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COMBINED TREATMENT OF CONDYLOMA ACUMINATA.

Annotation.

This thesis presents the results of a comparative study, of effectiveness combined treatment of condyloma acuminata with CO2 laser and the subsequent use of local immune response modifier 5% Imiquimod cream.

Background

Condyloma acuminata (anogenital warts, condylomatosis of the anogenital region, anogenital papillomatosis,) is one of the most common infectious diseases and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV). According to scientific data, more than 200 HPV genotypes are known today, 50% of them affect the anogenital area [1]. The preferred localization of anogenital warts (AGW) in women is the region of the labia minor and labia major, the vestibule of the vagina, the perineum, and anus. Subclinical manifestations can be located in the vagina or on the cervix [4].

One of the promising methods of local ablation is CO2 laser vaporization. The operation of this laser system is based on the action of carbon dioxide (CO2) laser with a wavelength of 10600 nm [2]. This wavelength is selectively absorbed by the water, which is contained in the cells, heats it up to ultra-high temperatures within milliseconds and causes the genital warts to evaporate according to requested presets. The laser provides precise and immediate effect on the AGW and spares the surrounding tissues [3,4].

To increase local immunity in the anogenital region, one of type 7 toll-like receptors activators - imiquimod is used. Imiquimod is an external drug that has an immunomodulatory effect and able to direct destroy HPV.

Unlike other methods of treating condyloma acuminata, imiquimod does not have a destructive effect. In animal model experiments, imiquimod has shown indirect antiviral and antitumor effects mediated by the induction of cytokines, including interferon (IFN), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukins (IL)-6, -8, and -12. Through immune mechanisms, imiquimod increases cell-mediated cytolytic activity against HPV.

Aim of the study: comparison of the different therapy effectivenesses for genital warts using a complex method of treatment - laser vaporization with topical application of imiquimod.

Materials and research methods.

This is a clinical prospective study of 200 female patients with condyloma acuminata of vulva and perianal region, aged 16-50 years. The patients were divided into 2 groups. In group I (n=75), all patients underwent only laser vaporization using CO2 laser. In group II (125), women received a combined method of treatment, including laser ablation followed by use of imiquimod cream. The follow-up period ranged from 1 to 6 months. Data were

analyzed in 200 (100%) patients within 1-6 months after therapy. Patients underwent vulvoscopy every month.

The following patients were excluded from the study: pregnant women, patients with immunodeficiency (such as AIDS), severe systemic diseases, malignant tumors, and patients taking immunosuppressants. The size and number of lesions were not exclusion criteria. The treatment was carried out on an outpatient basis at the branch of the laser and photodynamic laboratory "Mshifo", Urgench branch of Tashkent Medical Academy. Each patient voluntarily signed an informed written consent for OK treatment.

Results

In a comparative treatment assessment of external genital warts in the anogenital region for 6 months, the following was established: after 1 month, the best clinical effect was detected when using a combined method of treatment, only in 6 (4.8%) patients new genital warts were found during examination and vulvoscopy, which when compared with the control group, several times less - 12 (16%). After a 3-month follow-up period, our study showed that in group I, 9 (12%) patients showed an exacerbation of the disease in the form of the appearance of new pathological foci, with the same follow-up period, the recurrence rate of group II was 3 (2.4%). At the end of the observation period (6 months), 7 (9.3%) patients from group I had a relapse, in group II there was no relapse, which proves the effectiveness of a complex method of treatment condyloma acuminata.

Conclusion

The data presented in this study clearly demonstrate that combined treatment of condyloma acuminata is a safe and effective therapeutic approach to reduce pathology recurrence.

References:

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