EFECTIVENESS OF A MULTI-INGREDIENT CORIOLUS VERSICOLOR-BASED VAGINAL GEL IN HPV+ AND HIV+ PATIENTS: A PILOT OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

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Introduction/Background Immunosuppressed human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-positive patients are at greater risk of incident, persistent, or recurrent human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. They also have lower clearance rate, higher viral load, and a marked predisposition for being colonized by several serotypes; all leading to more frequent and severe HPV-dependent lesions. A Colorius versicolor-based vaginal gel have shown to repair HPV-dependent low-grade cervical lesions and HPV clearance in HIV+ patients. Our results suggest that the proposed Coriolus versicolor-based vaginal gel treatment scheme could be an effective therapy in the management of endocervical HPV infection in HIV+ patients. Its effects are similar to those obtained in patients without immunosuppression.

Results Thirteen germline pathogenic variants were identified, eleven in BRCA1 and two in BRCA2, and one variant of uncertain significance in BRCA2. The median age in this group was 48 years. The pathogenic variant in BRCA1 c.5266dupC, originally described as founder of Ashkenazi Jews, was identified in three patients and all were from the Northeast region of Brazil.

Conclusion The data are unprecedented for this region of Brazil in patients with ovarian cancer and show the great heterogeneity of ancestors in the formation of the Brazilian population. Germline pathogenic variants in BRCA1 and BRCA2 in women with ovarian cancer in Brazilian Northeastern is common and should be offer for every case. They also corroborate previous data on the founder effect of the variant described in the country and show the need to assess the molecular profile of patients with hereditary cancer syndromes.