

**RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF ONCOLOGIC STAGING OF CERVICAL CANCER ASSOCIATED WITH HPV IN PATIENTS TREATED AT THE OPHIR LOYOLA HOSPITAL (2008-2012).**

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**Introduction:** The human papillomavirus (HPV) belongs to the papillomaviridae family and is capable of infecting cells in the epithelial tissue and mucous membranes of human beings. Its transmission is based on direct contact with infected skin/mucosa or through sexual contact, which makes it the most common sexually transmitted infection in the world. The course of the infection is transient, that is, in most cases it regresses spontaneously, but due to the integration of the viral genome into the cell, it can end up evolving. There are currently more than 450 types of HPV, divided into high-risk and low-risk HPVs. When the infection is caused by a high-risk HPV, it is more likely to be persistent and, if this occurs, there is the possibility of cancer precursor lesions appearing; in cases where these lesions are not properly identified and treated, the appearance of a neoplasm in the infected area is imminent. HPV is associated with various types of cancer, but is mainly associated with cervical cancer (CCU). **Objectives:** To identify the predominance of oncological staging of CCU associated with HPV infection in patients treated at the Ophir Loyola Hospital (HOL) between 2008-2012. **Methods:** This work is based on a descriptive and retrospective study of the oncological staging of patients associated with HPV infection diagnosed and treated at the HOL during the stipulated period. Firstly, the samples were separated, obtained from retrospective studies carried out by the Papillomavirus and Retrovirus Laboratory, located at the Evandro Chagas Institute-Pará. The samples were prepared for RT-PCR methodology to identify the type of viral infection. The resulting data was analyzed to identify the average age, the most frequent staging and the type of HPV most present in the cases. The study was approved by the ethics committee, CAAE: 51144515.0.0000.0019. **Results:** A total of 438 patients seen at the HOL during the period were analyzed, with a mean age of 53,6 years, which according to the WHO is middle-aged. As for the staging, three were found to be more prevalent than the others: Invasive Carcinoma (26.48%, 116/438); Epidermoid Carcinoma (20.09%, 88/438) and Adenocarcinoma (14.84%, 65/438). It was also possible to identify a higher prevalence of HPV type 16 infection (18.26%, 80/438), followed by

HPV 18 infection (2.74%, 12/438). **Conclusion:** After analyzing, we can conclude that, during the stipulated period, there was a predominance of advanced cases of oncological staging of CCU associated with HPV infection, with those presented already corresponding to established cancer. In addition, it was possible to identify a marked predominance of HPV 16 in the group studied, which is one of the main types associated with the oncogenic capacity of the virus. The result obtained is in line with the literature and epidemiological studies, since these studies point to HPV 16, on a global scale, as an agent highly associated with cases of precursor lesions and episodes of CCU itself. It was also possible to identify a higher average age of these patients, which corroborates the appearance of more severe cases of the infection.

**Keywords:** Oncologic Staging; Human Papillomavirus; Retrospective Study.