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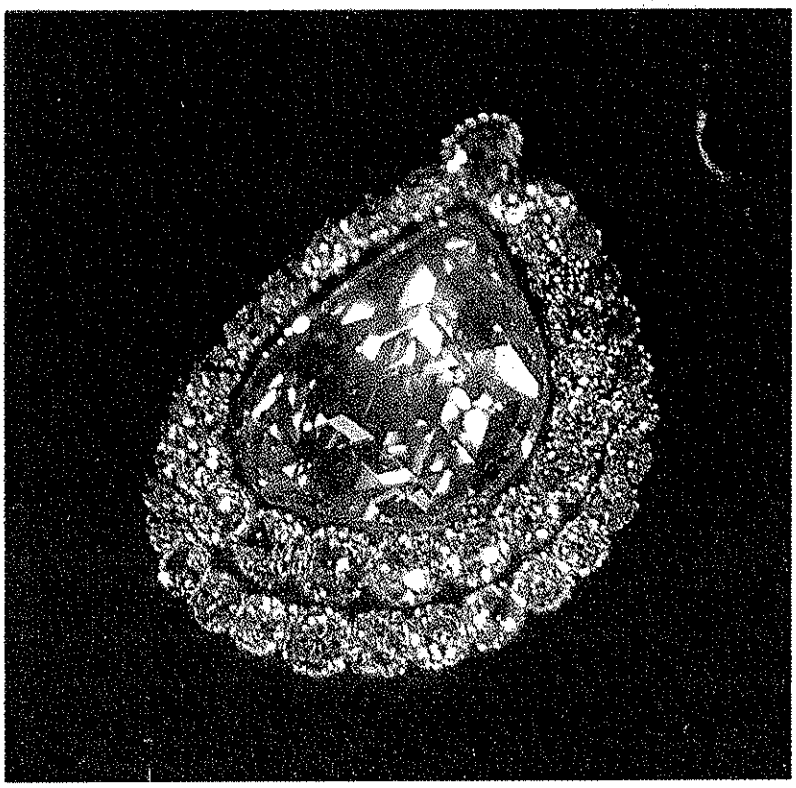

ABSTRACTS

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DETECTION OF HUMAN PAILLOMAVIRUS DNA IN UTERINE CERVIX CARCINOMAS BY USING NON-RADIOACTIVE SOUTHERN HYBRIDIZATION

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Human papillomavirus (HPV) infections are strongly linked to the pathogenesis of uterine cervical neoplasms and have beeen implicated in other cancers of female genital tracts. Cervical biopsy specimens obtained from 19 women who show clinical and pathological findings of uterine cervix carcinoma were studied using non-reactive southern hybridization technique for identification of HPV. The biotin labelled type specific oligonucleotid probes for HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33 and 35 were used to demonstrate the presence of HPV DNA in cervical biopsy samples. We determined that nine of 19 patients (47.4%) had HPV DNA. Type 16 HPV DNA and type 18 HPV DNA were the most frequently (66.6%) identified types. One of nine HPV positive patient (11.1%) had type 35 HPV DNA. Two patients (22.2%) who had HPV DNA were not classified using this probes. Ten of 19 patients (52.6%) were found negative for HPV by using southern hybridization. This data showed that HPV types except type 16 and 18 may have the role on the etiology of cervix cancer. HPV types which were found in cervical carcinomas can be different depending on the geographic areas. That is why every country should determine its own virus type using type specific probes or primers.