

Table 6: HPV Seroprevalence among women with and without invasive cervical cancer

Author	Area, subjects	Study design	HPV test	HPV seroprevalence for any and type specific genotypes	HPV seroprevalence of any and type specific genotypes among HIV positive women	Comments
Newton, et al., 200)	Mulago hospital, 191 cervical cancer cases and 336 controls; 15 years and older with a new diagnosis of cancer from the wards or outpatient clinics between 1994 and 1998.	Case Control	HPV L1 VLP/ ELISA	<p>Cases</p> <p><i>Type-specific genotypes^a</i></p> <p>HPV 16, 27%</p> <p>HPV 18, 7%</p> <p>HPV 45, 9%</p> <p>Controls</p> <p>Any of 3 HPV types^a, 17%</p> <p><i>Type-specific genotypes^a</i></p> <p>HPV 16, 11%</p> <p>HPV 18, 5%</p> <p>HPV 45, 6%</p>	<p><i>HIV Positive Controls</i></p> <p>Any of 3 HPV types^a, 22%</p> <p><i>Type-specific genotypes^a</i></p> <p>HPV 16, 16%</p> <p>HPV 18, 7%</p> <p>HPV 45, 8%</p>	<p>Antibodies against HPV 16 were significantly associated with cervical cancer OR* = 2.0 (1.2 – 3.1)</p> <p>The risk increased with increasing anti-HPV 16 antibody titre (P_{trend}=0.01)</p>
Namujju, et al., 2010	Naguru and Nsambya Health Centers in Kampala, 2,053 women seeking antenatal services; mean age 23 years (range, 14-48)	Cross-sectional	Serology/VLP ELISA (6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45)	Any of the 7 selected HPV types ^a , 57%		HIV prevalence ^a , 7.0%

^aDenominator include all tested women
OR* = Odds Ratio