOMEN ATTENDING AMINU KANO TEACHING HOSPITAL, KANO, NIGERIA

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Abstract

HPV is a viral infection caused by Human Papillomavirus, a DNA virus from the Papillomaviridae family. Hiv-infected women have a high prevalence of Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection and are more likely to be infected with HPV type 16 which is considered high-risk and have potential for progressing to cervical cancer. The objective of this study is to determine the prevalence of Human Papillomavirus type 16 among the Hiv positive women that attend Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital, Kano. Also, the impact of CD4 levels on the HIV-infected women. A total of 86 HIV positive women were enrolled in this study. Pap smear were carried out on the 86 HIV-positive women, papanicolaus staining method was used to detect cell abnormalities in the cervix, the test result showed that, low squamous intra-epithelial lesion (LSIL) were 17 (19.8%), atypical squamous cell-high squamous intra-epithelial lesion (ASC-HSIL cannot be excluded) were 11 (12.8%), negative with inflammation were 38 (44.2%), and negative smear were 20 (23.3%). The 28 samples that have cell abnormalities, their serum samples were collected and screened for HPV type 16 IgG Antibody using ELISA. The result showed that 6 (21.4%) were positive for HPV type 16. A questionnaire was administered to collect relevant information such as CD4 levels, viral loads, etc. Data generated were analyzed using SPSS software version 20. There were no significance difference ($P > 0.05$). In conclusion, this study discovered high prevalence of cell abnormalities caused by human Papillomavirus type 16 among women living with HIV-infection. And there is a great impact on CD4, as the HPV negative have a higher CD4 count than HPV positive. Finally, it is recommended that women living with HIV should be screened annually for HPV infection and cervical cancer, for early detection of pre-cancerous cells and there by prevent the occurrence of invasive cervical cancer.



Biography:

Usman is a trained Medical Laboratory Scientist. He worked in the Medical laboratory for 10 years before joining the academia. He obtained B.Sc., M .Sc. and Ph.D. Microbiology with area of research interest in Medical virology. He is an Associate Professor of Medical Microbiology in Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria. He conducted many researches in Medical virology (HIV/AIDS) and has also published many journal articles in his research area. He is among the certified trainers on Biorisk Management in Nigeria and has access to Global Biorisk Management Curriculum Library. He also attended a Short course on medical virology at the Institute of Human Virology, University of Maryland Baltimore, MD USA and during the training he was opportuned to receive training from the first scientist that discovered HIV/AIDS, Professor Robert Gallo in 2016. Furthermore, He is presently a member of Global Virus Network (GVN) coordinated by Robert Gallo. Usman is the current National Financial Secretary of Nigerian Biological Safety Association (NiBSA) and at the same time the National Secretary, Nigerian Society for Microbiology (NSM).

Speaker Publications:

1. "Studies of human T-lymphotrophic virus 1 among patients with pulmonary tuberculosis in Dutse Jigawa state, North-Western Nigeria"

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