

Clinical profile, associated microbiological findings and viral serotypes of women with recurrent urinary tract infections and urethral HPV

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INTRODUCTION

The aims of this study are:

- a) to describe the clinical profile of female patients with RUTI and urethral HPV;
- b) to describe the urinalysis in patients with urethral HPV and coinfection with urinary bacteria/fungi;
- c) to determine the HPV genotype distribution in patients with urethral syndrome of viral origin.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study design: Retrospective, observational. **Inclusion criteria:** female adult patients with UTI and urethral syndrome. **Intervention:** sample collection with a special swab for viral PCR studies.

Groups: **Group HPV:** HPV-positive test (n=66); **Group Non-HPV:** Negative (n=72).

138 patients

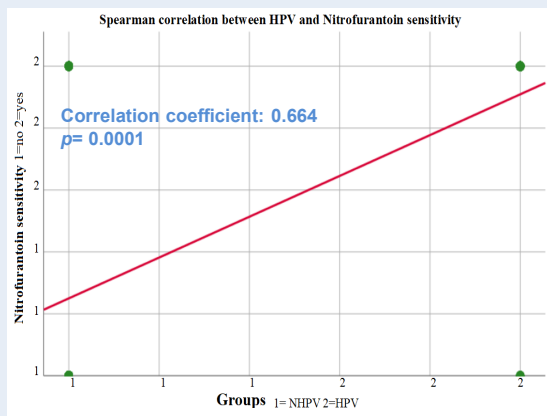
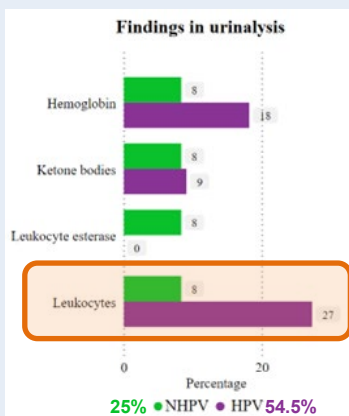
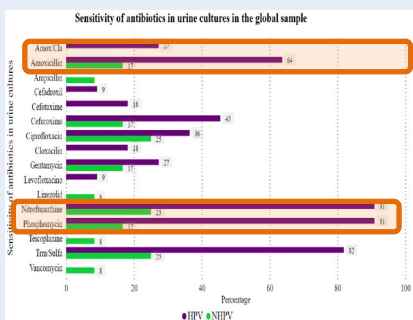
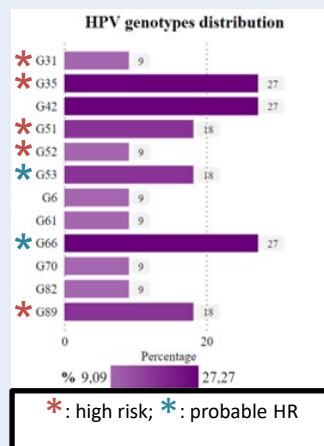
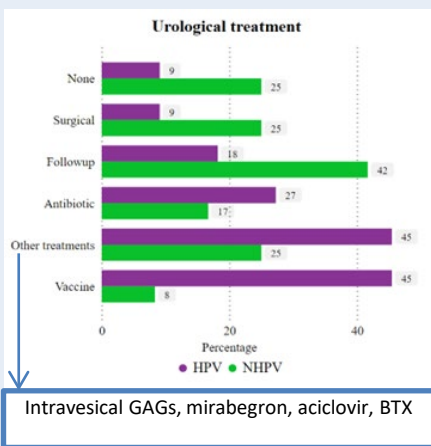
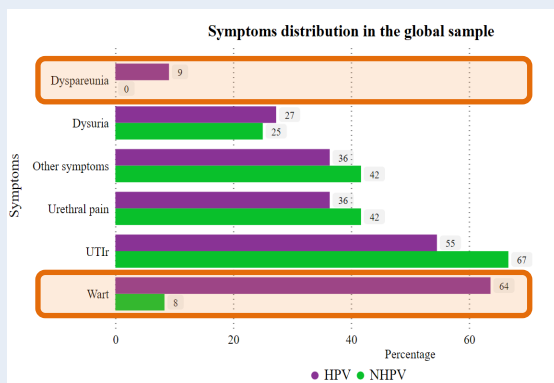
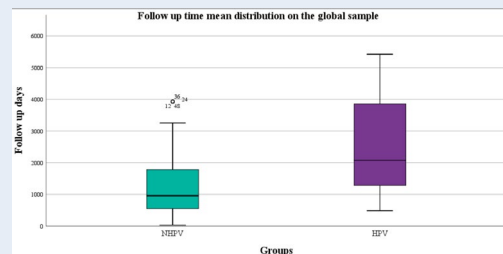
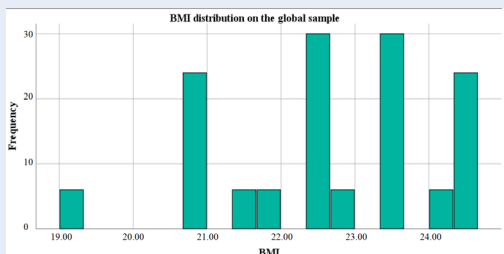
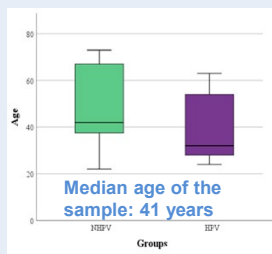
Variables: Age, follow-up time, body mass index (BMI), predominant sign or symptom, therapeutic protocol, concomitant disorders, HPV genotype.

Statistics: Descriptive and multivariant analysis (logistic regression).

RESULTS

Median BMI of the sample: 22.65 kg/m²
(no differences between groups)

Median of the sample: 1712 days
(range 28-5421 [14 years])



CONCLUDING MESSAGE

Urethral HPV infection

- Chronic, infradiagnosed disorder
- Difficult treatment
- Unknown clinical significance

Concomitant findings

- Sensitivity to nitrofurantoin
- No influence of the concomitancy of episodes of bacterial UTI

Clinical profile

- Young women
- Long-term symptoms → dyspareunia

High incidence of high-risk phenotypes

- Deeper investigation of the pathological meaning of urethral HPV