



P853: Detection of E7 region of HPV 16 DNA gene in cervical dysplasia by PCR methods

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Background and Aim: Background Cervical cancer is a common neoplasm of the female genital tract and continues to be the most deadly female cancer in developing countries. In order to progress a cancer from dysplasia to invasive carcinoma, a series of cellular changes should occur. High-risk Human papillomavirus (HPV), in particularly HPV 16 are associated with cervical carcinoma that due to the ability of the viral oncoproteins, E6 and E7, to abrogate the cell cycle. It is believed that HPV can increase the rate of cancer progression when associating with other risk factors such as smoking, taking contraceptive drugs and etc. The present study was conducted to detect the prevalence of HPV16 infection in Iranian women. **Methods:** Methods Formalin fixed paraffin-embedded samples from patients with cervical cancer were processed (archival pathologic specimen of Mirza, Emam Khomeini and pars Hospitals) that confirmed by pathologists. We purified DNA and utilized PCR method for detection E7 region of HPV 16 DNA of 69 patients with cervical cancer. **Results:** Results Among total patients, 51 % were positive for HPV16 that show importance of HPV16 in prevalence of cervical carcinoma. The highest number of patients belonged to age-group 41-50 , OCP consumer and women who married under 18 years old. **Conclusion:** Conclusion In our experience, the PCR technique is a robust, simple and sensitive way of type specific detection of HPV16E7 genes in Paraffin embedded tissue that makes this technique applicable to routine practices of HPV detection. HPV 16 is one of the major genotypes that associated whit cervical carcinoma in Iran. **Keywords:** E7 .HPV 16. genotype.PCR.Dysplasia