

Human papillomavirus infection, herpes simplex virus type 2 seropositivity, and cervical cytological abnormalities among asymptomatic women in Ghana: a cross-sectional study

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Content

Annex 1: distribution of human papillomavirus (HPV) types according to cervical cytology outcomes among women recruited from Cervicare Clinics at Kumasi South Regional Hospital, Kumasi, Ghana, from October 2014 to March 2015 (N = 240)

Annex 2: interaction between human papillomavirus (HPV) and herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) infections using Firth penalized logistic regression analysis among women recruited from Cervicare Clinics at Kumasi South Regional Hospital, Kumasi, Ghana, from October 2014 to March 2015 (N = 240)

Annex 1: distribution of human papillomavirus (HPV) types according to cervical cytology outcomes among women recruited from Cervicare Clinics at Kumasi South Regional Hospital, Kumasi, Ghana, from October 2014 to March 2015 (N = 240)

Infection	N	Cytology		
		Normal n (%)	Cervicitis/ inflammatory changes n (%)	Abnormal n (%)
High-risk HPV genotype				
HPV-16	1	0	0	1 (100)
HPV-18	10	10 (100)	0	0
HPV-31	1	1 (100)	0	0
HPV-33	1	0	0	1 (100)
HPV-35	11	8 (72.7)	1 (9.1)	2 (18.2)
HPV-39	7	5 (71.4)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)
HPV-45	2	1 (50.0)	0	1 (50.0)
HPV-51	4	3 (75.0)	1 (25.0)	0
HPV-52	21	18 (85.7)	1 (4.8)	2 (9.5)
HPV-56	8	7 (87.5)	0	1 (12.5)
HPV-58	10	8 (80.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)
HPV-59	2	2 (100)	0	0
Probably high-risk HPV genotype				
HPV-66	6	5 (83.3)	1 (16.7)	0
HPV-68	5	5 (100)	0	0
Low-risk HPV genotype				
HPV-6/11	2	2 (100)	0	0
HPV-42	23	21 (91.3)	2 (8.7)	0
HPV-43	9	9 (100)	0	0
HPV-44	2	2 (100)	0	0

HPV: human papillomavirus

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Variable	β (log OR)	OR	95% CI	p-value
HPV positive	0.775	2.17	0.39-11.99	0.442
HSV-2 positive	0.285	1.33	0.16-61.46	1.000
HPV-HSV-2 co-infection	0.959	2.61	0.47-14.47	0.228
HPV x HSV-2 interaction	0.966	2.62	0.07-94.12	0.598
β coefficients represent log-odds estimates from Firth-penalized logistic regression; OR: odds ratios (OR) were obtained by exponentiation of β coefficients; HPV: human papillomavirus; HSV: herpes simplex virus type 2; CI: confidence interval				