

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2018.08.038

人乳头瘤病毒在宫颈病变中的感染分型及其特点*

石丹丽^{1,2#} 庞小芬^{1#} 王佳丽^{1,2} 陈昌贤¹ 莫凌昭^{1Δ}

(1 广西医科大学附属肿瘤医院妇瘤科 广西 南宁 530021; 2 广西医科大学研究生院 广西 南宁 530021)

摘要 目的:了解宫颈病变中人乳头瘤病毒(HPV)的感染分型及特点,为宫颈癌筛查诊治以及 HPV 疫苗研制提供基础。**方法:**采用导流杂交技术原理对 2010 年 06 月至 2016 年 06 月在广西医科大学附属肿瘤医院首诊的 1021 例患者的宫颈脱落细胞标本进行 HPV 检测,并按宫颈病变程度分为对照组(正常组)(217 例)、CINII-III 组(222 例)和宫颈癌组(582 例),分析三组的 HPV 感染特点和型别分布情况及其在不同年龄段(≤ 35 岁、 >35 岁)和民族(汉族、少数民族)中的感染特点。**结果:**① 62.16% 的 CINII-III 患者处于 30-49 岁,66.32% 的宫颈癌患者处于 40-59 岁。② 对照组、CINII-III 组及宫颈癌组 HPV 感染率分别为 20.7%、86.5%、90.5% ($p < 0.001$)。其中,多重感染率分别为 11.1%、29.7%、18.0% ($p < 0.05$)。③ CINII-III 组和宫颈癌组的不同年龄段 HPV 感染率均高于对照组,宫颈癌组中不同年龄段的感染差异有统计学意义 ($p < 0.0001$),CINII-III 组差异无统计学意义 ($p > 0.05$)。④ 三组 HPV 主要感染型别都是 HPV16、58、18、52、33,但是排序先后有差异。其中,HPV33 感染率在 CINII-III 组排第 3 位且主要参与多重感染,而在宫颈癌中感染率低。三组中汉族与少数民族 HPV 感染率差异均无统计学意义 ($p > 0.05$),但宫颈癌组中少数民族患者 58 型感染率明显高于 52 型。⑤ 宫颈癌组病理类型与 HPV 感染相关,鳞癌患者的 HPV 感染率及多重感染率均高于非鳞癌患者,其中 HPV 感染差异有统计学意义 ($p < 0.05$)。Logistic 回归分析示:宫颈鳞癌组 OR=1.966 ($p=0.042$),95%CI 值为 1.023-3.775。**结论:**随着宫颈病变程度的增加,HPV 感染增加,且多重感染与宫颈病变密切相关。HPV33 可能是癌前病变特殊感染亚型,HPV58 可能是少数民族特有的感染亚型。HPV 感染使宫颈癌患者患鳞癌的风险增加。

关键词:人乳头瘤病毒;宫颈癌;CINII-III;基因分型;民族

中图分类号:R737.33 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2018)08-1578-05

Genotypes and Characteristics of Human Papillomavirus Infection in Cervical Lesions*

SHI Dan-li^{1,2#}, PANG Xiao-fen^{1#}, WANG Jia-li^{1,2}, CHEN Chang-xian¹, MO Ling-zhao^{1Δ}

(1 Gynecology department of Guangxi medical university affiliated tumor hospital, Nanning, Guangxi, 530021, China;

2 Guangxi medical university Graduate School, Nanning, Guangxi, 530021, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the classification and characteristics of HPV infections in cervical lesions, providing a scientific basis for cervical cancer screening, diagnosis and treatment, and HPV vaccine development. **Methods:** The HPV test was performed on the cervical cytological specimens of 1021 patients who were first diagnosed in Guangxi medical university affiliated tumor hospital from June 2010 to June 2016. According to the degree of cervical lesions, they were divided into control (normal cervical cell) group (217), CINII-III group (222) and cervical cancer group (582), analyzing the characteristics of HPV infection and type distribution among three groups, also in different age groups (≤ 35 , >35 years) and ethnic (the Han nationality and ethnic minorities). **Results:** 1. 62.16% of CINII-III patients were 30-49 years old and 66.32% of cervical cancer patients were 40-59 years. 2. The incidence of HPV infection in the control group, CINII-III group and cervical cancer group were 20.7%, 86.5% and 90.5% respectively ($p < 0.001$) and the multiple infection rates were 11.1%, 29.7% and 18.0% ($p < 0.05$). 3. The infection rates of CINII-III group and cervical cancer group were higher than the control group, and differences of different ages were statistically significant in cervical cancer patients ($p < 0.0001$). The main types of HPV infection were HPV16, 58, 18, 52, 33 in the three groups, but there were differences in the order. HPV33 infection rate in the CINII-III group ranked third and mainly involved in multiple infections, and infection in cervical cancer is low. There was no significant difference in HPV infection rate between the Han nationality and ethnic minorities of the three groups ($p > 0.05$), but the infection rate of HPV58 was significantly higher than HPV52 in minority cervical cancer patients. 5. The rate of HPV infection and multiple infection in patients with squamous cell carcinoma were significantly higher than those in non-squamous cell carcinoma ($p < 0.05$). The Logistic regression analysis showed that OR = 1.966 ($p = 0.042$) and 95% CI were 1.023-3.775 in cervical squamous cell carcinoma.

* 基金项目:广西自然科学基金项目(2016GXNSFAA380026);广西医科大学青年科学基金项目(GXMUYSF201625)

作者简介:石丹丽(1991-),硕士研究生,研究方向:肿瘤学,E-mail: 605117897@qq.com

共同第一作者:庞小芬(1990-),硕士,医师,研究方向:妇科肿瘤学,E-mail: 1334049578@qq.com

Δ 通讯作者:莫凌昭(1969-),硕士生导师,主任医师,研究方向:妇科肿瘤学,E-mail: molingzhao@hotmail.com

(收稿日期:2017-11-10 接受日期:2017-12-12)

Conclusions: With the increasing of cervical lesions, HPV infection increased. Besides, multiple infections and cervical lesions are closely related. HPV33 may be a special infection subtype of precancerous lesions, HPV58 may be a unique infection subtype of ethnic minorities. HPV infection could increase the risk of squamous cell carcinoma in cervical cancer patients.

Key words: HPV; Cervical cancer; CINII-III; Genotype; Minority

Chinese Library Classification (CLC): R737.33 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2018)08-1578-05

前言

宫颈癌是全球女性第四常见的恶性肿瘤,在发展中国家发病率位列第二,死亡率居第三^[1],其发病率在中国呈现增长趋势^[2],严重威胁我国女性健康。高危型人乳头瘤病毒(Human papillomavirus, HPV)的持续感染是导致宫颈上皮内瘤变和宫颈癌发生的主要危险因素。HPV是一种双链环状DNA病毒,长期的HPV感染可使其DNA整合到宿主细胞DNA中,影响细胞功能调节而引起宫颈癌的发生^[3,4]。近些年,HPV疫苗的兴起给女性健康带来了福音,目前市场上主要是二价和四价的HPV疫苗,九价HPV疫苗在我国还需要一定时间的临床研究。但是HPV疫苗只能对相应型别的HPV起作用,对其它型感染不起保护作用。本研究旨在了解广西地区宫颈癌变发生过程中HPV的感染分型及特点,并探讨其在汉族及少数民族的HPV型别分布差异,以期为该地区宫颈癌筛查、临床诊治、HPV疫苗研制以及制定宫颈癌预防策略提供参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究收集2010年06月至2016年06月于广西医科大学附属肿瘤医院收治的患者1021例(患者自愿接受相关检查并签署相关知情同意书)。首次在我院诊断,未予任何阴道用药或抗生素治疗,无用药及其它治疗史。其中,宫颈癌组582例,年龄22-81岁;CINII-III组222例,年龄24-77岁;对照组(非宫颈病变/宫颈细胞学正常组)217例,年龄19-75岁。按年龄分为年轻组(≤ 35)、中老年组(> 35 岁),按民族分为汉族、少数民族(壮族为主的少数民族),宫颈癌患者中370例为汉族,212例为少数民族(包括壮族、瑶族、苗族、黎族、侗族、仫佬族等);103例有淋巴结转移,315例无淋巴结转移。

1.2 方法

利用导流杂交的原理,用细胞裂解液提取HPV DNA,再用HPV基因分型检测试剂盒(PCR+膜杂交法)检测21种HPV亚型,即14种高危型HPV16、18、31、33、35、39、45、51、52、56、58、59、66和68,低危型HPV6、11、42、43和44。试剂均购自广州潮州凯普生物科技有限公司。仪器:Biometra PCR仪(德国),医用核酸分子快速杂交仪(凯普NO.YYZ1401084)。

HPV检测的具体操作步骤:① HPV DNA取样:窥阴器暴露宫颈;将宫颈刷置于宫颈口,轻轻地按顺时针旋转宫颈刷4-5圈;缓慢地取出宫颈刷,将其放入标有编号的已加有专用细胞保存液的取样管内;送检样本或4℃保存。② HPV DNA提取:振荡混匀临床样本,吸取800 μ l,14000 rpm离心60 s,去上清液,按照凯普细胞裂解液(分离法)说明书操作,提取DNA。③ DNA扩增:用离心管按比例混合PCRMix、Taq酶,混匀;分装

到0.2 μ l EP管,24 μ l/管;将提取好的DNA加入1 μ l,做好标记;混匀,置于PCR仪器(型号),按程序扩增:预变性95℃ 9 min;按95℃ 20 s,55℃ 30 s,72℃ 30 s扩增40个循环;72℃ 5 min延伸。④ HPV杂交:将PCR产物95℃(6 min)变性后,迅速冰浴。同时在杂交仪上进行预杂交,排干杂交液后,把已经变性的DNA加入各反应槽杂交液中,盖上盖板温育至少10 min后,进行导流杂交,用预热45℃杂交液冲洗膜3次(去除未结合的DNA),整个过程维持45℃。⑤ 显色:加封阻液0.5 ml封阻5 min,(预封阻,封阻,共两次),排尽封阻液,加入0.5 ml酶标液25℃温育3.5 min,然后用冲洗液彻底冲洗膜,随后加0.5 ml显色底物,盖上盖板显色3-5 min,再洗膜,取出杂交膜在1 h内分析结果。

1.3 统计分析

采用SPSS17.0软件,计数资料、率的比较用 χ^2 检验,相关性分析采用logistic回归(OR值不等于1),以 $p < 0.05$ 认为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 年龄分布情况

对照组年龄在19-75岁,平均年龄41.97 $\pm$ 1.32岁;CINII-I-II患者年龄24-77岁,平均年龄43.40 $\pm$ 1.3岁,高峰年龄段在30-39岁,有36.5%(81/222)CINII-III患者处于30-39岁年龄段,62.16%(138/222)CINII-III患者发生在30-49年龄段;宫颈癌患者年龄在22-81岁,平均年龄是50.77 $\pm$ 0.89岁,高峰年龄段在50-59岁,有34.7%(202/582)宫颈癌发生50-59岁年龄段,66.32%(386/582)的宫颈癌发生在40-59年龄段。

2.2 HPV感染及其多重感染情况

宫颈癌组和CINII-III组HPV感染率较对照组明显增加,且三组间差异均具有统计学意义($p < 0.001$)。三组中均以高危型HPV感染为主,极少数为低危型HPV感染。三组间高危型以及低危型感染率比较差异均无统计学意义($p > 0.05$)。宫颈上皮内瘤变和宫颈癌的HPV感染以高危型HPV感染为主,且随着病变程度加重则感染率增加。三组的多重感染率分别为11.1%、29.7%、18.0%,CINII-III、宫颈癌组HPV多重感染率均高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($p = 0.001$)。在多重感染中,三组分别有3例、33(57.9%)例、17例是HPV16型合并其它型别的感染,且以HPV16型合并52、58、18型多见。三组间HPV二重感染及二重以上感染差异均无统计学意义($p > 0.05$)。见表1。

2.3 不同年龄段、民族患者 HPV 感染情况

三组的患者按年龄均分为年轻(≤ 35 岁)、中老年(> 35 岁)两组。对照组小于35岁的患者有28例,大于35岁者有189例,HPV感染率分别是32.14%、19.05%;CINII-III组小于35岁的患者有41例,大于35岁者有181例,感染率分别是87.8%、

表 1 三组患者 HPV 感染及其多重感染情况
Table 1 HPV infection and multiple infection in three groups of patients

Groups	Total HPV infection rate (%)	High-risk HPV infection rate (%)	Low-risk HPV infection rate (%)	Multiple infection rates(%)	Double infection rate (%)	More than double infection rate(%)
Control group	45/217 (20.7)	44/45 (97.8)	1/45 (2.2)	5/45 (11.1)	4/5 (80.0)	1/5 (20.0)
CINII-III group	192/222 (86.5)	190/192 (99.0)	2/192 (1.0)	57/192 (29.7)	46/57 (80.7)	11/57 (19.3)
Cervical cancer group	527/582 (90.5)	521/527 (98.9)	6/527 (1.1)	95/527 (18.0)	72/95 (75.8)	23/95 (24.2)
<i>p</i>	0.000	0.795		0.001	0.772	

86.2%;宫颈癌患者中年轻组有 44 例,老年组有 538 例,感染率分别是 75%、91.4%。CINII-III 组和宫颈癌组的不同年龄段 HPV 感染率均高于对照组,宫颈癌组中不同年龄段的感染差异有统计学意义 ($p<0.0001$),CINII-III 组差异无统计学意义

($p>0.05$)。将三组患者以民族为界分为汉族、少数民族两组,三组的汉族与少数民族的 HPV 感染率均无明显统计学差异 ($p>0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 各组 HPV 感染与年龄、民族的关系
Table 2 The relationship between HPV infection and ages and ethnicities in different groups

	Ages(years)		Ethnicities	
	≤ 35	>35	Han nationality	Minority
Control group(%) (n=217)	9/28(32.14)	36/189(19.05)	22/132(16.7)	23/85(27.1)
	$\chi^2=5.049$ $p=0.033$		$\chi^2=3.397$ $p=0.086$	
CINII-III group (%) (n=222)	36/41(87.8)	156/181(86.2)	129/149(86.6)	63/73(86.3)
	$\chi^2=0.075$ $p=0.784$		$\chi^2=0.003$ $p=0.955$	
Cervical cancer group (%) (n=582)	33/44(75.0)	492/538(91.4)	335/370(90.5)	192/212(90.6)
	$\chi^2=12.458$ $p=0.000$		$\chi^2=0.000$ $p=0.992$	

2.4 三组患者 HPV 检出率比较以及基因分型分布情况

对照组、CINII-III 组和宫颈癌组 HPV16、HPV18、HPV52、HPV58、HPV33 型的检出率的比较差异均有显著统计学意义,但三组的 HPV16、HPV18、HPV52 的感染率比较差异无统计学意义(均 $p>0.05$),除了 HPV58、HPV33(均 $p<0.001$)。三组 HPV 主要感染型别都是 HPV16、58、18、52、33,但是排序先后有差异。其中,HPV33 感染率在 CINII-III 组排第 3 位且主要参与多重感染,而在宫颈癌中感染率低。另外,logistic 回归分析结果显示:CINII-III 组 HPV16、18、52、58、33 型的 OR 值分别为 7.127、4.978、13.358、20.701、30.071。按民族分组分析,在 CINII-III 患者汉族与少数民族感染亚型分布较一致,前 5 位感染亚型均为 HPV16、58、33、52、18。宫颈癌汉族患者前 5 位感染亚型为 HPV16(63.88%)、18(17.31%)、52(8.36%)、58(5.06%)、33(3.88%)型,少数民族为 HPV16(60.94%)、18(14.58%)、58(12.50%)、52(5.21%)、33(4.17%)型,少数民族的 58 型感染明显高于 52 型,但是两者检出率在民族分组间差异没有统计学意义。见表 3。

2.5 HPV 感染与病理分型、临床分期等临床肿瘤指标的关系

宫颈癌组病理类型与 HPV 感染相关,宫颈鳞癌与非鳞癌

HPV 感染、单一感染、多重感染比较,鳞癌患者的 HPV 感染率、多重感染均高于非鳞癌患者,其中 HPV 感染差异有统计学意义($p<0.05$)。Logistic 回归分析结果显示:宫颈鳞癌组 OR=1.966 ($p=0.042$)95%CI 值为 1.023-3.775,HPV 感染使宫颈癌患者患鳞癌的风险增加。另外,不同的临床分期、组织分化程度和有无淋巴结转移的宫颈癌患者,其单一感染、多重感染的比较差异均无显著统计学意义,见表 4。

3 讨论

虽然随着宫颈癌筛查的普及,发达国家的宫颈癌发病率与死亡率趋于下降,但其在中国仍处于上升趋势并且呈年轻化,尤其是在缺乏基本的筛查和 HPV 疫苗的中国农村地区^[5,9]。宫颈癌二价疫苗针对 HPV16 和 18 亚型,四价疫苗是在二价疫苗基础上增加了 HPV6 和 11 亚型(6、11 导致 90%的尖锐湿疣)^[7],九价疫苗则覆盖了 HPV16、18、6、11、31、33、45、52、58 亚型^[8,9]。HPV 疫苗间无交叉免疫原性,且 HPV 感染存在地域性和种族性差异,导致这种差异的原因有社会因素、环境因素、人群易感基因差异等各方面因素^[10]。广西是宫颈癌高发地之一,是以壮族为主的少数民族集居地,但是关于少数民族的 HPV 感染分型

表 3 三组主要感染型别感染率、检出率的比较

Table 3 Comparison of the major types of HPV infection, the detection rate among three groups

	HPV16		HPV18		HPV52		HPV58		HPV33		major types
	Infection rate (%)	Detection rate (%)	Infection rate (%)	Detection rate (%)	Infection rate (%)	Detection rate (%)	Infection rate (%)	Detection rate (%)	Infection rate (%)	Detection rate (%)	
Control group (n=217)	26/45 (57.8)	26/217 (12.0)	6/45 (13.3)	6/217 (2.8)	2/45 (4.4)	2/217 (0.9)	8/45 (17.8)	8/217 (3.7)	1/45 (2.2)	1/217 (0.4)	HPV16
											HPV58
											HPV18
											HPV52
CINII-III group (n=222)	100/192 (52.1)	100/222 (45.0)	18/192 (9.4)	18/222 (8.1)	21/192 (10.9)	21/222 (9.5)	48/192 (25.0)	48/222 (21.6)	26/192 (13.5)	26/222 (11.7)	HPV16
											HPV58
											HPV33
											HPV52
Cervical cancer group (n=582)	331/527 (62.8)	331/582 (56.9)	86/527 (16.3)	86/582 (14.8)	38/527 (7.2)	38/582 (6.5)	51/527 (9.7)	51/582 (8.8)	21/527 (4.0)	21/582 (3.6)	HPV16
											HPV18
											HPV58
											HPV52
											HPV33
<i>p</i>	0.492	0.000	0.062	0.000	0.182	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	

表 4 宫颈癌组 HPV 感染与临床指标的关系

Table 4 The associations of HPV Infection and Clinical Indexes in Cervical Cancer

Clinical Indexes			Cases(n)	HPV Infection rate(%)	Single infection rate (%)	Multiple infections rate (%)
Squamous cell carcinoma		Yes	490	449/490(91.6)	365/449(81.3)	84/449(18.7)
		No	92	78/92(84.8)	67/78(85.9)	11/78(14.1)
		<i>p</i>		0.039	0.329	
Lymph node metastasis		Yes	103	95/103(92.2)	80/95(84.2)	15/95(15.8)
		No	315	285/315(90.5)	225/285(78.9)	60/285(21.1)
		<i>p</i>		0.590	0.264	
Clinical stage		I-II	382	345/382(90.3)	279/345(80.9)	66/345(19.1)
		III-IV	199	181/199(91)	156/181(86.2)	25/181(13.8)
		<i>p</i>		0.802		
Tissue differentiation level		Low	383	355/383(92.7)	291/355(82.0)	64/355(18.0)
		Moderate	129	112/129(86.8)	95/112(84.8)	17/112(15.2)
		High	26	22/26(90.9)	15/22(68.2)	7/22(31.8)
		<i>p</i>		<i>p</i> >0.05		

及其特点的研究尚缺乏。了解 HPV 基因分型的特点有利于宫颈癌的早期预防。

本研究结果显示 CINII-III、宫颈癌发病年龄段分别主要集中在 30-49 岁、40-59 岁。高发年龄段的女性应该更重视宫颈癌

的筛查诊断。有研究显示在 HPV 感染 3-5 年内会发生 CIN2/CIN3,但是要发展到宫颈癌可能需要 20-30 年^[1]。宫颈癌前病变的早发现及尽早干预治疗将在一定程度上有效控制宫颈癌的发生。持续的高危 HPV 感染是发生宫颈癌的关键步骤。

本研究结果显示宫颈癌的 HPV 感染率明显高于 CINII-III 和对照组,且以高危型 HPV 感染为主,感染率随着宫颈病变程度加重有所上升。三组患者也主要以单一亚型感染为主,少数为多重感染。有研究指出多重感染在宫颈癌发生过程中起着协同作用^[12]。我们研究结果显示 CINII-III 和宫颈癌多重感染均高于正常组,说明多重感染与宫颈病变关系密切,与病变程度可能无关。日本有研究显示多重感染率呈现一个 CINI>CINIII>浸润性宫颈癌的情况^[13],本研究中受不同级别 CIN 的病例样本数限制没有进行更详细的分析。三组患者中,多重感染均主要以合并 HPV16 型的二重感染为主,97%-99% HPV 感染为高危型 HPV 感染。HPV 多重感染可能会增加持续感染的风险。对单一感染和多重感染的分析,尤其是合并 HPV16 的多重感染是宫颈癌防治的一个关注点^[14,15]。宫颈癌患者按病理分型分组,鳞癌的 HPV 总感染率和多重感染均高于非鳞癌。另外,logistics 回归显示病理分型 OR 值大于 1($p<0.05$),说明 HPV 感染使宫颈癌患者患鳞癌的风险增加。因此,在宫颈癌筛查或者诊疗过程中,鳞癌病理分型是早期筛查的侧重点,但是也要注意防止腺癌的漏诊。

HPV 感染亚型存在地域性差异、民族差异,不同种族、地区分布不同^[16,17]。本研究中,宫颈癌检出的 HPV 型别所占构成比由高到低前 5 位是 HPV16、18、58、52、33,而 CINII-III 组依次是 HPV16、58、33、52、18,与相关文献报道相似但是不尽相同^[5,18]。其中,HPV33 感染率在 CINII-III 组排第 3 位且主要参与多重感染,而在宫颈癌中感染率低,我们推测 HPV33 可能是癌前病变特殊感染亚型。研究显示^[18] HPV16、58、33、52 在我国宫颈癌前病变中具有独特的高感染率。对 CIN 和宫颈癌组的对比研究可见 HPV33 可能是广西地区癌前病变的一个特殊亚型。另外,在宫颈癌患者中,汉族与少数民族 HPV 基因分型前 5 位均是 HPV16、18、52、58、33,但是少数民族患者 HPV58 型感染率明显高于 HPV52 型,少数民族患者更容易发生 HPV58 型感染,我们推测 HPV58 可能是少数民族特有的感染亚型。有研究显示维吾尔族、苗族与汉族 HPV 感染存在民族差异^[19,20]。而该研究结果显示汉族与少数民族的 HPV 感染无明显民族差异,这有可能是少数民族样本例数较少或者广西的少数民族与汉族普遍通婚、生活习惯被同化所致。

本研究通过对广西地区宫颈病变的 HPV 感染情况进行分析,进一步了解该地区 HPV 感染特点,为该地宫制定颈癌预防策略以及针对性疫苗研制提供理论基础。现今我国进入 HPV 疫苗时代^[21],HPV 分型的研究对接种疫苗以及今后疫苗效价评估在宫颈癌预防上具有一定程度的实用性指导意义。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Torre LA, Bray F, Siegel RL, et al. Global cancer statistics, 2012[J]. CA: a cancer journal for clinicians, 2015, 65(2): 87-108
- [2] Chen W, Zheng R, Baade PD, et al. Cancer statistics in China, 2015[J]. CA: a cancer journal for clinicians, 2016, 66(2): 115-132
- [3] Schiffman M, Castle PE, Jeronimo J, et al. Human papillomavirus and cervical cancer[J]. Lancet, 2007, 370(9590): 890-907
- [4] Bodily J, Laimins LA. Persistence of human papillomavirus infection: keys to malignant progression [J]. Trends in microbiology, 2011, 19(1): 33-39
- [5] Zhao XL, Hu SY, Zhang Q, et al. High-risk human papillomavirus genotype distribution and attribution to cervical cancer and precancerous lesions in a rural Chinese population [J]. Journal of gynecologic oncology, 2017, 28(4): e30
- [6] Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Dikshit R, et al. Cancer incidence and mortality worldwide: sources, methods and major patterns in GLOBOCAN 2012 [J]. International journal of cancer, 2015, 136(5): E359-386
- [7] Bloem P, Ogbuanu I. Vaccination to prevent human papillomavirus infections: From promise to practice[J]. PLoS medicine, 2017, 14(6): e1002325
- [8] Murray P. A 9-Valent HPV Vaccine in Women [J]. The New England journal of medicine, 2015, 372(26): 2568
- [9] Joura EA, Giuliano AR, Iversen OE et al. A 9-valent HPV vaccine against infection and intraepithelial neoplasia in women [J]. The New England journal of medicine, 2015, 372(8): 711-723
- [10] de Almeida LM, Martins LFL, Pontes VB, et al. Human Papillomavirus Genotype Distribution among Cervical Cancer Patients prior to Brazilian National HPV Immunization Program[J]. Journal of environmental and public health, 2017, 2017: 1645074
- [11] Steenbergen RD, Snijders PJ, Heideman DA et al. Clinical implications of (epi)genetic changes in HPV-induced cervical precancerous lesions[J]. Nature reviews Cancer, 2014, 14(6): 395-405
- [12] Trottier H, Mahmud S, Costa MC, et al. Human papillomavirus infections with multiple types and risk of cervical neoplasia [J]. Cancer epidemiology, biomarkers & prevention: a publication of the American Association for Cancer Research, cosponsored by the American Society of Preventive Oncology, 2006, 15(7): 1274-1280
- [13] Azuma Y, Kusumoto-Matsuo R, Takeuchi F, et al. Human papillomavirus genotype distribution in cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 2/3 and invasive cervical cancer in Japanese women [J]. Japanese journal of clinical oncology, 2014, 44(10): 910-917
- [14] Resende LS, Rabelo-Santos SH, Sarian LO et al. A portrait of single and multiple HPV type infections in Brazilian women of different age strata with squamous or glandular cervical lesions[J]. BMC infectious diseases, 2014, 14: 214
- [15] Lebelo RL, Bogers JJ, Thys S et al. Detection, genotyping and quantitation of multiple hpv infections in south African women with cervical squamous cell carcinoma[J]. Journal of medical virology, 2015, 87(9): 1594-600
- [16] 王烈宏, 张建青. 青海省不同海拔地区汉、藏、回族妇女 HPV 感染及其 HPV 分型[J]. 青海医学院学报, 2014, (02): 104-109
- [17] Wang Lie-hong, Zhang Jian-qing. HPV infection and HPV genotype distribution among Han, Tibetan and Hui women at different altitudes in Qinghai Province[J]. Journal of Qinghai Medical College, 2014, (02): 104-109
- [18] 蔡静芬, 杨幼易. 无锡市 113207 名妇女宫颈人乳头瘤病毒感染状况分析[J]. 中国医药导报, 2014, (07): 104-107
- [19] Cai Jing-fen, Yang You-yi. Analysis of infection status of 113,207 women with cervical HPV in Wuxi City [J]. Chinese Journal of Medicinal Pharmacy, 2014, (07): 104-107

- Triglycerides, Serum Cholesterol, Total Protein, IgG Levels in Chronic Periodontitis Affected Elderly Patients: A Cross-Sectional Study[J]. *J Int Soc Prev Community Dent*, 2017, 7(2): 120-124
- [4] Lee JH, Choi JK, Kim SH, et al. Association between periodontal flap surgery for periodontitis and vasculogenic erectile dysfunction in Koreans[J]. *J Periodontal Implant Sci*, 2017, 47(2): 96-105
- [5] Schulze-Späte U, Mizani I, Salaverry KR, et al. Periodontitis and bone metabolism in patients with advanced heart failure and after heart transplantation[J]. *ESC Heart Fail*, 2017, 4(2): 169-177
- [6] Christophers E. Periodontitis and risk of psoriasis: another comorbidity[J]. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol*, 2017, 31(5): 757-758
- [7] Seiler R, Galassi FM, Rü hli FJ. Fauchard, Boerhaave, and the pathogenesis of periodontitis in the 17th and 18th centuries [J]. *Eur J Oral Sci*, 2017, 125(3): 227-228
- [8] Sheibak N, Heidari Z, Mahmoudzadeh-Sagheb H. Quantitative Parameters of Interdental Gingiva in Chronic Periodontitis Patients with IFN- γ Gene Polymorphism [J]. *Prague Med Rep*, 2017, 118(1): 37-48
- [9] Seiler R, Galassi FM, Rü hli FJ. Fauchard, Boerhaave, and the pathogenesis of periodontitis in the 17th and 18th centuries [J]. *Eur J Oral Sci*, 2017, 125(3): 227-228
- [10] Smith MM, Knight ET, Al-Harthi L, et al. Chronic periodontitis and implant dentistry[J]. *Periodontol*, 2000, 2017, 74(1): 63-73
- [11] Persson GR. Dental geriatrics and periodontitis[J]. *Periodontol*, 2000, 2017, 74(1): 102-115
- [12] Scarfe WC, Azevedo B, Pinheiro LR, et al. The emerging role of maxillofacial radiology in the diagnosis and management of patients with complex periodontitis[J]. *Periodontol*, 2000, 2017, 74(1): 116-139
- [13] S Martande S, Kumari M, Pradeep AR, et al. Comparative evaluation of efficacy of subgingivally delivered 1.2% Atorvastatin and 1.2% Simvastatin in the treatment of intrabony defects in chronic periodontitis: a randomized controlled trial [J]. *J Dent Res Dent Clin Dent Prospects*, 2017, 11(1): 18-25
- [14] Esteves Lima RP, Cota LO, Silva TA, et al. Periodontitis and type 2 diabetes among women with previous gestational diabetes: epidemiological and immunological aspects in a follow-up of three years[J]. *J Appl Oral Sci*, 2017, 25(2): 130-139
- [15] Al-Nazhan SA, Alsaed SA, Al-Attas HA, et al. Prevalence of apical periodontitis and quality of root canal treatment in an adult Saudi population[J]. *Saudi Med J*, 2017, 38(4): 413-421
- [16] Mistry A, Pereira R, Kini V, et al. Effect of Combined Therapy Using Diode Laser and Photodynamic Therapy on Levels of IL-17 in Gingival Crevicular Fluid in Patients With Chronic Periodontitis[J]. *J Lasers Med Sci*, 2016, 7(4): 250-255
- [17] Okada A, Nomura Y, Sogabe K, et al. Comparison of salivary hemoglobin measurements for periodontitis screening [J]. *J Oral Sci*, 2017, 59(1): 63-69
- [18] Mistry A, Pereira R, Kini V, et al. Effect of Combined Therapy Using Diode Laser and Photodynamic Therapy on Levels of IL-17 in Gingival Crevicular Fluid in Patients With Chronic Periodontitis[J]. *J Lasers Med Sci*, 2016, 7(4): 250-255
- [19] Cosoli G, Scalise L, Cerri G, et al. Bioimpedancemetry for the assessment of periodontal tissue inflammation: a numerical feasibility study [J]. *Comput Methods Biomech Biomed Engin*, 2017, 20(6): 682-690
- [20] Chou YH, Ho PS, Ho KY, et al. Association between the eruption of the third molar and caries and periodontitis distal to the second molars in elderly patients [J]. *Kaohsiung J Med Sci*, 2017, 33(5): 246-251
- [21] Maruyama T, Tomofuji T, Machida T, et al. Association between periodontitis and prognosis of pancreatobiliary tract cancer: A pilot study[J]. *Mol Clin Oncol*, 2017, 6(5): 683-687
- [22] Tarannum F, Faizuddin M. Effect of Alox-15 Polymorphism on GCF Levels of Lipoxin-A4 in Chronic Periodontitis: A Preliminary Study [J]. *Braz Dent J*, 2017, 28(2): 140-147
- [23] Lü D, Meng H, Xu L, et al. Root abnormalities and nonsurgical management of generalized aggressive periodontitis [J]. *J Oral Sci*, 2017, 59(1): 103-110
- [24] Campisciano G, Toschetti A, Comar M, et al. Shifts of subgingival bacterial population after nonsurgical and pharmacological therapy of localized aggressive periodontitis, followed for 1 year by Ion Torrent PGM platform[J]. *Eur J Dent*, 2017, 11(1): 126-129
- [25] Escalona LA, Mastromatteo-Alberga P, Correnti M. Cytokine and metalloproteinases in gingival fluid from patients with chronic periodontitis[J]. *Invest Clin*, 2016, 57(2): 131-142

(上接第 1582 页)

- [18] Wang W, An J, Song Y, et al. Distribution and attribution of high-risk human papillomavirus genotypes in cervical precancerous lesions in China[J]. *Tumour biology: the journal of the International Society for Oncodevelopmental Biology and Medicine*, 2017, 39(7)
- [19] 张向楠, 王英红, 张文杰, 等. 新疆维吾尔族及汉族宫颈癌及高危癌前病变与 HPV 感染亚型关系研究 [J]. *中华实用诊断与治疗杂志*, 2012, (04): 321-323
- Zhang Xiang-nan, Wang Ying-hong, Zhang Wen-jie, et al. Study on the relationship between cervical cancer and high risk precancerous lesions and HPV subtypes in Uigur and Han nationality in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region[J]. *Chinese Journal of Practical Diagnosis and Therapy*, 2012, (04): 321-23
- [20] 沈振华, 于峰, 罗国忠, 等. 黔南地区苗、汉民族不同宫颈病变中 HPV 感染情况研究[J]. *中国妇幼保健*, 2014, (13): 1991-1993
- Shen Zhen-hua, Yu Feng, Luo Guo-zhong, et al. Study on HPV Infection in Different Cervical Lesions of Miao and Han Nationality in Qiannan Area[J]. *China MCH*, 2014, (13): 1991-1993
- [21] 魏丽惠. 中国迎来 HPV 疫苗时代 [J]. *中国妇产科临床杂志*, 2017, (01): 1-2
- Wei Li-hui. China usher in HPV vaccine era [J]. *Chinese Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 2017, (01): 1-2