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RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE BENEFITS OF THE HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS VACCINE (HPV), AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE FOR PREVALENCE IN WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Sexually transmitted diseases are becoming more common, such as Human Papilloma virus, which occupies the second place in this type of disease, after infection with Chlamydia. Objective: To know the risk cofactors associated with human papiloma virus infection in women aged 25-65 years of the Dzibalchen, Hopelchen, Campeche Health Center and the benefits of the HPV vaccine. Conclusion: The study showed a prevalence of infection with the human papiloma virus of 12.7%, being the onset of sexual life at an early age between 16 and 20 years (66%) and the number of couples (60%) the most Associated with this disease.

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INTRODUCTION

The human papillomavirus (HPV) virus is a small 55nm-diameter virus with double-stranded, non-enveloped, icosahedral capsule DNA composed of 72 capsomers (Pilar, 2005). In epidemiological surveillance, the importance of this virus is due to the fact that it has increased its frequency in the sexually active population, especially in the early beginnings of sexual relations. Nevertheless, this interest is increased due to the knowledge of its oncogenic potential and its association with human tumors, especially with cancer of cervix (Consuegra *et al*., 2005). Human Papilloma Virus is sexually transmitted, being the second most common condition after infection with Chlamydia; It is estimated that 80% of the population is exposed to them at some point in their life.

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According to the journal Geosalud, it is estimated that the risk of exposure to HPV is 15% for each sexual partner. Because this disease is asymptomatic in most people, its incidence has risen dangerously to the point of meeting more than the Herpes, Syphilis and AIDS together. The most vulnerable population to this disease are undoubtedly the girls and women, especially from the rural localities who, by their habits and customs, marry at an early age and generally do not go to the health service in search of information about the diseases that can be presented at the Beginning of their sexual life, and thus to avoid health risks of diseases that require very expensive treatments or in their case can cause the death. The objective of this study is to know the risk cofactors associated with human papillomavirus infection in women aged 25-65 years of the Dzibalchen, Hopelchen, Campeche health center as the main cause of cervical cancer and Benefits of the HPV vaccine, as a prevention strategy. In Mexico, in 2002, there were 12,512 new cases of cervical cancer (CaCu), of which 46% were deaths. Most women who develop this cancer are between 40 and 50 years of age, however, it is increasingly

common to see infected young people, who are diagnosed with cervical cancer at the age of 20 and 30 years (López and Lizano, 2006). In the case of Campeche in 2009, the Ministry of Health of the State reports a high rate of mortality from cervical cancer (Sixth Government Report of the State of Campeche, 2015), so the government decides to implement actions for its Prevention and 44,306 girls are vaccinated in schools of primary education in the State.

The Human Papilloma Virus vaccine as a strategy of preventive medicine for its combat

Human Papillomavirus is the etiologic agent responsible for cervical cancer. Although there is considerable epidemiological variation, HPV types 16 and 18 cause approximately 70% of cervical cancers, and the eight most common genotypes (HPV 16, 18, 45, 31, 33, 52, 58 And 35) account for 90% (Goldie, O'Shea, Diaz and Young, 2008). Of the women who are infected only 10 to 20% have clinically evident lesions, the remaining ones require cytology and biopsy directed by colposcopy for diagnosis (Center for Disease Control and Prevention). Recent studies have reported the prevalence of HPV infection in pregnant women ranging from 5 to 80%, with a higher risk in children under 26 years of age, suggesting that the pregnancy process modifies some characteristics of the host and increases the risk of both infection As well as the persistence of HPV infection (Oviedo, Arparía, Ratia, Seco, Rodríguez & Ramírez, 2004). Women who have contracted this virus report anxiety, stress, disruption, blame the positive test and feel fear and shame of showing the result to their partner or family member. Research reports that this is due to the poor information that women have about HIV infection (Cabezas, 2008).

Fortunately early detection and timely treatment of HPV in precancerous lesions can prevent cancer progression. The main methods of diagnosis have been histopathology and cytological methods such as the Papanicolaou, which looks for changes in the cells of the transformation zones. Recently molecular methods for detecting HPV have been introduced in clinical samples, the current reporting system for classifying cervical cytology is that of Bethesda. Patients with abnormal Pap smears who do not have a serious cervical lesion are evaluated by colposcopy and by biopsy and cone (López Alejandro and Lizano Marcela, 2006). Currently the availability of new technologies such as vaccines to combat this disease are found in many countries through prevention programs. Vaccination is considered to be a more effective and cheaper way of controlling disease. According to current scientific evidence, the ultimate purpose of the vaccine is the prevention in the new generations of high-risk HPV infections and thus the prevention of invasive uterine cervical cancer, an impact that will be observed after two decades (Secretary of health). In Mexico, there are two prophylactic vaccines for HPV prevention: one bivalent (HPV 16 and 18) and one tetravalent (HPV 16, 18, 6 and 11) are the last approved by the FDA. These vaccines are given in three doses, for greater protection, however to be more effective they must be administered before the person will have their first sexual contact or if applicable to girls from the age of nine.

Age 6; The reason is because the response to the vaccine is higher in adolescents younger than 15 years. This is how the State of Campeche is a pioneer in the application of the human papillomavirus vaccine in the country, being promoted to include it in the basic vaccination scheme (Sixth Government Report of the State of Campeche, 2015), from the period of 2009 to 2015, 44,306 girls were vaccinated in the fifth grade of 11 years of age, representing 6 protected generations.

Social Benefits of HPV Vaccine

The social benefits provided by the HPV vaccine, specifically to girls, will have an impact on the future life as it will protect it from this disease and provide the immunity of this virus for life, preventing them from dying of preventable disease in their years More productive. The vaccine represents an alternative to address HPV-related morbidity and mortality. The advantages it provides are the following (Social Programs):

- The effectiveness in the adolescents before the beginning of the sexual life.
- It protects against infection of the two types of human papillomavirus most frequently associated with uterine cervical cancer, 16 and 18, which cause about 70% of the total cases
- It is a safe and effective vaccine to be given in three doses.
- It will decrease women's distress and care costs by decreasing the incidence of precursor lesions and cancer.

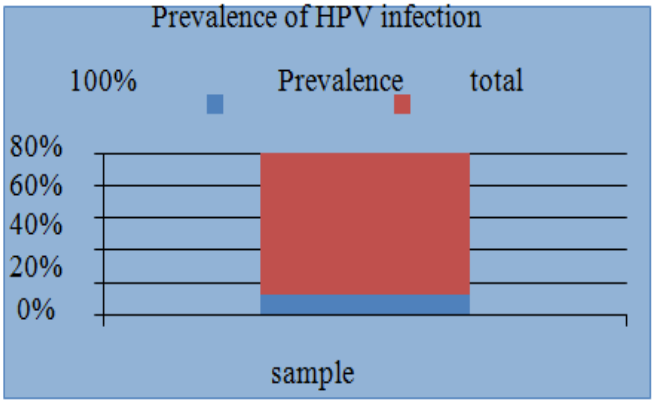
According to studies carried out in 2012, it is considered that the first year of treatment of a patient of uterine cervical cancer is in average of 91, 064.00 pesos, which can be greater if the payment of incapacities is considered; And that if we compare the institutional price of the vaccine for the three doses amounting to 1075.26 pesos, with the cost of treatment of cervical cancer per patient, the vaccine would be protected by 84 people and the incidence would be reduced by 70% Of new cases of uterine cervical cancer in 20 years (Iñiguez and García de Alba, 2013). The success of public policies on health will undoubtedly depend on the permanence of a culture of prevention and the availability of governments to continue investing in vaccination programs, as well as to expand coverage with gender equity because this disease It is not exclusive to women.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study is an observational, descriptive, cross - sectional, retrospective and qualitative study carried out in the health center of Dzibalchen, Hopelchen, Campeche. The universe of work consisted of a total population of 118 women between 25 and 65 years old who attended the study of HPV in the period from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2016; All patients younger than 25 years and older than 65 years were excluded. The following variables were considered: prevalence of HPV infection, association with the age of onset of active sex life, number of partners, number of pregnancies and prolonged use of contraceptives. The methodological instruments of information collection that were applied were an application form, a report of the result of the papillomavirus test and the collection sheet that included exclusively the data to be studied: the age of IVSA, time of use of method contraceptive; The number of pregnancies and the number of sexual partners. The analysis of the results obtained was performed using the statistical method of measures of central tendency, commonly used in epidemiology.

RESULTS

Of the 118 human papiloma virus studies that were performed, 15 dossiers met the inclusion criteria; Indicating a prevalence of 12.7% of infection with the human papiloma virus (Graph 1).



Graph 1.

Of the cofactors studied, those showing a greater association with human papillomavirus infection were the short age of onset of active sex life and the number of sexual partners.With regard to the short age of active sex life was found to be, it seems to play an important role in infection with the human papillomavirus; It was observed that 33.3% is between the age range of 10 to 15 years and 66.6%, between 16 and 20 years.In the case of the number pairs; 60% (9 women) of the total number of patients who had the papilloma virus have had more than two sexual partners; While the remaining six patients had only 2 sexual partners, accounting for 40%.Etymologically it was observed that 86% of the total cases studied had more than 2 pregnancies, compared with 13.3% who only had 2 pregnancies or less. Finally, regarding the time of use of contraceptive method did not find great relevance in the study realized obtaining the following results: 20% used at least 1 year some method of contraception, 46.6% used it on average 2 years and Only 33.3% of the total used a method for more than 2 years.

Conclusion

Infection with the human papillomavirus has become a public health problem, becoming increasingly common in the population, playing an important role the beginning of active sexual life at a very early age and the number of sexual partners it has The woman during his life.

Preventive medicine is vital to prevent this disease, since if it is not prevented can develop phases of malignancy and cervical cancer, in this sense it is of the utmost importance to continue the vaccination campaigns against this virus and protect the lives of women Of this disease that undoubtedly has an impact on family life because in some cases can leave children without a mother, also in the workplace causes a decrease in productivity and finally in social life causes fear, embarrassment and anxiety.

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