

## **Sociodemographic and clinical factors of women with genital HPV infection and its association with HIV**

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### **Abstract**

HPV infection has been associated with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), suggesting a higher chance of developing low-grade (LSIL) and high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (HSIL) in women with HIV, due to their immunosuppression. Furthermore, women with HIV present a significantly higher persistence in HPV infections than those without immunosuppression. Therefore, the objective of this study was to investigate the association between positive and negative HIV serodiagnosis and the sociodemographic and clinical variables of women with genital HPV infection. This cross-sectional, retrospective study was performed, using a quantitative approach, at the Ribeirão Preto Faculty of Medicine University Hospital at the University of São Paulo (HCFMRP-USP). The subjects were 824 women submitted to the anti-HIV test, who had LSIL, HSIL or condyloma (vulvar, vaginal, cervical and perianal) caused by HPV. The chi-square test and logistic regression analysis were used to verify the association, calculating the odds ratio and considering a confidence interval of 95%. Regarding the sociodemographic variables, it was observed that women were more likely to be infected by HIV if they were not white ( $p < 0.01$ ; OR=1.990; CI=1.392-2.843), had 0 to 4 years of education ( $p < 0.01$ ; OR=4.384; IC=1,706-11,266) or 5 to 8 years ( $p < 0.01$ ; OR=2.530; CI=1.051-6.093); widowed ( $p < 0.01$ ; OR=4.223; CI=1.869-9.542), who consumed alcohol ( $p = 0.0013$ ; OR=2.120; CI=1.333-3.374), tobacco ( $p < 0.01$ ; OR=2.389; CI=1.660-3.437) or illicit drugs ( $p < 0.01$ ; OR=2.936; CI=1.882-4.580). Regarding the clinical variables, a higher chance of being infected with HIV was observed for women with hepatitis C ( $p < 0.01$ ; OR=10.529; CI=4.160-26.647); with 5 to 10 ( $p < 0.01$ , OR=1.985; CI=1.207-3.264) or over 10 ( $p < 0.01$ , OR=3.487, CI=2.170-5.602) sexual partners in their lifetime; and those who were prostitutes ( $p = 0.0039$ , OR=3.699, CI=1.434-9.540).

### **Biography:**

Elucir Gir is a Professor College of Nursing, University of São Paulo. She has published over 100 articles in national and international journals and member as editor of national and international journals. Conducts studies with people living with HIV/ AIDS for over two decades.