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HPV infection and p16<sup>INK4A</sup> and TP53 expression in rare cancers of the uterine cervix

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**ABSTRACT** 

Cervix cancer remains among most commonly diagnosed cancer in developing countries.

Except squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma, the etiopathology and oncogenic

mechanisms of rare cancers remain largely unknown. The study was performed to investigate

the value of HPV infection and the expression of p16<sup>INK4A</sup> and TP53 in rare primitive cancers

of the cervix.

We conducted a retrospective study of rare primitive cancers of the cervix. Main

clinicopathological features were reported. HPV infection was detected by in situ

hybridization. Expression of p16<sup>INK4A</sup> and TP53 was analyzed by immunohistochemistry.

Overall, seven cases were identified, including basaloid squamous cell carcinoma

(BSCC, n = 2), small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma (SCNEC), granulocytic sarcoma without

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