

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS

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Abstract

HPV – Human Papillomavirus (HPV — Human Papillomavirus) is a family of viruses that includes about 100 species. Ways of infection. Sexually. You can also get infected through anal and oral sex. These are types 16 and 18 of viruses. In this way, pointed warts appear, which are located on the genitals of women and men. The risk group includes people who frequently change sexual partners.

Keyword. Virus, papillomas, immunity, forms of papillomas.

INTRODUCTION

Ways of infection. Sexually, you can also get infected through anal and oral sex. These are types 16 and 18 of viruses. In this way, pointed warts appear, which are located on the genitals of women and men. The risk group includes people who frequently change sexual partners. From birth. The virus is transmitted from mother to child during its passage through the birth canal. Warts often appear in babies in the first years of life in the mouth or on the skin. By self-poisoning. HPV is often transferred from one part of the body to another during shaving or hair removal. In a domestic way. The virus can be transmitted through a handshake, a kiss, or through damage to the skin.

Materials and methods:

HPV spreads quickly in a humid environment, so you should be careful when visiting public places – saunas, baths, gyms, toilets, swimming pools. According to WHO, about 80% of the sexually active population is infected with HPV throughout their lives. 660 million people in the world are already infected with HPV (12% of the world's population). 750,000 cases of HPV-associated cancers and 32 million cases of anogenital warts are reported worldwide each year. Every year, more than 300,000 people die from cancers caused by HPV. HPV is the most common sexually transmitted disease in the United States, Russia, and many other countries.

Factors contributing to HPV infection:

- decreased overall immunity due to the effects of various carcinogens;
- overwork, the presence of various stresses;
- hormonal failure;
- pregnancy (due to body restructuring and hormonal changes);
- the presence of diseases that cause metabolic and metabolic disorders.

There are 3 clinical forms of papillomas: Clinical, in which formations appear on the skin and mucous membranes – papillomas, warts, flat and pointed, plantar warts. Subclinical – the appearance of rashes on the genitals that are invisible without medical examination. They may not





be felt, or they may cause some discomfort to the patient. Latent – there are no symptoms or external manifestations. The presence of HPV can be determined by PCR scraping of the epithelium.

The danger of papillomas:

- Papillomas cause psychological discomfort, it is a cosmetic defect that changes appearance for the worse.
- A papilloma that exists on the body for a long time can degenerate into a malignant tumor if HPV belongs to an oncogenic strain.
- The appearance of papillomas in the places of friction of clothing leads to their tearing and bleeding or inflammation of the surrounding tissues.
- The proliferation of papillomas in the larynx is manifested by hoarseness of voice, difficulty breathing.

It is practically impossible to cure papilloma conservatively, using only medications. If an outgrowth has formed, it must be removed.

Papillomas, which are often injured by clothing, bleed or become inflamed, must be removed! The appearance of a papilloma or its increased growth is a signal of the need to consult a doctor for advice and make a decision on the treatment method.

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