Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this study was to compare the prevalence of HPV infections in the oral and cervical mucosa of HIV positive and HIV negative women using Hybrid Capture II technique.

Study design: One hundred HIV positive women (group 1) and 100 HIV negative women (group 2) were recruited from a sexually transmitted disease clinic, in Brazil. All subjects were given a cervical and oral examination. Cytological samples were evaluated by the Hybrid Capture II technique from oral and cervical scrapings. Statistical analysis was performed using chi-square test and p values < 0.05 were considered significant.

Results: HPV-DNA was detected in cervical scrapings from 41 HIV positive subjects and from 45 HIV negative subjects (p = 0.67). In oral samples, HPV-DNA was observed in 11 subjects from group 1 and in 2 participants from group 2 (p = 0.02). High-risk HPV subtypes were prevalent in both groups and no difference between the
groups was detected ($p=0.6801$). No subject showed macroscopic oral HPV-related lesion, whereas 15 from group 1, and 17 from group 2, presented with macroscopic genital lesion ($p=0.2129$).

**Conclusions:** Considering both groups, HPV is detected more often in cervical scrapings than in oral samples. However, HPV oral shedding is more frequent in HIV positive than in HIV negative individuals. Furthermore, a concurrence of the infection (HPV high and low risk) was not observed in oral and cervical mucosa, suggesting that HPV infection occur independently of each other.