



HAL
open science

Prevalence and risk factors of human papillomavirus infection types 16/18/45 in a cohort of French females aged 15–23 years

Ariane Baudu, Jean-Luc Pretet, Didier Riethmuller, Morgane Chotard, Christiane Mougin, Mariette Mercier

► To cite this version:

Ariane Baudu, Jean-Luc Pretet, Didier Riethmuller, Morgane Chotard, Christiane Mougin, et al.. Prevalence and risk factors of human papillomavirus infection types 16/18/45 in a cohort of French females aged 15–23 years. *Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health*, 2014, 4 (1), pp.35. 10.1016/j.jegh.2013.11.003 . hal-03172508

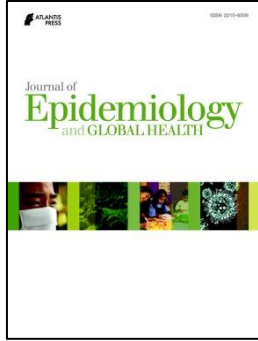
HAL Id: hal-03172508

<https://hal.science/hal-03172508v1>

Submitted on 5 Jun 2024

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health

ISSN (Online): 2210-6014

ISSN (Print): 2210-6006

Journal Home Page: <https://www.atlantis-press.com/journals/jegh>

Prevalence and risk factors of human papillomavirus infection types 16/18/45 in a cohort of French females aged 15–23 years

Ariane Baudu, Jean-Luc Pr etet, Didier Riethmuller, Morgane Chotard, Christiane Mougine, Mariette Mercier

To cite this article: Ariane Baudu, Jean-Luc Pr etet, Didier Riethmuller, Morgane Chotard, Christiane Mougine, Mariette Mercier (2014) Prevalence and risk factors of human papillomavirus infection types 16/18/45 in a cohort of French females aged 15–23 years, Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 4:1, 35–43, DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jegh.2013.11.003>

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jegh.2013.11.003>

Published online: 23 April 2019



Prevalence and risk factors of human papillomavirus infection types 16/18/45 in a cohort of French females aged 15–23 years

Ariane Baudu ^{a,b}, Jean-Luc Pr  tet ^{a,b,c}, Didier Riethmuller ^{a,b,c}, Morgane Chotard ^{b,c}, Christiane Moug  n ^{a,b,c,*}, Mariette Mercier ^{a,b,c}

^a Univ Franche-Comte, F-25000 Besancon, France

^b EA 3181, FED4234, F-25000 Besancon, France

^c CHU Besancon, F-25000, France

Received 15 March 2013; received in revised form 19 October 2013; accepted 29 November 2013

Available online 23 January 2014

KEYWORDS

HPV infection;
Genotyping;
Young females;
Screening;
Epidemiology

Abstract Investigation of the prevalence and risk factors of human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is the basis for developing prophylactic strategies against cervical cancer, especially for young women. This study aimed to assess the prevalence and risk factors of HPV infection among a cohort of sexually active young French women eligible for catch-up vaccination. Between 1997 and 2007, 2163 women aged 15–23 years attending consultations at the department of gynecology in the Hospital of Besan  on (France) were screened for high risk HPV (HR HPV) infection. Risk factors were investigated through a questionnaire sent to all participants in 2010. HPV DNA was detected by HC2 and Probe Set assays. The overall prevalence for HR HPV and HPV16, 18 and/or HPV45 was 44.6% (95% CI, 42.5–46.7%) and 19% (95% CI, 17.3–20.7%), respectively. The response rate to the questionnaire was 22.6%. The prevalence of independent risk factors (age older than 19, smoking, and oral contraception) for HPV 16/18/45 infection in this population was less than 20%. Based on this study, HPV vaccination should be offered not only to teenage girls, but also to young women, regardless of their sexual activity.

   2014 Ministry of Health, Saudi Arabia. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is the most common sexually transmitted infection around the world [1,2]. A large majority of women are usually infected soon after they become sexually active in their teens or early twenties [3,4]. Most infections

* Corresponding author at: Laboratoire de Biologie Cellulaire et Mol  culaire, FED4234, Universit   de Franche-Comt  , Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Boulevard A Fleming, 25030 Besan  on cedex, France. Tel.: +33 3 81 66 91 11; fax: +33 3 81 66 93 70.

E-mail address: christiane.moug  n@univ-fcomte.fr (C. Moug  n).

are cleared within two to 3 years [5], but women with persistent infection are at high risk of developing high-grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia and invasive cancer years later [6]. The main risk factor for cervical cancers is high-risk HPV (HR HPV). Of these viruses, HPV types 16 and 18 are responsible for up to 70% of cervical cancers worldwide [1]. Different co-factors play a role in the persistence of HPV and the risk of development and progression of cervical lesions [7]. They are related to the host (hormones, genetic, immune response) [8], the virus (genotype, multiple infection, viral load and integration) [7] and the environment (high parity and long-term oral contraceptive use [9,10], tobacco smoking and co-infection with other sexually transmitted diseases [11]). However, the key risk factor is sexual behavior especially age at first intercourse and number of life-time partners which reflects exposure to HPV [12,13]. Since 2006, two vaccines have been approved and designed to protect against cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) grades 2 and 3 and cancers related to HPV 16 and HPV 18 infection in women with no evidence of previous exposure to vaccine-specific HPV types [14]. Until 2013, the French health authorities recommended vaccinating 14-year-old girls before their first sexual intercourse, and proposed a catch-up vaccination for 15- to 23-year-old women only if they have not yet had any sexual activity, or during the first year following their first sexual intercourse [15,16]. In France, there are consistent data documenting HPV prevalence in cervical lesions in women aged over 18 [17], but data from the specific population targeted by the vaccines are scarce [18]. Monitoring HR HPV infections in young women prior to vaccination is necessary to detect early changes in HPV prevalence in vaccine era and to adjust the cervical cancer screening policies.

To give an accurate description of HPV circulation in women who met the criteria of French recommendations for vaccination until December 2012, the prevalence of HPV types 16, 18 and/or 45 was estimated in a cohort of unvaccinated women enrolled between 1997 and 2007. The potential risk factors related to HR HPV, and HPV 16, 18 and/or 45 infection, were also reported.

2. Methods

2.1. Patients and study design

2,163 sexually active women aged 15–23 years living in the geographic region of Franche-Comté, France, who attended a consultation in the gynecology department of the University Hospital of Besançon, France, between January 1, 1997 and

December 31, 2007 were included in the study. The Local Medical Ethics Committee (Besançon, France) and the National Committee for the protection of privacy and personal data (Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés, CNIL) approved the study. Informed consent was obtained from all participants.

2.2. Specimen collection, cytology and HPV testing

At the time of the gynecology consultation, all women had a pelvic examination and two cervical smears were obtained. The first specimen was collected with a Cytobrush® Plus (Medscand Medical, Malmö, Sweden) for conventional cytology and sent to the pathology laboratory. Pap smear results were reported using the Bethesda system. The second cervical sample was collected with the DNAPAP Cervical Sampler™ (Qiagen, Gaithersburg, MD, USA) for HPV testing. The brush was transferred into a vial containing 1 mL Specimen Transport Medium® (STM) (Qiagen) and the specimen was then processed for routine HR HPV DNA testing with the Hybrid Capture 2 assay (HC2) (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. This test permits the detection of the HPV DNA of 13 HR-HPV types, namely HPV 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59 and 68. Samples were then stored at -20°C .

All cervical specimens positive for HR HPV and from which enough material was available were re-tested in 2008 using the HPV 16/18/45 Probe Set Test (Qiagen). This test is also based on liquid hybridization with specific probes that make it possible to confirm the presence of HPV16 and/or HPV18 and/or HPV45 DNA in the samples without identifying the specific type. The HPV 16/18/45 Probe Set Test has an analytical sensitivity (1 pg/mL) similar to that of the HC2 test.

2.3. Questionnaire investigating risk factors for HPV infection

In June 2010, a questionnaire was sent with an explanatory letter to all females enrolled in the study between 1997 and 2007, to the postal address indicated in their medical file. Questions were regarding socio-demographic characteristics (educational level, smoking) at the time of HPV testing performed between 1997 and 2007, gynecological history (age at first HPV test, age at first menstruation, age at first pregnancy, number of children at HPV test, previous sexually transmitted diseases), and sexual behavior (age at first intercourse, duration between age at first intercourse and age at

HPV test, contraceptive use). Due to privacy legislation, the CNIL authorized to ask the question regarding the number of sexual partners at the time of the questionnaire, but not at the time of the HPV test. A reminder was sent by post four weeks later if the questionnaire was not returned.

2.4. Statistical analysis

The number of females enrolled in the cohort ($n = 2,163$) allowed the study team to estimate the overall prevalence of HR HPV and HPV 16/18/45 with a precision of 5% and 10%, respectively.

Continuous data are presented as mean (range) and categorical (qualitative) variables as number and percentage. A Mac Nemar test was performed to test the association between HPV and cytology results.

Prevalence was defined as number of women positive for HPV infection at the time of the first gynecology consultation between 1997 and 2007/total number of women screened by HPV test. Further analysis was performed to verify the representativeness of the sample of women who responded to the questionnaire in 2010 in comparison with the overall cohort of women included between 1997 and 2007.

To assess the association between HPV infection and the characteristics of women at the time of the HPV test, a crude odds ratio (OR) with exact 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated. The number of subjects to be included in the risk factors analysis was based on the detection of a minimum OR of predictors using logistic regression. For an OR = 1.5, with an alpha risk of 5% and a power of 80%, 450 subjects are sufficient.

Continuous variables such as age at HPV test and the period of inclusion were categorized and tested by the Wald χ^2 test. When potential risk factors were found to be associated with infection with a p value < 0.10 by univariate analysis, they were subsequently entered into the multivariate logistic regression model (stepwise selection) to identify factors independently associated with HR HPV infection or 16/18/45 HPV infection. Goodness of fit for the final model was assessed using the Hosmer–Lemeshow test. The multivariate models tested were adjusted for the period. All tests were two-sided and a p -value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. All analyses were performed using SAS version 9.2. (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA).

3. Results

From 1997 to 2007, 2163 females aged 15–23 years who attended a consultation in the gynecology department were enrolled in the study. The

average age of the cohort was 21.1 years (median: 21.4, standard error 2.0). The questionnaire investigating retrospectively the potential risk factors was returned by 511 women, of whom 491 had completed the questionnaire, and 20 refused to respond (Fig. 1).

3.1. Prevalence of high risk HPV and HPV types 16/18/45 according to age

Out of the 2163 specimens collected, 44.6% (95% CI: 42.5–46.7%) were positive for HR HPV. The results from ProbeSet test showed that out of the 2038 analyzable specimens, 19% (95% CI: 17.3–20.7%) were positive for HPV 16/18/45 (Table 1).

The overall prevalence by age is reported in Table 1 and Fig. 2. There was an overall significant increase in HR HPV prevalence with age until 22 years (29.4–49.1%, $p = 0.0013$, $\beta = 2.29$). Women over 20 years of age were at a significantly higher risk of being infected by HR HPV ($p = 0.006$) in comparison with women under 20 (46.4% and 39.7%, respectively). However, prevalence of HPV 16/18/45 showed an almost similar age-distribution around 18%.

Of the 2,163 cervical swabs, cytology was available for 63% (1377/2163) of the samples at the time of the study. Among those samples 68.8% (948/1377) were within normal limits (WNL), whereas 8.4% (116/1377) showed atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (ASCUS), 19.0% (262/1377) low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL) and 3.7% (51/1377) high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL). Over the 1377 samples, 558 (40.5%) were HR HPV-positive. This proportion increased significantly according to cytological diagnosis severity from 24% in normal specimens to 59% in ASCUS, 81% in LSIL and 92% in HSIL ($p < 0.0001$). Among 948 women with normal cytology the overall HR HPV prevalence varied according to age from 19% below 19 years to 25.2% above 19 years ($p < 0.0001$).

As for HPV 16/18/45, they were detected in 9.9% of WNL samples, 25.2% of ASCUS, 33.6% of LSIL and 59.1% of HSIL.

3.2. Risk factors associated with HR HPV and HPV 16/18/45 infection

The response rate to the questionnaire was 22.6% and the mean age of responders was 27.3 years in 2010.

Table 2 shows the number of young women enrolled every year (starting from 1997) and the number of women who completed the questionnaire.

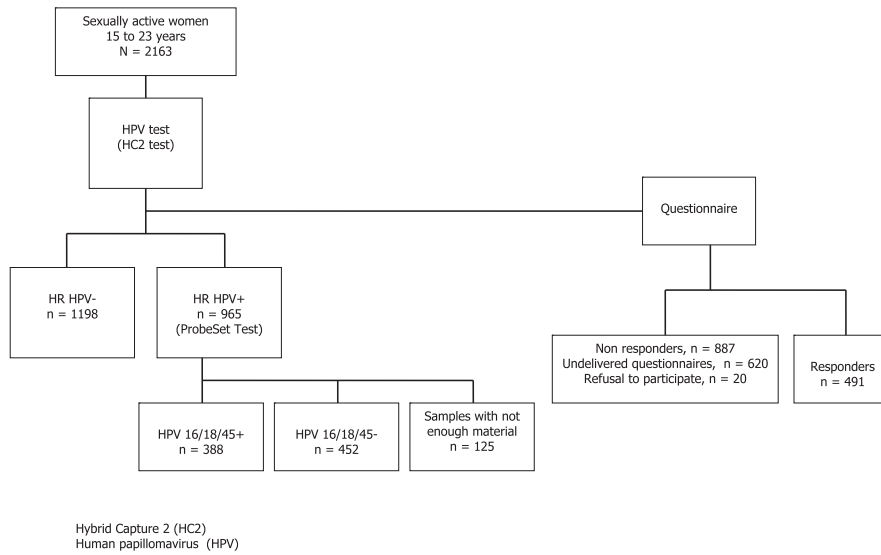


Fig. 1 Flow chart presenting the design of the study. 145 questionnaires could not have been sent because addresses were not available.

Table 1 Prevalence of HR HPV and HPV 16, 18 and/or 45.

Age	Proportion in population (%)	HR HPV positive		HPV 16/18/45 positive	
		Sample size	Prevalence (%) (95% CI)	Sample size	Prevalence (%) (95% CI)
[15–18]	34.81	182	35.71 (28.8–42.7)	175	16.57 (11.1–22.1)
[18–19]	12.19	178	39.33 (32.2–46.5)	170	17.06 (11.4–22.7)
[19–20]	11.76	249	43.37 (37.2–49.5)	238	15.55 (11.0–20.2)
[20–21]	10.81	330	43.94 (38.6–49.3)	307	19.54 (15.1–24.0)
[21–22]	10.19	350	46.29 (41.1–51.5)	335	22.09 (17.7–26.5)
[22–23]	10.10	436	49.08 (44.4–53.8)	405	19.75 (15.9–23.6)
[23–24]	10.10	438	45.89 (41.2–50.6)	408	19.36 (15.5–23.2)
Total	100.00	2163	44.61 (42.5–46.7)	2038 ^a	19.04 (17.3–20.7)

^a The data are based on results for 2038 women whose specimens could have been tested.

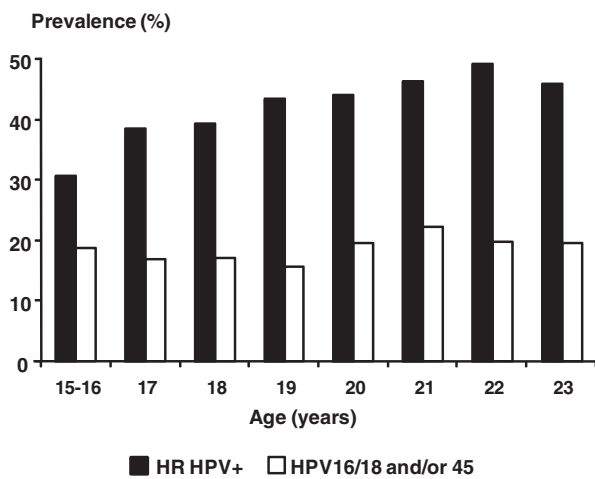


Fig. 2 Prevalence of high risk HPV and HPV 16, 18, and/or 45 by age. Abbreviations: HR, high risk; HPV, human papillomavirus. Note: One age class was created for women aged 15 and 16 years because of low number in each group.

The percentages of responders per inclusion year were similar at the exception for year 1998. Thus the responder sample is representative of the entire cohort. Moreover, there was no statistical difference between women who responded to the questionnaire and those who did not respond in terms of age at HPV test, HR HPV-positivity (41.1% vs. 44.6%) and HPV 16, 18, and/or 45 (17.5% vs. 17.9%).

The socio-behavioral characteristics of the women who answered the questionnaire are summarized in Table 3. The median ages at first menstruation and first sexual intercourse were 12.8 and 16.5, respectively. No association was found between the infection status (HR HPV and HPV 16, 18 and/or 45) and the age at first menstruation or at first intercourse. The average age at first pregnancy was 20 years for responders who had had a baby before the HPV test ($n = 50$).

Table 2 Response rate to the questionnaire sent to women according to the year of inclusion.

	Year of inclusion										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of women at the time of HPV test	27	75	114	113	94	231	300	392	307	225	285
Number of responders at survey	6	9	29	26	18	53	67	89	70	55	69
Response rate (%)	22.2	12.0	25.4	23.0	19.1	22.9	22.3	22.7	22.8	24.4	24.2

In the bivariate analysis, among women who reported taking oral contraceptives at the time of the HPV test (55.6%), the risk of infection with HR HPV and HPV 16/18/45 increased significantly (OR = 1.78, 95% CI, 1.08–2.94 and OR = 1.57, 95% CI, 1.08–2.27, respectively) compared with women using other methods of contraception. Moreover, 249 responders (53.5%) were smokers at the time of the HPV test, and smoking increased the risk of HR HPV infection (OR = 1.83, 95% CI, 1.27–2.65) and HPV 16/18/45 infection (OR = 1.78, 95% CI, 1.09–2.91). The average age at which women consulted the gynecologist and tested for HPV was 21 years, with a median of 4.5 years between the first intercourse and the first consultation in gynecology. Women who consulted less than 4 years before their first sexual intercourse had a lower risk of being infected by HR HPV (OR = 0.65, 95% CI, 0.45–0.94) and HPV 16, 18 and/or 45 (OR = 0.58, 95% CI, 0.35–0.96).

The multivariate model identified two factors that were independently associated with HR HPV and HPV 16, 18 and/or 45 infections: smoking and use of oral contraceptives (Table 4). Two factors were independently associated with HR HPV infection such as the age >19 years (OR = 2.87, 95% CI, 1.40–5.83) and having a baby at the time of the HPV test that showed a protective effect (OR = 0.48, 95% CI, 0.24–0.95).

Due to privacy legislation, only the number of sexual partners at the time of the questionnaire was available. Interestingly, women who had ≥ 4 sexual lifetime partners at the survey time presented the highest rate of positivity for HR HPV when included in the study for HPV testing ($p < 0.0001$).

4. Discussion

This is the largest French epidemiological study that focused on sexually active women aged 15 to

Table 3 Socio-behavioral characteristics among women who responded to the questionnaire in 2010 ($n = 491$).

Characteristics	Overall Sample		HR HPV+		HPV 16/18/45+	
	Numbers of responses	Mean (range) or n (%)	Numbers	Mean (range) or n (%)	Numbers	Mean (range) or n (%)
Age at first menstruation (years)	488	12.8 (9–19)	199	12.8 (9–19)	84	12.7 (9–17)
Age at first sexual intercourse (years)	488	16.5 (12–22)	200	16.5 (12–22)	84	16.3 (13–22)
Age at first pregnancy (years)	50 ^a	20.2 (16–23)	202	21.7 (16–23)	82	19 (16–22)
Age at the time of HPV test (years)	491	21.1 (15.1–23.9)	202	20.7 (13–23)	86	21.3 (15.4–23.9)
Time between first intercourse and HPV test (years)	488	4.5 (0–9.63)	200	4.8 (0.5–9.6)	85	5.0 (0.5–9.6)
Smoking at the time of HPV test	465	249 (53.5%)	199	122 (61.3%)	83	53 (63.8%)
Use of oral contraception at the time of HPV test	465	259 (55.6%)	202	126 (62.3%)	86	56 (65.1%)

HR, high risk; HPV, human papillomavirus.

^a 16 missing.

Table 4 Multivariate analysis of factors associated with HR HPV and HPV16, 18 and/or 45 infections among 491 sexually active females aged 15 to <24 years.

Characteristics	HR HPV positive			HPV 16, 18 and/or 45 positive		
	N (%)	OR (95% CI)	p-Value	N (%)	OR (95% CI)	p-Value
<i>Age at the time of HPV test (years)</i>			0.0005			0.06
[15–19]	16 (20.8)	1 [Reference]		9 (12.9)	1 [Reference]	
[19–21]	61 (42.1)	2.87 (1.40–5.83)		24 (22.2)	1.54 (0.62–3.84)	
[21–23]	79 (47.0)	3.83 (1.91–8.84)		39 (30.4)	2.82(1.19–6.63)	
[23–24]	46 (45.5)	4.19 (1.98–8.84)		14 (20.3)	1.98 (0.75–5.20)	
<i>Smoking habit at the time of HPV test</i>			0.002			0.013
No	77 (35.6)	1 [Reference]		33 (17.8)	1 [Reference]	
Yes	122 (48.9)	2.03 (1.36–3.05)		53 (27.9)	2.02 (1.17–3.49)	
<i>Contraception at the time of HPV test</i>			0.012			0.016
Pill	126 (45.8)	1.62 (1.09–2.43)		56 (27.5)	1.90 (1.10–3.28)	
Other method	74 (34.2)	1 [Reference]		30 (17.5)	1 [Reference]	
<i>Having one baby at the time of HPV test</i>			0.032			0.60
No	179 (42.1)	1 [Reference]		73 (22.8)	1 [Reference]	
Yes	15 (30.0)	0.48 (0.24–0.95)		9 (20.4)	0.83 (0.35–1.96)	
<i>Age at first menstruation (years)</i>			0.23			0.23
<12	41 (47.1)	1.37 (0.86–2.19)		19 (29.2)	1.54 (0.85–2.82)	
≥12	158 (39.4)	1 [Reference]		65 (21.1)	1 [Reference]	

CI: confidence interval.

Stepwise model.

Adjusted on age at first sexual intercourse (years) and duration between age at first sexual intercourse and age at HPV test (years).

Goodness of fit based on Hosmer–Lemeshow $p = 0.36$ for exposure to HR HPV and $p = 0.54$ for exposure to HPV 16, 18 and/or 45.

23 years taking into account socio-behavioral characteristics and risk factors of HPV infection. In this cohort, the overall prevalence of HR HPV was 44.6%, with 19% (95% CI, 17.3–20.7%) infected with current vaccine types 16 and/or 18. In Danish women the prevalence of HR HPV as well as HPV 16/18/45 reached similar rates to those reported here [19]. A Swedish study reported an even higher prevalence of HR HPV infection of 61.6% in a group of sexually active women aged 15–23 with a tendency to increase from 16 to 21 years of age [20]. The high prevalence of HPV in this cohort also agrees with two recent studies that included unvaccinated young women participating in the *Chlamydia trachomatis* screening program in England [12] and in the Netherlands [21]. Italian studies reported rates ranging from 10% to 15% for HPV 16 and 18 among sexually active women of 18–24 years of age [22,23]. In contrast Dunne et al. showed a lower HR HPV prevalence ranging from 18% to 28% among American sexually active females aged 14–24 years [24]. Monsonogo et al. found a HR HPV prevalence of 23.5% in women aged <25 years attending private gynecology practices in Paris, France [18,25], a prevalence very similar to that

observed in German women attending a gynecologist in private practice [26]. Manhart et al., who included both sexually active women and women having signed a virginity pledge, found a rate of only 7.8% [27]. Whether national and regional differences in age and type specific patterns of HPV prevalence may be partly attributed to the protocol used for specimen collection and HPV assay, the overall high prevalence of HR HPV as well as HPV 16/18/45 found in this series of young females could also be explained by the hospital-based recruitment of a high-risk population as shown by a high percentage of abnormal cytology (31.2%) which is in agreement with a previous observation in another series of young women [28]. The rate of HPV 16/18/45 in HSIL (59.1%) is similar to that reported by Coupé et al. [29]. Surprisingly, in the present report, the prevalence of the HPV was stable while it peaks at 22–24 years in a population of Dutch women with a significant decrease with age thereafter [29].

Teenagers who consult in STD planning or a hospital have likely a higher frequency of risk factors and a higher HPV 16 prevalence compared with primary care patients [30]. The Danish study pointed

out that women aged 15–22 years could also have a greater interest in health, or a higher rate of risky behavior [19]. Nevertheless, this cohort did not differ from the general French population in terms of age at first menstruation (12.8 vs. 12.6) or age at first sexual intercourse (16.5 vs. 17), but the age at first pregnancy appeared to be lower (20.2 vs. 29.4) [31], which could be explained by socio-demographic reasons such as income or level of education. However, due to ethical reasons, it was not allowed to collect these two personal data that could not have been analyzed in the multivariate model.

These results also identified well-known risk factors such as smoking habits and oral contraception for both HR HPV and HPV 16/18/45 infection. The International Agency for Research on Cancer HPV Prevalence Surveys noted an increasing risk of HPV infection with smoking intensity, after allowing for the lifetime number of sexual partners [32]. Similarly, in a cohort of 8508 women from Costa Rica, a positive association was found between smoking and HPV infection, but only for HPV 16 [33]. The association between smoking and HPV infection has also been confirmed in other studies among females aged 13–21 and 18–20 years [34,35], whereas others did not report any association [36,37]. The higher risk of being infected by HPV among women taking an oral contraceptive could be indicative of high-risk sexual behaviors. However, it is difficult to separate the effects of the contraceptive pill use from those of sexual activity, and several investigations have found no association [38,39]. Recently, a meta-analysis confirmed that first coitus at a young age (≤ 15), increased number of pregnancies, increased number of sexual partners, use of contraceptives, smoking and chewing tobacco habits, and early age at marriage were significant risk factors for HPV infection [40]. These results stress that females aged 19–23 who were current smokers and taking an oral contraceptive might need closer HR HPV follow-up than the general population. Even risk factors for exposure to HPV infection were investigated retrospectively in this study, sometimes up to 13 years later for women enrolled in 1997, the information collected from the questionnaire, such as age at first menstruation, first intercourse or first child are major events in a woman's life and should not be subject to memory bias, whereas data concerning smoking and oral contraception use could be affected by memory bias.

Several international studies have confirmed that a high number of lifetime sexual partners increased the risk of infection with one or more

HPV types over time [12,13,18,25,26,41]. Unfortunately, due to ethical reasons, data on the number of sexual partners at the time of the HPV test were unobtainable, and this variable could not be studied.

Until 2013, French recommendations limited vaccination to young women who had never had any sexual activity or who were within 1 year of their first sexual encounter. It is best to get the HPV vaccine before becoming sexually active and coming in contact with HPV. However, the vaccine is recommended in many countries for women who are already sexually active because they are unlikely to be infected by both HPV 16/18. Interestingly, this study showed that HPV 16/18 and/or 45 were present in 19% of the sexually active young women. Thus, if HPV 45 is not taken into consideration, it could be estimated that the implementation of the vaccination against HPV 16 and 18 could prevent HPV 16/18 infection in more than 80% of this cohort. In the general population, the prevalence of the vaccine HPV types is likely much lower than among the hospital-based cohort, suggesting that the young population studied would benefit much more from prophylactic vaccination, regardless of their sexual activity status. Indeed, the efficacy of the quadrivalent vaccine for women who were seropositive for HPV and DNA-negative at the time of enrollment was at least 66.9% [42].

Several modeling studies have shown that vaccination programs including 12-year-old girls and catch-up vaccination for adolescents and young adult women with no time restrictions after the first sexual intercourse result in faster decreases in HPV-related disorders [43–45]. These results were observed at the level of the population in Australia, where, after the start of the HPV vaccination program, there was an acceleration in the public health impact of vaccination and an increase of the short-term benefits [46].

This study provides the first estimate of prevalent HPV 16/18/45 infection among a large French cohort of young females aged 15–23 years. Furthermore, the same risk factors were identified for HR HPV and HPV 16, 18 and/or 45 infections, such as smoking and the use of oral contraceptives. Overall, the HR HPV prevalence was high (44.6%), with the highest prevalence noted among females aged 20–23 years, underlining the importance of following up women who are HR HPV-positive and who have not been vaccinated. However, the prevalence of HPV vaccine types was relatively low suggesting that it could be possible to expand the target group for catch-up vaccination by including women who are already sexually active for more

than one year. Given the lower than expected coverage rate of HPV vaccine in France, vaccination advisory boards have provided recently new recommendations.

Conflict of interest

DR is an occasional speaker for Sanofi-Pasteur MSD.

Acknowledgments

We thank all the staff of the gynecology department. We particularly thank Fiona Ecartot for editorial assistance. The ProbeSet tests were kindly provided by Qiagen (Gaithersburg, MD, USA). The study was funded by the Ligue Contre le Cancer (comité du Doubs, CCIR-GE).

References

- [1] Bosch FX, de Sanjose S. Chapter 1: human papillomavirus and cervical cancer—burden and assessment of causality. *J Natl Cancer Inst Monogr* 2003;31:3–13.
- [2] Moscicki AB. Impact of HPV infection in adolescent populations. *J Adolesc Health* 2005;37:S3–9.
- [3] Koutsky L. Epidemiology of genital human papillomavirus infection. *Am J Med* 1997;102:3–8.
- [4] Woodman CB, Collins S, Winter H, Bailey A, Ellis J, Prior P, et al. Natural history of cervical human papillomavirus infection in young women: a longitudinal cohort study. *Lancet* 2001;357:1831–6.
- [5] Moscicki AB, Shiboski S, Broering J, Powell K, Clayton L, Jay N, et al. The natural history of human papillomavirus infection as measured by repeated DNA testing in adolescent and young women. *J Pediatr* 1998;132:277–84.
- [6] Franco EL, Villa LL, Sobrinho JP, Prado JM, Rousseau MC, Desy M, et al. Epidemiology of acquisition and clearance of cervical human papillomavirus infection in women from a high-risk area for cervical cancer. *J Infect Dis* 1999;180:1415–23.
- [7] Castellsague X, Bosch FX, Munoz N. Environmental cofactors in HPV carcinogenesis. *Virus Res* 2002;89:191–9.
- [8] Coglianò V, Grosse Y, Baan R, Straif K, Secretan B, El Ghissassi F, et al. Carcinogenicity of combined oestrogen-progestagen contraceptives and menopausal treatment. *Lancet Oncol* 2005;6:552–3.
- [9] Moreno V, Bosch FX, Munoz N, Meijer CJ, Shah KV, Walboomers JM, et al. Effect of oral contraceptives on risk of cervical cancer in women with human papillomavirus infection: the IARC multicentric case-control study. *Lancet* 2002;359:1085–92.
- [10] Munoz N, Franceschi S, Bosetti C, Moreno V, Herrero R, Smith JS, et al. Role of parity and human papillomavirus in cervical cancer: the IARC multicentric case-control study. *Lancet* 2002;359:1093–101.
- [11] Castle PE, Giuliano AR. Chapter 4: genital tract infections, cervical inflammation, and antioxidant nutrients—assessing their roles as human papillomavirus cofactors. *J Natl Cancer Inst Monogr* 2003;31:29–34.
- [12] Howell-Jones R, de Silva N, Akpan M, Oakeshott P, Carder C, Coupland L, et al. Prevalence of human papillomavirus (HPV) infections in sexually active adolescents and young women in England, prior to widespread HPV immunisation. *Vaccine* 2012;30:3867–75.
- [13] Lenselink CH, Melchers WJ, Quint WG, Hoebbers AM, Hendriks JC, Massuger LF, et al. Sexual behaviour and HPV infections in 18–29 year old women in the pre-vaccine era in the Netherlands. *PLoS One* 2008;3:e3743.
- [14] Europe WROf. Preparing for the introduction of HPV vaccine in the WHO European region: vaccine-preventable diseases and immunization programme, Copenhagen, 2008.
- [15] Afssaps. Mise sur le marché du vaccin pour la prévention d'infections liées au virus papilloma, Paris, France, 2006.
- [16] Conseil supérieur d'hygiène public. Avis du Comité technique des vaccinations et du Conseil supérieur d'hygiène public de France relatif à la vaccination contre les papillomavirus humains 6, 11, 16 et 18. Paris, France, 2007.
- [17] Pretet JL, Jacquard AC, Carcopino X, Monnier-Benoit S, Averous G, Soubeyrand B, et al. Human papillomavirus genotype distribution in high grade cervical lesions (CIN 2/3) in France: EDITH study. *Int J Cancer* 2008;122:424–7.
- [18] Monsonego J, Zerat L, Syrjanen K, Zerat JC, Smith JS, Halfon P. Prevalence of type-specific human papillomavirus infection among women in France: implications for screening, vaccination, and a future generation of multivalent HPV vaccines. *Vaccine* 2012;30:5215–21.
- [19] Kjaer SK, Breugelmans G, Munk C, Junge J, Watson M, Iftner T. Population-based prevalence, type- and age-specific distribution of HPV in women before introduction of an HPV-vaccination program in Denmark. *Int J Cancer* 2008;123:1864–70.
- [20] Wikstrom A, Bronnegard M, Cassel T, Young C. Pre-vaccination incidence of genital warts in 15–23-year-old women and men attending youth clinics in Stockholm, Sweden. *Scand J Infect Dis* 2012;44:678–82.
- [21] Mollers M, Boot Hein J, Vriend Henrike J, King Audrey J, van den Broek Ingrid VF, van Bergen Jan EA, et al. Prevalence, incidence and persistence of genital HPV infections in a large cohort of sexually active young women in the Netherlands. *Vaccine* 2013;31:394–401.
- [22] Confortini M, Carozzi F, Zappa M, Ventura L, Iossa A, Cariaggi P, et al. Human papillomavirus infection and risk factors in a cohort of Tuscan women aged 18–24: results at recruitment. *BMC Infect Dis* 2010;10:157.
- [23] Masia G, Mazzoleni AP, Contu G, Laconi S, Minerba L, Montixi S, et al. Epidemiology and genotype distribution of human papillomavirus (HPV) in women of Sardinia (Italy). *Vaccine* 2009;27(Suppl. 1):A11–6.
- [24] Dunne EF, Unger ER, Sternberg M, McQuillan G, Swan DC, Patel SS, et al. Prevalence of HPV infection among females in the United States. *JAMA* 2007;297:813–9.
- [25] Monsonego J, Zerat L, Syrjanen K, Zerat JC, Smith JS, Halfon P [Prevalence of genotype-specific HPV infection among women in France: implications for screening and vaccination]. *Gynecol Obstet Fertil* 2013;41:305–13.
- [26] Petry KU, Luyten A, Justus A, Iftner A, Strehlke S, Reinecke-Luthge A, et al. Prevalence of high-risk HPV types and associated genital diseases in women born in 1988/89 or 1983/84—results of WOLVES, a population-based epidemiological study in Wolfsburg, Germany. *BMC Infect Dis* 2013;13:135.
- [27] Manhart LE, Holmes KK, Koutsky LA, Wood TR, Kenney DL, Feng Q, et al. Human papillomavirus infection among sexually active young women in the United States: implications for developing a vaccination strategy. *Sex Transm Dis* 2006;33:502–8.
- [28] Dalstein V, Riethmuller D, Sautiere JL, Pretet JL, Kantelip B, Schaal JP, et al. Detection of cervical precancer and cancer in a hospital population; benefits of testing for human papillomavirus. *Eur J Cancer* 2004;40:1225–32.

- [29] Coupe VM, Berkhof J, Bulkman NW, Snijders PJ, Meijer CJ. Age-dependent prevalence of 14 high-risk HPV types in the Netherlands: implications for prophylactic vaccination and screening. *Br J Cancer* 2008;98:646–51.
- [30] Gaffga NH, Flagg EW, Weinstock HS, Shlay JC, Ghanem KG, Koutsky LA, et al. Monitoring HPV type-specific prevalence over time through clinic-based surveillance: a perspective on vaccine effectiveness. *Vaccine* 2012;30:1959–64.
- [31] Bajos N BM. L'enquête «Contexte de la sexualité en France». Ined/Inserm 2006.
- [32] Vaccarella S, Herrero R, Snijders PJ, Dai M, Thomas JO, Hieu NT, et al. Smoking and human papillomavirus infection: pooled analysis of the international agency for research on cancer HPV prevalence surveys. *Int J Epidemiol* 2008;37:536–46.
- [33] Herrero R, Castle PE, Schiffman M, Bratti MC, Hildesheim A, Morales J, et al. Epidemiologic profile of type-specific human papillomavirus infection and cervical neoplasia in Guanacaste, Costa Rica. *J Infect Dis* 2005;191:1796–807.
- [34] Moscicki AB, Hills N, Shiboski S, Powell K, Jay N, Hanson E, et al. Risks for incident human papillomavirus infection and low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion development in young females. *JAMA* 2001;285:2995–3002.
- [35] Winer RL, Lee SK, Hughes JP, Adam DE, Kiviat NB, Koutsky LA. Genital human papillomavirus infection: incidence and risk factors in a cohort of female university students. *Am J Epidemiol* 2003;157:218–26.
- [36] Kjaer SK, van den Brule AJ, Bock JE, Poll PA, Engholm G, Sherman ME, Walboomers JM, et al. Determinants for genital human papillomavirus (HPV) infection in 1000 randomly chosen young Danish women with normal Pap smear: are there different risk profiles for oncogenic and nononcogenic HPV types? *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 1997;6:799–805.
- [37] Trottier H, Mahmud S, Costa MC, Sobrinho JP, Duarte-Franco E, Rohan TE, et al. Human papillomavirus infections with multiple types and risk of cervical neoplasia. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2006;15:1274–80.
- [38] Baseman JG, Koutsky LA. The epidemiology of human papillomavirus infections. *J Clin Virol* 2005;32(Suppl 1):S16–24.
- [39] Moscicki AB, Schiffman M, Kjaer S, Villa LL. Chapter 5: updating the natural history of HPV and anogenital cancer. *Vaccine* 2006;24(Suppl. 3):S3/42-51.
- [40] Vinodhini K, Shanmughapriya S, Das BC, Natarajaseenivasan K. Prevalence and risk factors of HPV infection among women from various provinces of the world. *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2012;285:771–7.
- [41] Schmeink CE, Melchers WJ, Siebers AG, Quint WG, Massuger LF, Bekkers RL. Human papillomavirus persistence in young unscreened women, a prospective cohort study. *PLoS One* 2011;6:e27937.
- [42] Castellsague X, Munoz N, Pitisuttithum P, Ferris D, Monsonog J, Ault K, et al. End-of-study safety, immunogenicity, and efficacy of quadrivalent HPV (types 6, 11, 16, 18) recombinant vaccine in adult women 24–45 years of age. *Br J Cancer* 2011;105:28–37.
- [43] Brotherton JM, Fridman M, May CL, Chappell G, Saville AM, Gertig DM. Early effect of the HPV vaccination programme on cervical abnormalities in Victoria, Australia: an ecological study. *Lancet* 2011;377:2085–92.
- [44] Brown VL, Jane White KA. The role of optimal control in assessing the most cost-effective implementation of a vaccination programme: HPV as a case study. *Math Biosci* 2011;231:126–34.
- [45] Elbasha EH, Dasbach EJ, Insinga RP. Model for assessing human papillomavirus vaccination strategies. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2007;13:28–41.
- [46] Hamers FFEuropean Centre for Disease Prevention Control. European centre for disease prevention and control issues guidance for the introduction of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines in European Union countries. *Euro Surveill* 2008;13:1–2.

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect