

**Table 4: HPV detection and typing of 15 HNSCC and 3 RRP patients.**

Patient	Age	Diagnosis	HPV detection method		
			PGMY 09/11	Linear Array	GP5+/GP6+ nest
1	52	SCC	-	-	HPV 6
2	46	SCC	-	-	HPV 6
3	49	SCC	-	-	HPV 16, mixed
4	58	RRP	-	-	-
5	68	SCC	-	HPV 16	HPV 16
6	31	RRP	HPV 11	HPV 11	HPV 11
7	61	SCC	-	-	-
8	68	SCC	-	-	-
9	54	SCC	-	HPV 16	HPV 6
10	64	SCC	-	-	HPV 6
11	72	SCC	-	-	HPV 16
12	73	SCC	-	HPV 11	HPV 6
13	87	RRP	-	-	-
14	69	SCC	-	-	-
15	74	SCC	-	-	-
16	50	SCC	-	-	HPV 40
17	78	SCC	-	-	mixed types
18	74	SCC	-	-	-
HPV +ve HNSCC detection			0/15	3/15	10/15

PCR detection, using the PGMY09/11 primer set was unable to detect the presence of HPV in any of the head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) samples (0/15). Improved detection was achieved using the Linear Array assay (3/15) and following a nested PCR of the PGMY reaction with the GP5+/GP6+ primer set (10/15). HPV was only detected in 1/3 of recurrent respiratory papillomatosis (RRP) samples, irrespective of the method used. Samples were scored as positive if HPV was detected using one or more of the methods employed.