

## The Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)

The human papilloma virus is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) that can be treated but for which there is no cure. The HPV is transmitted from one person to the other during intercourse. The HPV group consists of over 100 different viruses. They can cause the appearance of warts or papilloma in humans which some times can be tumorous. The use of a condom will not protect a person from getting infected with the virus. You can get infected by handling the areas not covered by a rubber. There is no certain way to test if you partner is infected or not with the HPV, because even if the person shows no symptoms, he or she can still be a carrier. When infected with this virus, warts can appear in any part of your intimate parts, but there are cases where certain people may be asymptomatic.

Although there are different types of the virus, some are considered of high risk because they can cause cancer.

The papilloma virus that causes warts on hands and feet is different kind from those that grow in the mouth and intimate parts. Nowadays, the Human Papilloma Virus is considered one of the leading causes of cervical cancer.

And some scientific studies have also linked HPV to cancer of the anus, penis, vagina, and some cancers of the throat, tongue and tonsils in both men and women.

### Symptoms

The genital warts are described as being soft, wet and red, and go through rapid growth and look like a cauliflower. In pregnant women and people with a compromised immune system, like people with AIDS, the warts grow much faster.

### Risk factors

There are several situations that makes a person much more vulnerable to be infected with HPV, like starting to be sexually active at a tender age (before 16) or by having sex with many different partners. If you get infected with HPV of high risk, a very light infection can turn life threatening or into some kind of cancer. Nevertheless some studies performed by scientists suggest that the fact that a woman may develop cancer not only depends on whether she is infected with HPV, but may also be attributed to other co-factors like excessive smoking and promiscuous behavior.

### Tests

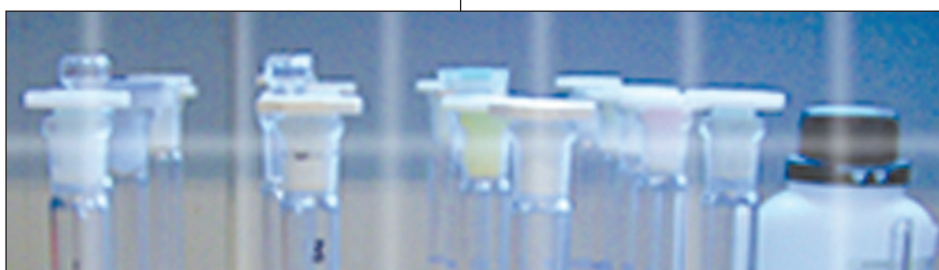
The most selective test to detect cervical cancer is the Papanicolaou test also known as the pap test. This test is indicated for all women who are sexually active. If a pap test determines abnormal changes in cell tissue, a colposcopy is recommended and a biopsy of any abnormal area the doctor may find. Colposcopy is a procedure using a colposcope.

A colposcope is an instrument that shines a light on the cervix and magnifies the view for the doctor. Biopsy is a procedure to remove a small piece of live tissue for examination and to make a diagnosis. If the pap test does not reveal any major changes, a second pap test and colposcopy without a biopsy are recommended.

### Treatment

Although there exists no treatment or cure against the virus directly, **intraepithelial (Med: within the layer of cells that form the surface or lining of an organ) lesions and warts caused by the virus can be treated.** In some people the HPV disappears without treatment but can recur after time.

Here are some ways to eliminate the warts



and **dysplasia (Med: cell tissue that looks abnormal under a microscope but is not cancer):**

- Cauterize them with an electric needle, this procedure is called electro-cauterization and uses high density light lasers.
- Freezing with liquid nitrogen to destroy the tissue.
- Surgical removal. This procedure is called electrosurgical excision and uses a heated surgical loop which cuts away and cauterizes at the same time.
- There are three chemical medical compounds that are very effective against these warts: podophyllin, trichloroacetic acid (TCA), and bichloroacetic acid (BCA). When applied they will destroy the warts. Podophyllin can not be used for pregnant women.

Another less common treatment for patients with HPV is application of a topical cream version of the compound 5 fluorouracil and alpha interferon.

Some doctors prescribe interferon as a last recourse to treat the warts when they reappear after electro-cauterization or electrosurgical excision, because the alpha interferon will boost the immune system to help it combat the virus.

### Recommended link:

<http://www.plannedparenthood.org/pp2/portal/files/portal/medicalinfo/sti/fact-HPV-virus.xml>

## E Virus di Papiloma Humano (VPH)

E Virus di Papiloma Humano (VPH) ta un malesa transmiti sexualmente (STD) cu por wordo trata pero no tin cura definitivo. E VPH por pasa di un persona pa otro durante relacion sexual vaginal, anal y algun biaha ora tin sexo oral.

E Virusnan di Papiloma Humano (VPH) ta un grupo di mas cu 100 diferente virus. Nan tin e nomber ey pasobra algun di nan por causa fret of papiloma cu ta un sorto di tumor.

E condom no ta proteha un persona 100% di contagia su mes cu VPH. E persona por keda infecta dor di e contacto cu partinan genital cu no ta proteha cu e condom. No tin un manera exacto pa otro persona por sa si su partner sexual ta of no ta infecta cu VPH, pasobra aunke e persona no ta muestra simptoma, tog e por contagia su pareha.

algun estudio haci dor di científiconan ta sugeri cu e hecho cu un hende muher ta desaroya cancer ta depende no solamente si tin of no tin VPH pero di otro diferente factor cu ta interactua hunto cu e VPH manera humamento excesivo, diferente pareha sexual etc.

### Testnan

E test mas selectivo pa detecta cancer cervical ta e pap-test of Papanicolaou test. E ta wordo indica pa tur hende muher cu ta activo sexualmente. Si den un pap-test ta wordo detecta cambianan abnormal den e celnan, ta wordo recomenda e colposcopia y biopsia di cualkier area abnormal cu doctor por mira. Colposcopia ta un procedura unda ta wordo usa un aparato cu ta usa luz y magnificacion pa examinacion di vagina y cueyo di utero. Biopsia ta un procedura unda ta saca un pida chikito di carni pa studié y haci e diagnostico. Si den e pap-test ta haña cambianan no hopi grandi, e ora ey ta recomenda ripiti e pap-test y e colposcopia pero no e biopsia.

### Tratamento

Aunke no ta existi un tratamiento of cura directo contra e virus mes, e lesionnan **intraepitelial (Med: dentro di capa di cel cu ta forma e superficie of capa protector di un organo) y e fretnan causá pa e virus aki por wordo tratá.** Cerca algun hende e VPH ta somenta di su mes pero por aparece atrobe despues di algun tempo.

Ata aki algun manera pa elimina e fretnan y **displasiannan (Med: tehido celular cu ta parce abnormal bao microscopo pero no ta canceroso):**

- kimanan cu un hangua electrico, e procedura aki ta yama electro-cauterizacion cu rayo laser cu ta un luz di densidad hopi halto.
- Vriesnan cu nitrogeno liquido pa destruï e tehido.
- Cortanan. E procedura aki ta yama excision electroquirurgica, cu ta usa un waya rondo cayente.
- Tin tres producto quimico hopi efectivo contra e sorto di fretnan aki: podofilotoxina, acido bicloroacetico y acido tricloroacetico. Ora e tres producto aki ta ser poni riba e fretnan nan ta destruïnan. E podifilotoxina no por wordo usa pa hende muher cu ta na estado.

Otro tratamiento menos comun pa hende cu ta sufri di VPH ta e crema yama 5-FU (5-fluorouracil) y alfa interferon. Algun dokter ta usa e interferon como ultimo recurso pa trata e fretnan cu ta aparece atrobe despues cu nan a wordo kima of corta, pasobra e alfa interferon ta stimula e sistema imunologico (defensa di curpa) pa combati e virus.

### Internet link recomenda:

<http://www.plannedparenthood.org/pp2/portal/files/portal/medicalinfo/sti/fact-HPV-virus.xml>

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