

## 广东省门诊女性 HPV 易感亚型分析

**[摘要]** **目的:** 利用广东省门诊女性 HPV 检测结果加以分析用于预防和减少 HPV 的感染, 为妇女提高健康水平作出保障。**方法:** 基因扩增技术及导流杂交原理, 通过反向点杂交检测扩增产物与包被有型特异性探针膜杂交结果, 采用碱性磷酸酶系统定性检测, 从而对 21 种 HPV 基因型 (6、11、16、18、31、33、35、6、42、43、44、45、51、52、53、56、58、59、66 和 CP8304 (81)) 进行分型检测。**结果:** 阳性率 (HPV 病毒感染亚型 $\geq 1$ ) 19.75% (580/2937), 高危型感染率最高的是 HPV52, 为 3.78% (111/2937), 低危型感染率最高的是 CP8304 为 1.57% (46/2937)。易感亚型前三位为 HPV52、HPV16 和 HPV58, 都是隶属 HPV 高危型别; 各年龄区间 HPV 阳性率比较, 差异有高度统计学意义 ( $p < 0.0001$ ); 单一、二重、多重感染都根据年龄的增长感染率有所增加, 增长到临界点后感染率有所下降, 其中单一感染与多重感染  $P$  均  $> 0.05$ , 无统计学差异, 而二重感染  $P < 0.05$ , 有明显统计学差异。**结论:** 保持身体健康、保持稳定的性伴侣、不滥交, 能一定程度预防 HPV 的感染, 广东省以高危亚型 HPV 感染为主, 特别是 HPV52、16、18, 需要针对这三种易感亚型着手为广东省女性研究出适合的疫苗, 才能缓解 HPV 的泛滥。

**[关键词]** 广东省; 人乳头瘤病毒; 易感亚型; 分子导流杂交

## Analysis of HPV susceptibility subtypes in outpatient women in Guangdong Province

[**Abstract**]OBJECTIVE: To analyze the results of HPV testing in outpatient women of Guangdong Province in order to prevent and reduce HPV infection and ensure women's health.METHODS: Gene amplification technology and the principle of conduction hybridization were used to detect the hybridization results between the amplified products and coated specific probe membranes by reverse dot hybridization. Alkaline phosphatase system was used to qualitatively detect 21 HPV genotypes (6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 6, 42, 43, 44, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 66 and CP8304 (81)).Results: The positive rate (HPV subtype (> 1) was 19.75% (580/2937), the highest infection rate was HPV 52 (3.78% (111/2937), and the highest infection rate was CP8304 (1.57% (46/2937). The top three susceptible subtypes were HPV52, HPV16 and HPV58, which belonged to high-risk HPV subtypes. The difference of HPV positive rate among different age groups was statistically significant ( $p < 0.0001$ ). The infection rate of single, double and multiple infections increased according to age, and decreased after reaching the critical point. There was no statistical difference between single and multiple infections ( $P > 0.05$ ). The difference was significant ( $P < 0.05$ ).CONCLUSION: Maintaining healthy, stable sexual partners and avoiding promiscuous intercourse can prevent HPV infection to a certain extent. High-risk subtypes of HPV infection, especially HPV52, 16 and 18, are the main types of HPV infection in Guangdong Province. It is necessary to develop suitable vaccines for women in Guangdong Province to alleviate the prevalence of HPV.

[keywords] Guangdong Province; human papillomavirus; susceptible subtypes; molecular diversion hybridization

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