A multiparametric study in human papillomavirus and cervical carcinoma

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This work aimed first at studying the HPV prevalence in squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix trying to find a correlation between HPV and cervical carcinoma. Secondly, immunohistochemical study of p53 in cervical squamous carcinoma was done, trying to evaluate the correlation between p53 and HPV in cancer cervix. The third point of aim is cytophotometric analysis for the detection of DNA content in this type of cancer and studying the significance of p53 suppressor gene in cancer cervix in comparison with the DNA ploidy pattern. The absence of both p53 and HPV from 15% of the studied cervical carcinoma cases may lead to the conclusion that the development of some cervical carcinomas does not require p53 inactivation and may therefore arise through P53 independent pathway. P53 mutation showed a significant positive correlation with cervical carcinoma stage. The average DNA content could be considered as a prognostic factor in cervical carcinoma since the average DNA content was directly proportional to cervical carcinoma stage.