Human Papillomavirus Genotypes From Vaginal and Vulvar Intraepithelial Neoplasia in Females 15–26 Years of Age

Suzanne M. Garland, MD, Elmar A. Joura, MD, Kevin A. Ault, MD, F. Xavier Bosch, MD, PhD, Darron R. Brown, MD, Xavier Castellsague, MD, Alex Ferronzy, MD, Daron G. Ferris, MD, Anna R. Giuliano, PhD, Mauricio Hernandez-Avila, MD, Warner K. Huh, MD, Ole-Erik Iversen, MD, PhD, Susanne K. Kjaer, MD, Robert J. Kurman, MD, Joaquin Luna, MD, Joseph Monsonego, MD, Nubia Muñoz, MD, Jorma Paavonen, MD, Punnee Pitisuttithum, MD, Brigitte M. Ronnett, MD, Marc Steben, MD, Mark H. Stoler, MD, Cosette M. Wheeler, PhD, Dorothy J. Wiley, PhD, MPH, Gonzalo Perez, MD, Alfred J. Saah, MD, Alain Luxembourg, MD, PhD, Se Li, PhD, Mark J. DiNubile, MD, Monika Wagner, PhD, and Christine Velicer, PhD

Obstet Gynecol 2018;132:261–70

1. What was the main objective of this study? What were the secondary objectives? Did the authors present a hypothesis for each of their objectives? What hypotheses would you have proposed at the study onset for the stated objectives?

2. Discuss the main findings of this study. What human papillomavirus (HPV) types were found to be associated with high- and low-grade vulvar and vaginal lesions? How are these types different or similar to cervical lesions?

3. Discuss the percentage of women with vulvar and vaginal lesions in this study who also had cervical lesions. Discuss why vulvar and vaginal lesions were more highly associated with lesions at other sites than women who had cervical lesions. Which of the lesion sites (vulvar, vaginal, and cervical) was most commonly associated with lesions at other sites?

4. The authors hypothesize that vaccination against HPV will likely have a positive effect on decreasing the incidence of vulvar and vaginal lesions. Which of the vaccines do you think would be the most effective?

5. Women who developed lesions were compared with women who did not develop lesions in a nested case-control approach. Discuss this study design and why you think the authors chose to analyze their data with these comparison groups, rather than using data from the entire cohort.

6. In your practice, what is the uptake of HPV vaccination? How do you counsel patients regarding the risks and benefits of vaccination? What resistance to vaccination uptake do you face in your practice? How might you overcome resistance to vaccination?

7. Do think the results of this study will help increase vaccination uptake? For women who decline vaccination despite evidence that it lowers the risk of cervical cancer, do you think that the evidence in this paper will be persuasive?

8. What other cancers are attributable to HPV infection? Discuss whether screening for HPV lesions in these other areas is warranted or not among women with cervical, vaginal, or vulvar lesions.

9. The authors state that the parent studies followed Good Clinical Practice principles. With regard to research, what are these guidelines and why were they instituted?