

Prevalence and risk factors for cervical HPV infection among women with cytological abnormalities

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Objectives

The prevalence and risk factors of HPV infection is the basis for developing prophylactic strategies against cervical cancer. This study aims to 1) evaluate the prevalence of cervical HPV infection and its associated behavioral risk factors; 2) to examine the uptake or willingness of taking HPV vaccination among women with cytological abnormalities.

Methods

Women aged ≥ 25 years old and referred to Specialist Out-patient Clinics (SOPC) for colposcopy were recruited from 2015. Questionnaires on behavioural and clinical information, cervical specimens for HPV detection were obtained. Prevalence of HPV infection among cytological abnormalities and association with behavioural risk factors will be analysed by univariate and multivariate logistic regressions.

Results

The recruitment is still ongoing, 242 subjects have been recruited. The preliminary analysis of the first batch of 117 cases showed that the prevalence of HPV infection was 62.4% (73/117). All variables were analyzed in the univariate analysis but did not show a statistical significant association with HPV infection, except post-coital bleeding, which showed a marginally significant association ($P = 0.066$).

Conclusion

This study would provide the updated status and epidemiological characteristics of HPV prevalence among women with cytological abnormalities, and a better knowledge for policy makers to formulate HPV vaccination programme in Hong Kong.