Human papillomavirus DNA in plasma of patients with cervical cancer

ABSTRACT

Plasma HPV DNA, which was generated from the CC and associated with metastasis, can be used as a marker to identify free circulating CDC DNA.

INTRODUCTION

Human papillomavirus DNA (HPV) is a sexually transmitted disease, caused by a virus that is present in the genital tract of humans. It is transmitted through sexual contact, and is found in the saliva of some people, but not in others. It is caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV) virus type 1, and is mainly found in the genital tract of women.

The virus, called the human papillomavirus (HPV) type 1, causes the most severe form of cervical cancer, and can lead to painful, life-threatening and even fatal infections.

Some patients with cervical cancer are resistant to treatment, and can receive only a local cure.

The HPV vaccine protects against the HPV type 1 virus, but it also prevents the virus from replicating According to several studies conducted in developing countries, cervical cancer (CC) is one of the most prevalent malignancies among women. Human papillomaviruses (HPV) that start and cause endogenous genetic changes in the development of this disease. Epidemiological research has shown that most human CCs carry the "high risk" HPV types 16, 18, 31 and 33, while some HPR proteins like E6 and E7 interact with human tumor suppressor gene products and change cellularphenotypes. The integration disrupting genomics allows the DNA into the genome Patients' circulation may contain tumor DNA, as evidenced by accumulating lines of evidence. This can be particularly useful in identifying and diagnosing primary tumors due to viral infections.

CONCLUSION

Remarkable conclusions This study showed HPV DNA in the plasma of some CC patients could be identified, and that the same type and physical status of the different types (virgin) were found to have incorporated into the host genome; thus the "vague" part of their genetic information came directly from tumors, while the other group's circulating DNA was likely made up of very different viral DNA.