VERTICAL TRANSMISSION OF HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS

Essay

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Master Degree in Pediatrics

BY

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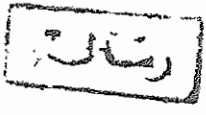

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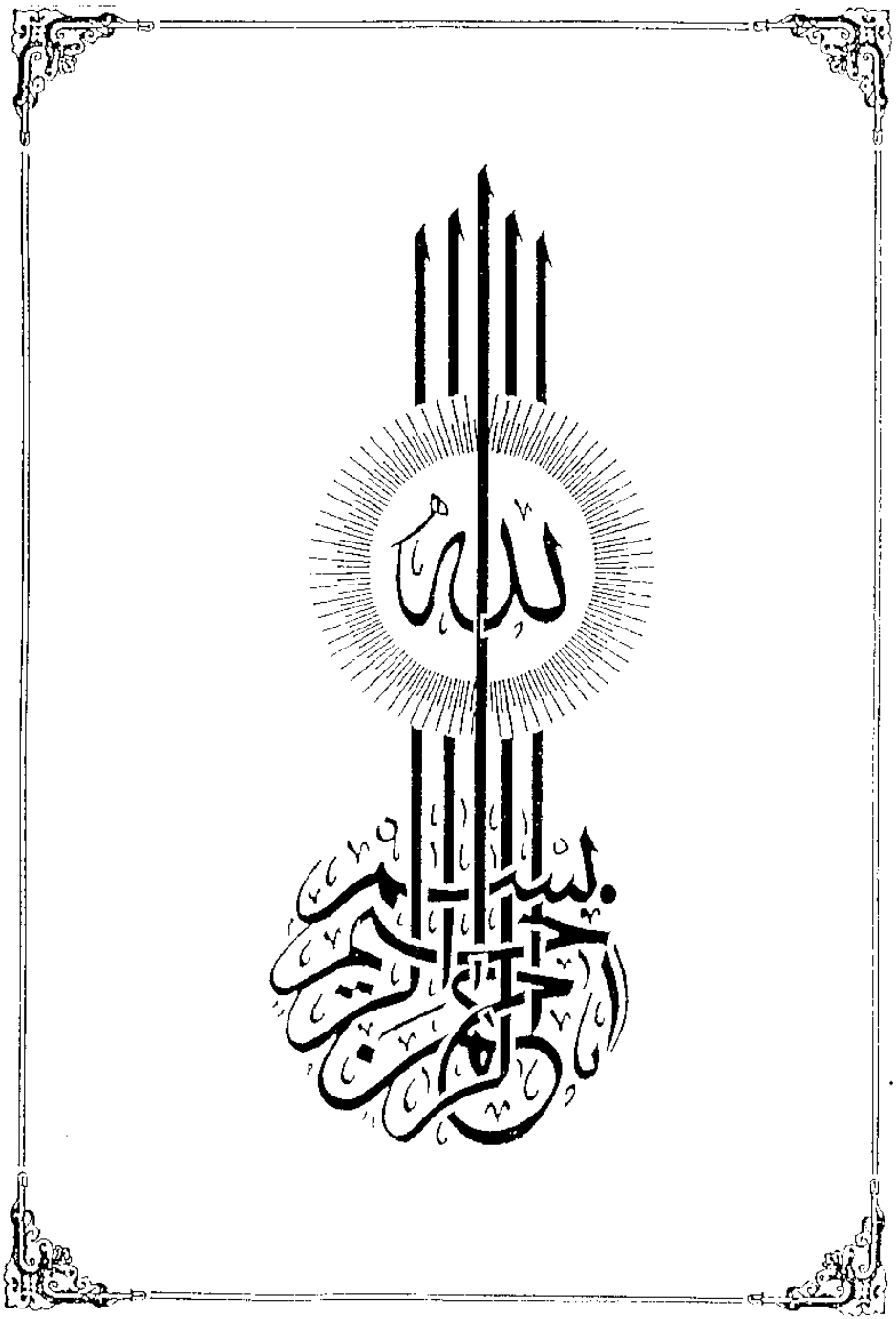

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List of Abbreviations

CIN	Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia
CPRV	Cottontail Rabbit Papillomavirus
DNCB	Dinitrochlorobenzene
EV	Epidermodysplasia verruciformis
FEH	Focal Epithelial Hyperplasia
HPV	Human Papillomavirus
IFN	Interferon
ORF	Open Read Frames
PIN	Penile Intraepithelial Neoplasia
PML	Progressive Multifocal Leukoencepalopathy
PV	Papillomavirus
RBL	Retinoblastoma - Gene Product
RRP	Recurrent Respiratory Papillomatosis.
SADBE	Suaric Acid Dibutyl Ester


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INTRODUCTION

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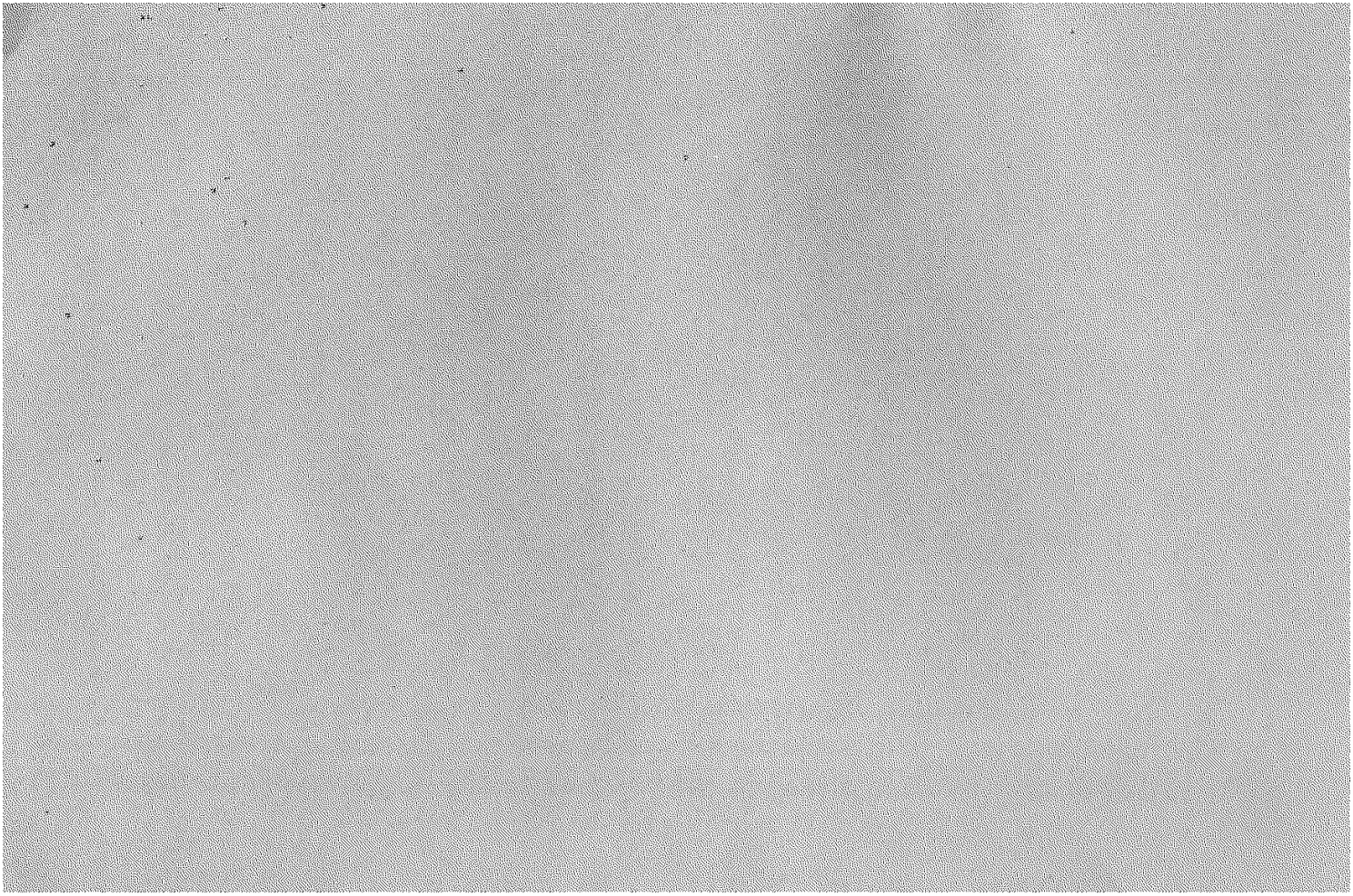

INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Introduction :

Human papillomaviruses (HPVs) are widespread, sexually transmitted agents with an increasing prevalence. They are associated with a significant risk of genital carcinoma in infected women. Because they can be transmitted to the fetus before or during birth, they impose a risk factor to the infant born to the infected woman. **(Steinberg, 1988)**. It is generally anticipated that maternal genital HPV may serve as a HPV reservoir **(Lindeberg and Elbrond, 1990)**. HPV can be tramsitted in utero through amniotic fluid (**XU et al.,1995**). Further studies suggested that neither cesarean section nor prepartum treatment of HPV lesions will protect against neonatal acquisition of HPV. Prevention of infection remains the best approach since diagnostic and therapetuic methods are suboptimal **(Smith et al., 1991)**. Respiratory tract papillomatosis and juvenile laryngeal papillomas may develop as a result of perinatal vertical transmission of HPV **(Downey and Luesly,1995)**. The frequent non sexual transmission of genital papillomaviruses in children and the unexpectedly high association of children's condylomata with papillomaviruses(PVs) responsible