BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS AND HIGH-RISK HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS COINFECTION AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

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Conclusion
The occurrence of persistent HR-HPV and BV increases the risk of developing cervical cancer. This study aims to investigate the occurrence of HR-HPV and BV among young women in the US.

Methods
80 African American reproductive age women with a mean age of 21.4 years (SD: 2.11) were included in the analysis. The point prevalence of HR-HPV was 48.1% (95% CI: 37–59%). The mean age of the participants was 21.4 years (SD: 2.11), 81.2% graduated high school. Prior antibiotic use was low (3.8%), and 75% were not treated for BV during their lifetime. Among those who had been treated previously for BV, most women were treated ≥ five times (60%). According to Nugent Scores, 70% had BV, 13.7% had intermediate flora and 16.3% were healthy. Among HR-HPV positive women, 66.7% were infected with single HR-HPV genotype, 33.3% with multiple HR-HPV genotypes. Concurrent HR-HPV and BV infection was found among 33.3% of the sample. However, there was no significant difference between the prevalence of HR-HPV among women with and without BV.

Conclusion
Co-occurrence of HR-HPV and BV among this group of young African American women was relatively high. Considering that these conditions are very common among women worldwide, further research in this field is imperative. More studies are needed to accurately evaluate temporal sequence of acquisition of both conditions in any attempt to establish a causal relationship.

Disclosure
No significant relationships.

CO-OCCURRENCE OF BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS AND TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS AMONG YOUNG AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN

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Background
While the etiology of bacterial vaginosis (BV) is still not known, it is described as a polymicrobial condition that lacks lactic-acid producing Lactobacillus species with an overgrowth of anaerobic bacteria and elevated vaginal pH. This study aims to evaluate the relationship between BV assessed by Nugent scoring of vaginal Gram stain and Trichomonas vaginalis infection among African American young women in the US.

Methods
80 African American reproductive age women with a mean age of 21.4 years (SD: 2.11) were included in the analysis. The point prevalence of HR-HPV was 48.1% (95% CI: 37–59%). The mean age of the participants was 21.4 years (SD: 2.11), 81.2% graduated high school. Prior antibiotic use was low (3.8%), and 75% were not treated for BV during their lifetime. Among those who had been treated previously for BV, most women were treated ≥ five times (60%). According to Nugent Scores, 70% had BV, 13.7% had intermediate flora and 16.3% were healthy. Among HR-HPV positive women, 66.7% were infected with single HR-HPV genotype, 33.3% with multiple HR-HPV genotypes. Concurrent HR-HPV and BV infection was found among 33.3% of the sample. However, there was no significant difference between the prevalence of HR-HPV among women with and without BV.

Conclusion
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