Investigating the Role of Cervicitis in HIV Transmission: A Histological Analysis of Patients with Microscopic Signs of Chronic Inflammation

**Introduction**

Subject No. 48.017: Acute and chronic cervicitis.

**Results: Acute & Chronic Cervicitis**

Subject No. 48.018: Chronic inflammatory exudates.

**Results: Follicular Cervicitis**

Subject No. 48.019: Follicular cervicitis.

**Conclusions & Discussion**
Quantitative Evaluation of Cervical Inflammation Among HIV(+) New Orleans Women Co-Infected with *Trichomonas vaginalis*

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Introduction

The Stages of precancerous changes leading to cervical cancer (CIN) are 1) inflammatory, 2) precancerous, and 3) cancerous. Cervical inflammation (CI) is a key factor in the development of CIN and cervical cancer. Studies have shown that cervical inflammation is more prevalent in women infected with *Trichomonas vaginalis* (TV), an STI that is associated with increased risk of cervical cancer.

Study Design & Cohort

The study population consisted of women from New Orleans, Louisiana, who were co-infected with HIV and TV. Participants were recruited from local clinics and clinics associated with the University of Michigan School of Public Health.

Results

2. Determine whether TV infection is associated with increased frequency of HIV-infected cervical keratinocytes.

Methods

Patient Population and Specimen Collection: Women from New Orleans, LA, who were co-infected with HIV and TV were recruited from local clinics and clinics associated with the University of Michigan School of Public Health. Liquid-based cytology specimens were collected from the cervix using a ThinPrep® device.

Conclusions & Discussion

The results of this study will provide valuable insights into the role of cervical inflammation in the development of HIV-associated cervical cancer.

Future Directions

1. Further investigation into the mechanisms by which cervical inflammation promotes cervical cancer.
2. Development of interventions to reduce cervical inflammation in co-infected women.