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Laboratoř Metalomiky a Nanotechnologií

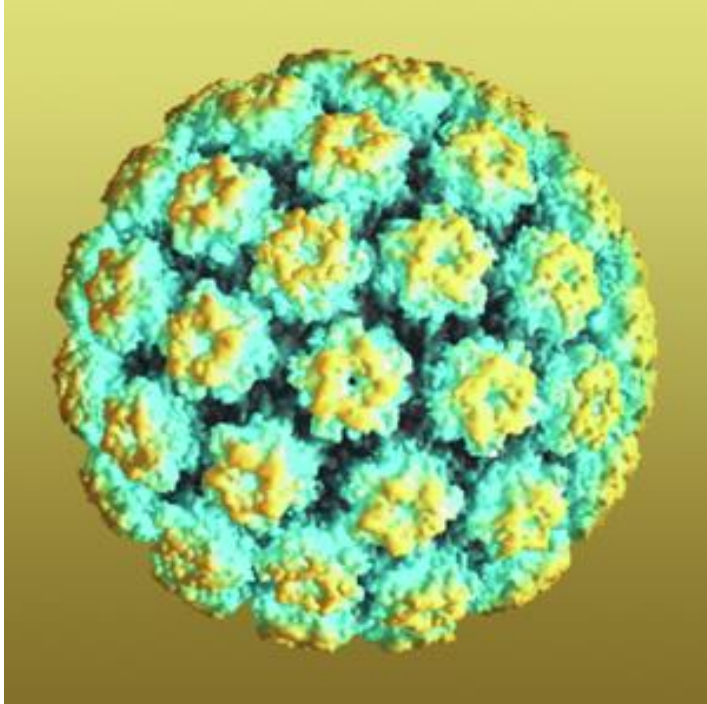
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## Implication of high risk Human papillomavirus HR-HPV infection in prostate cancer in Indian population- A pioneering case-control analysis

**Mgr. Zbyněk Heger**

### Abstrakt

Prostate cancer is the second most common cancer with sexual history as a consistent risk factor. This is the pioneering study that evaluates the frequency of HPV infection in prostate cancer in India.



Ninety five (95) histopathologically confirmed cancer and fifty five (55) BPH from Indian population were analyzed for HPV infection using a pair of consensus sequence primer followed by type specific PCRs for both high-risk and low-risk HPV types. The data demonstrate HPV infection in 41% of prostate tumor biopsies and 20% in BPH. Subsequent PCR- based HPV typing using type - specific primers revealed 32% were infected with HPV type 16 whereas 6% were found to be positive for HPV type 18, while in BPH controls only 5% of the BPH controls were infected with HPV 16 and this difference was highly significant ( $p < 0.0004$ ). Significant proportion of HPV infected (74%) cases belonged to stage III and IV ( $p < 0.001$ ) with a high Gleason score  $\geq 8$  ( $p < 0.003$ ). The study

represents for the first time the incidence of HPV infection in prostate cancer in Indian population and strengthens the hypothesis that HPV infection could be one of the co factor associated with progression of prostate cancer.

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Laboratoř metalomiky a nanotechnologií, Zemědělská 1, 613 00 Brno

Kontakt: [kizek@sci.muni.cz](mailto:kizek@sci.muni.cz)



Studium a charakterizace primárních nádorových buněčných linií  
 spinocelulárních karcinomů v oblasti hlavy a krku a jejich maligní potenciál

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