Human papillomavirus type 18 and other risk factors for cervical cancer in Jakarta, Indonesia.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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Abstract:
Infection with human papillomavirus (HPV) has now been established as a necessary cause of cervical cancer. Indonesia is a country with a high cervical cancer incidence and with the world's highest prevalence of HPV 18 in cervical cancer. No information exists about the prevalence of HPV 18 or other HPV types in the Indonesian population. We conducted a hospital-based case-control study in Jakarta, Indonesia. A total of 74 cervical carcinoma cases and 209 control women, recruited from the gynecological outpatient clinic of the same hospital, were included. All women were HPV typed by the line probe assay, and interviews were obtained regarding possible risk factors for cervical cancer. HPV was detected in 95.9% of the cases and in 25.4% of the controls. In the control group, 13.4% was infected with a high-risk HPV type. HPV 16 was detected in 35% of the case group and in 1.9% of the control group and HPV 18 was identified in 28% of the case group and in 2.4% of the control group, suggesting that the oncogenic potentials of HPV 16 and HPV 18 in Indonesia are similar. In addition to HPV infection, young age at first intercourse, having a history of more than one sexual partner, and high parity were significant risk factors for cervical cancer. Within the control group, we did not identify determinants of HPV infection. We hypothesize that the high prevalence of HPV 18 in cervical cancer in Indonesia is caused by the high prevalence of HPV 18 in the Indonesian population.

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