

Identyfikacja wirusów ludzkich brodawczaków (HPV) w stanach zapalnych i nowotworach uszu

Identification of human papilloma viruses (HPV) in inflammatory states and ear neoplasms

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Summary

Introduction. Human Papilloma Virus has a strong relation to oropharyngeal mucosa and is considered to be responsible for a wide range of upper respiratory tract pathologies, like laryngeal papilloma. There's a hypothesis, that it plays a significant role in middle ear chronic inflammations and neoplasm's. **Material and methodic.** The examination was carried on a group of 53 patients, 39 of which was suffering from granulation tissue chronic otitis media, 7-cholesteatomatous oti-tis media, 6 - middle ear malignant neoplasm, and 1 middle and/or external ear benign neoplasm. The control group consisted of 5 patients operated on: otosclerosis - 4 cases and post-traumatic tympanic membrane perforation - 1 case. The material was postoperative tissue, like polyps, inflammatory granulation tissue, cholesteatoma masses and malignant neoplasm's tissue. **Results.** In the whole group of 53 examined cases, HPV DNA was confirmed in 22 cases (41,5%), in that group oncogenic types 16 or 18 in 12 cases (22,6%), and in 14 cases (26,4%) types 6 or 11. In a group of chronic granulo-matous otitis media DNA characteristic for Papilloma was identified in 12 cases (25,6%), in it in 9 cases DNA HPV type 6 or 11 was confirmed, and in 7 cases type 16 or 18. Among cholesteatomatous chronic otitis media HPV DNA types 6 or 11 was identified in 70%. In every case of middle ear malignant neoplasm a presence of high-risk DNA Papilloma types 16 or 18 was confirmed. In any case of control group HPV DNA was detected. **Conclusions.** The results has been compared with other authors examinations and it is claimed that they confirm the observation, that Human Papilloma Viruses may be a factor, that might play an important role in pathology of chronic otitis media and ear neoplasm's. It is concluded, that differences in percentages of HPV presence in chronic inflammations (70%) and ear neoplasm's may be explained by viral co-infection during bacterial c. o. m. Viral infection probably evolves carcinogenesis, which leads to a neoplastic growth.