

HIGH PREVALENCE OF ANORECTAL HPV INFECTION AND ITS ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG MSM IN JAPAN

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Introduction:

Anorectal human papilloma virus (HPV) infection is an important cause of anorectal cancer, especially in HIV-infected men who have sex with men (MSM), although little data is available on HPV infection among MSM in Japan. Thus, we evaluated prevalence of anorectal HPV infection and anorectal cytology among MSM in National Center for Global Health and Medicine (NCGM), in Tokyo.

Methods:

We carried a cross-sectional study of two cohorts in NCGM: Non HIV-infected MSM 16 years and above, from the Sexual Health Clinic (SHC) in NCGM, and HIV-infected MSM from AIDS Clinical Centre (ACC) at NCGM. Prevalence of anorectal HPV infection and abnormality of anorectal cytology in SHC cohort was compared with that of ACC cohort. Anorectal HPV infection was confirmed using invader PCR method and an anal pap smear for cytology.

Results:

373 MSM (245 non HIV-infected with mean age 35.5 years and 128 HIV-infected with mean age 46.9 years) participated. Out of 373 men, 197 (52.8%) were HPV positive (100 (40.8%) non-HIV infected, 97 (75.8%) HIV infected men ($p < 0.001$). Of these 197 men with anorectal HPV infection, multiple HPV genotypes infection was observed in 94 (47.7%) men (35 (35%) non-HIV infected, 59 (60.8%) HIV infected). Regarding anorectal cytology, 297 (79.6%) men were categorized to NILM and the rest were categorized to LSIL or HSIL. HPV infection was strongly associated with LSIL or HSIL in multivariate analysis (OR: 8.781, CI: 4.140-18.621, $p < 0.001$). In HPV-infected men, multiple HPV genotypes infection was associated with LSIL or HSIL in univariate analysis (OR: 2.775, CI: 1.506-5.113, $p = 0.001$)

Conclusion,

The prevalence of anorectal HPV infection is high especially among HIV-infected MSM in Japan. Prospective follow-up of abnormal anorectal cytology will be required in those with high risks.