



REVISTA DE GASTROENTEROLOGÍA DE MÉXICO

www.elsevier.es/rgrm



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Frequency of human papillomavirus infection in patients with gastrointestinal cancer[☆]

Frecuencia de infección por virus del papiloma humano en pacientes con cáncer del aparato digestivo

F. Roesch-Dietlen^{a,*}, A.D. Cano-Contreras^b, Y.J. Sánchez-Maza^c,
 J.M. Espinosa-González^d, M.Á. Vázquez-Prieto^e, E.J. Valdés-de la O^e,
 F. Díaz-Roesch^a, M.Á. Carrasco-Arroniz^d, A. Cruz-Palacios^f, P. Grube-Pagola^g,
 A. Sumoza-Toledo^e, H. Vivanco-Cid^e, G. Mellado-Sánchez^e, A. Meixueiro-Daza^h,
 C.S. Silva-Cañetasⁱ, M.G. Carrillo-Toledo^j, R. Lagunes-Torres^k, M. Amieva-Balmori^c,
 P.C. Gómez-Castaño^c, J.U. Reyes-Huerta^h, J.M. Remes-Troche^c

^a Department of Gastroenterology, Instituto de Investigaciones Médico-Biológicas, Universidad Veracruzana, Veracruz, Mexico

^b Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital Regional de Alta Especialidad, Secretaría de Salud, Veracruz, Mexico

^c Digestive Physiology and Advanced Motility Laboratory, Instituto de Investigaciones Médico-Biológicas, Universidad Veracruzana, Veracruz, Mexico

^d Department of Surgery, UMAE N. 14, Centro Médico Nacional Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Veracruz, Mexico

^e Biomedical Sciences Multidisciplinary Laboratory, Instituto de Investigaciones Médico-Biológicas, Universidad Veracruzana, Veracruz, Mexico

^f Department of Gastroenterology, UMAE N. 14, Centro Médico Nacional Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Veracruz, Mexico

^g Department of Pathologic Anatomy, Instituto de Investigaciones Médico-Biológicas, Universidad Veracruzana, Veracruz, Mexico

^h Department of Endoscopy, Instituto de Investigaciones Médico-Biológicas, Universidad Veracruzana, Veracruz, Mexico

ⁱ Department of Oncology, Instituto de Investigaciones Médico-Biológicas, Universidad Veracruzana, Veracruz, Mexico

^j Department of Teaching, Instituto de Investigaciones Médico-Biológicas, Universidad Veracruzana, Veracruz, Mexico

^k Department of Genetics, Instituto de Investigaciones Médico-Biológicas, Universidad Veracruzana, Veracruz, Mexico

Received 9 December 2016; accepted 28 September 2017

KEYWORDS

Human
papillomavirus;

Abstract

Introduction and aim: Cancer is the result of the interaction of genetic and environmental factors. It has recently been related to viral infections, one of which is human papillomavirus. The aim of the present study was to describe the frequency of human papillomavirus infection in patients with digestive system cancers.

[☆] Please cite this article as: Roesch-Dietlen F, Cano-Contreras AD, Sánchez-Maza YJ, Espinosa-González JM, Vázquez-Prieto MÁ, Valdés-de la O EJ, et al. Frecuencia de infección por virus del papiloma humano en pacientes con cáncer del aparato digestivo. Revista de Gastroenterología de México. 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rgrm.2017.09.003>

* Corresponding author. Departamento de Gastroenterología, Instituto de Investigaciones Médico-Biológicas, Iturbide S/N, Colonia Flores Magón, C.P. 91700 Veracruz, Mexico. Tel.: (229) 9322292.

E-mail address: federicoroesch@hotmail.com (F. Roesch-Dietlen).

Cancer of the digestive tract;
Frequency

Materials and methods: A prospective, multicenter, observational study was conducted on patients with gastrointestinal cancer at 2 public healthcare institutes in Veracruz. Two tumor samples were taken, one for histologic study and the other for DNA determination of human papillomavirus and its genotypes. Anthropometric variables, risk factors, sexual habits, tumor location, and histologic type of the cancer were analyzed. Absolute and relative frequencies were determined using the SPSS version 24.0 program.

Results: Fifty-three patients were studied. They had gastrointestinal cancer located in: the colon (62.26%), stomach (18.87%), esophagus (7.55%), rectum (7.55%), and small bowel (3.77%). Human papillomavirus was identified in 11.32% of the patients, 66.7% of which corresponded to squamous cell carcinoma and 33.3% to adenocarcinoma. Only genotype 18 was identified. Mean patient age was 61.8 ± 15.2 years, 56.60% of the patients were men, and 43.40% were women. A total of 15.8% of the patients had a family history of cancer and 31.6% had a personal history of the disease, 38.6% were tobacco smokers, and 61.4% consumed alcohol. Regarding sex, 5.3% of the patients said they were homosexual, 3.5% were bisexual, 29.8% engaged in oral sex, and 24.6% in anal sex.

Conclusions: Our study showed that human papillomavirus infection was a risk factor for the development of gastrointestinal cancer, especially of squamous cell origin.

© 2018 Asociación Mexicana de Gastroenterología. Published by Masson Doyma México S.A. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

PALABRAS CLAVE
Virus del papiloma humano;
Cáncer del aparato digestivo;
Frecuencia

Frecuencia de infección por virus del papiloma humano en pacientes con cáncer del aparato digestivo

Resumen

Introducción y objetivo: El cáncer es el resultado de la interacción de factores genéticos y ambientales, recientemente relacionados con infecciones virales, entre ellos, el virus del papiloma humano. El objetivo fue conocer la frecuencia de infección por el virus del papiloma humano en las neoplasias del aparato digestivo.

Material y métodos: Estudio prospectivo, multicéntrico y observacional en pacientes con cáncer del aparato digestivo en 2 instituciones del sector salud de Veracruz. Se realizó toma de 2 muestras del tumor: una para realizar estudio histológico y otra para determinación del ADN del virus del papiloma humano y sus genotipos. Se analizaron: variables antropométricas, factores de riesgo, hábitos sexuales, localización y variedad histológica de la neoplasia. Se determinaron frecuencias absolutas y relativas utilizando el programa SPSS versión 24.0.

Resultados: Se estudió a 53 pacientes con cáncer de aparato digestivo localizado en el colon (62.26%), estómago (18.87%), esófago (7.55%), recto (7.55%) e intestino delgado (3.77%). En el 11.32% de ellos se identificó la presencia de virus del papiloma humano, de los cuales el 66.7% correspondió a carcinoma epidermoide y el 33.3% a adenocarcinoma. Únicamente se identificó el genotipo 18. La edad promedio del grupo fue 61.8 ± 15.2 años. El 56.60% correspondió al género masculino y el 43.40% al femenino. El 15.8% refirieron antecedentes oncológicos familiares y el 31.6%, personales. El 38.6% mencionaron tabaquismo y el 61.4%, alcoholismo. El 5.3% declararon ser homosexuales y el 3.5%, bisexuales. El 29.8% manifestaron relaciones orales y el 24.6%, anales.

Conclusiones: Nuestro estudio muestra que la infección de virus del papiloma humano es un factor de riesgo para el desarrollo de neoplasias del aparato digestivo, sobre todo de origen epidermoide.

© 2018 Asociación Mexicana de Gastroenterología. Publicado por Masson Doyma México S.A. Este es un artículo Open Access bajo la licencia CC BY-NC-ND (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Introduction and aims

Cancer is the result of the interaction of genetic and environmental factors that lead to cell degeneration, causing precancerous lesions and ending in malignant neoplasias. An increase has been observed in the incidence of neoplasias directly or indirectly related to viral agents. They

include the hepatitis B virus and the hepatitis C virus, as well as the human papillomavirus (HPV), representing approximately 20% of cancer deaths, worldwide.¹⁻³

Currently, HPV infection is the most common across the world. Different unsafe sexual practices, beginning an active sex life at an early age, and numerous sexual partners are among the risk factors explaining its increased incidence.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8731024>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8731024>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)