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EDHYANA



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ABSTRACT BOOK

**THE 3rd Bandung International
Biomolecular Medicine Conference (BIBMC)**
57th Anniversary, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Padjadjaran (1957-2014)

18-19 SEPTEMBER, 2014
BANDUNG, INDONESIA



In Collaboration with:





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This Certificate is awarded to

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as

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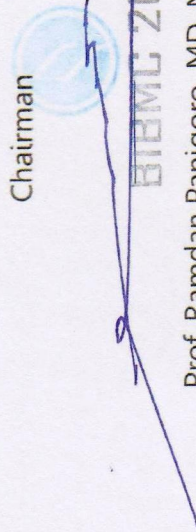
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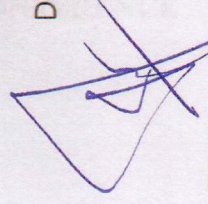
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FULL PAPER

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**BANDUNG INTERNATIONAL BIOMOLECULAR MEDICINE CONFERENCE
18-19 SEPTEMBER 2014**

**NEXT TO HPV-16, HPV-18 AND HPV-52,
HPV-45 ARE PREVALENT AMONG CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS
IN HASANSADIKIN HOSPITAL BANDUNG, INDONESIA.**

BY

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ABSTRACT

Background.

Cervical cancer, caused by persistent human papillomavirus infection mostly by HPV-16 and HPV-18, can be prevented by HPV vaccination. HPV vaccine available covers both high-risk genotypes. Study in 3 areas in Indonesia has proposed that HPV-52 need to be included in the vaccination. However, HPV types have been shown to differ according to geographical distribution. Our study aimed to determine the distribution of HPV genotypes that infect cervical cancer patients from Bandung, Indonesia.

Methods.

Viral DNA, extracted from randomly chosen cervical cancer and histopathologically classified as squamous cell carcinoma, were genotyped using linear array tests that can detect both high- and low-risk genotypes.

Results and conclusion.

The result revealed that of 87 cervical cancer tissue samples genotyped, HPV-16 and HPV-18 infected most of the samples (69% and 57%, respectively), followed by HPV-45 and HPV-52 (24% and 21%, respectively). These high-risk genotypes infected the cervical cancer as a single or multiple infections. We concluded that HPV-16 remains the major HPV infection in squamous cell carcinoma in Bandung, Western Java, Indonesia. The high number of genotypes HPV 45 may be interesting to be further explored and as other group has proposed for HPV-52 in Indonesia, here we also suggest to include HPV-45 in the next generation of HPV vaccine.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, HPV infection, HPV-45, Indonesia