

Module AFRANUM #21 :
Actualités HPV chez les hommes
Jeudi 10 Octobre 2024 de 17h à 19h



Épidémiologie et programmes dans les pays à faibles ressources

Pr Charlotte Charpentier



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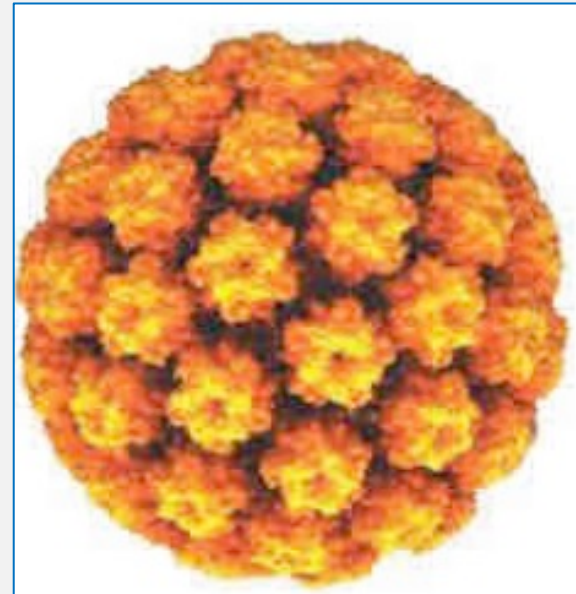
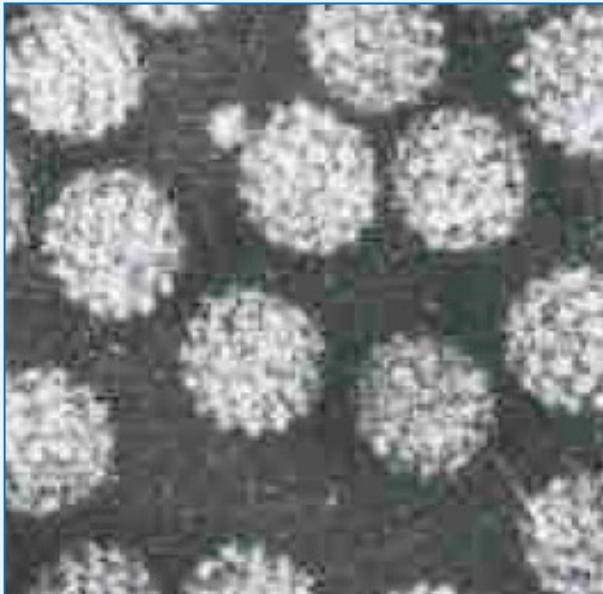
Liens d'intérêts

- Honoraires et invitations à des congrès : MSD, ViiV Healthcare, Gilead

Généralités sur HPV et cancer anal HPV-induit

Classification et structure

- Famille des *Papillomaviridae*
- Genre *alpha-papillomavirus*
- Virion de 55 nM de diamètre
- ADN double brin circulaire
- Capside icosaédrique
- Non enveloppé
- 2 oncogènes viraux :
 - E6
 - E7



Diversité des HPV

Alpha Papillomavirus

HPV à bas risque oncogène

Condylomes, papillomes



Groupe 3 : non classifiable comme carcinogène

HPV 6, 11, 40, 42, 43, 44, ...

HPV6 et HPV11 : 83 % des condylomes acuminés

HPV à haut risque oncogène → Cancers viro-induits

Cancer du col de l'utérus

Cancer du canal anal

Cancers génitaux

Cancer de l'oropharynx

Groupe 1 : carcinogène

HPV 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59

Groupe 2A : probablement carcinogène HPV 68

Groupe 2B : possiblement carcinogène HPV 26, 30, 34, 53, 66, 67, 69, 70, 73, 82, 85, 97

HPV16 et HPV18 : 70 % des cancers du col de l'utérus

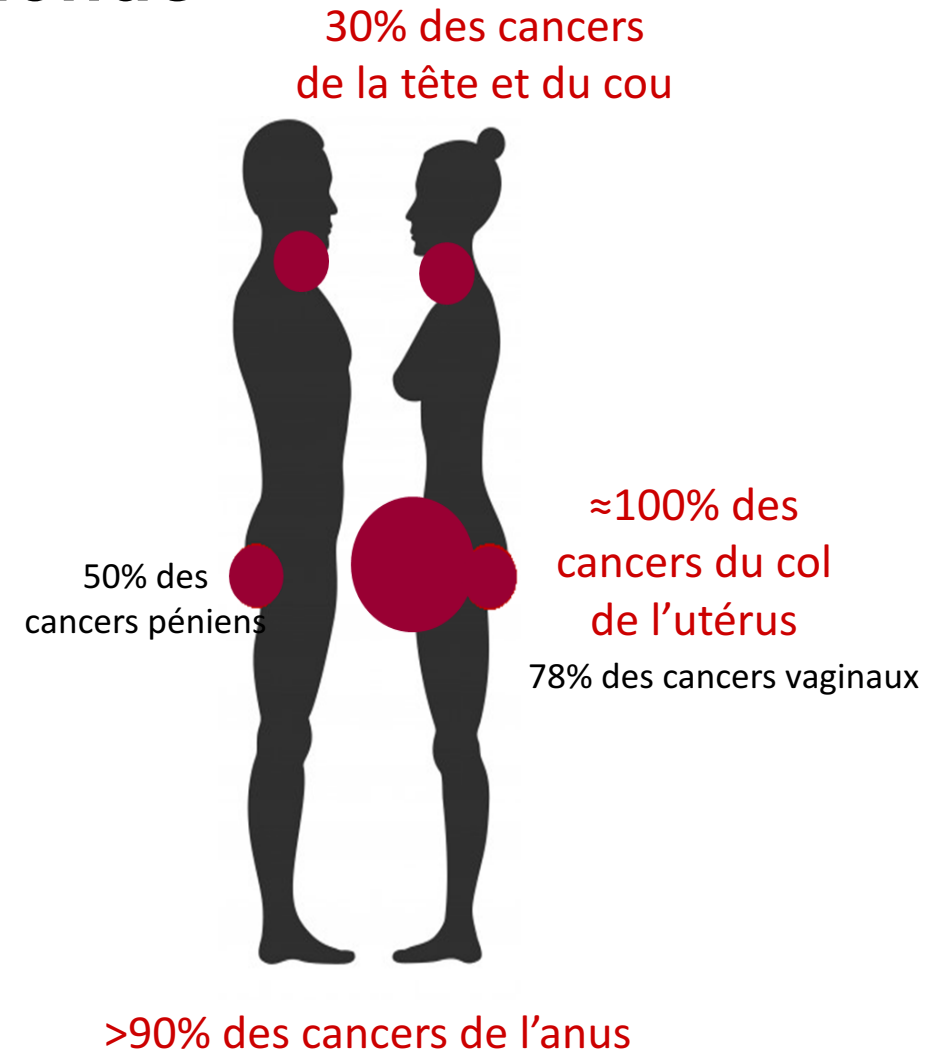
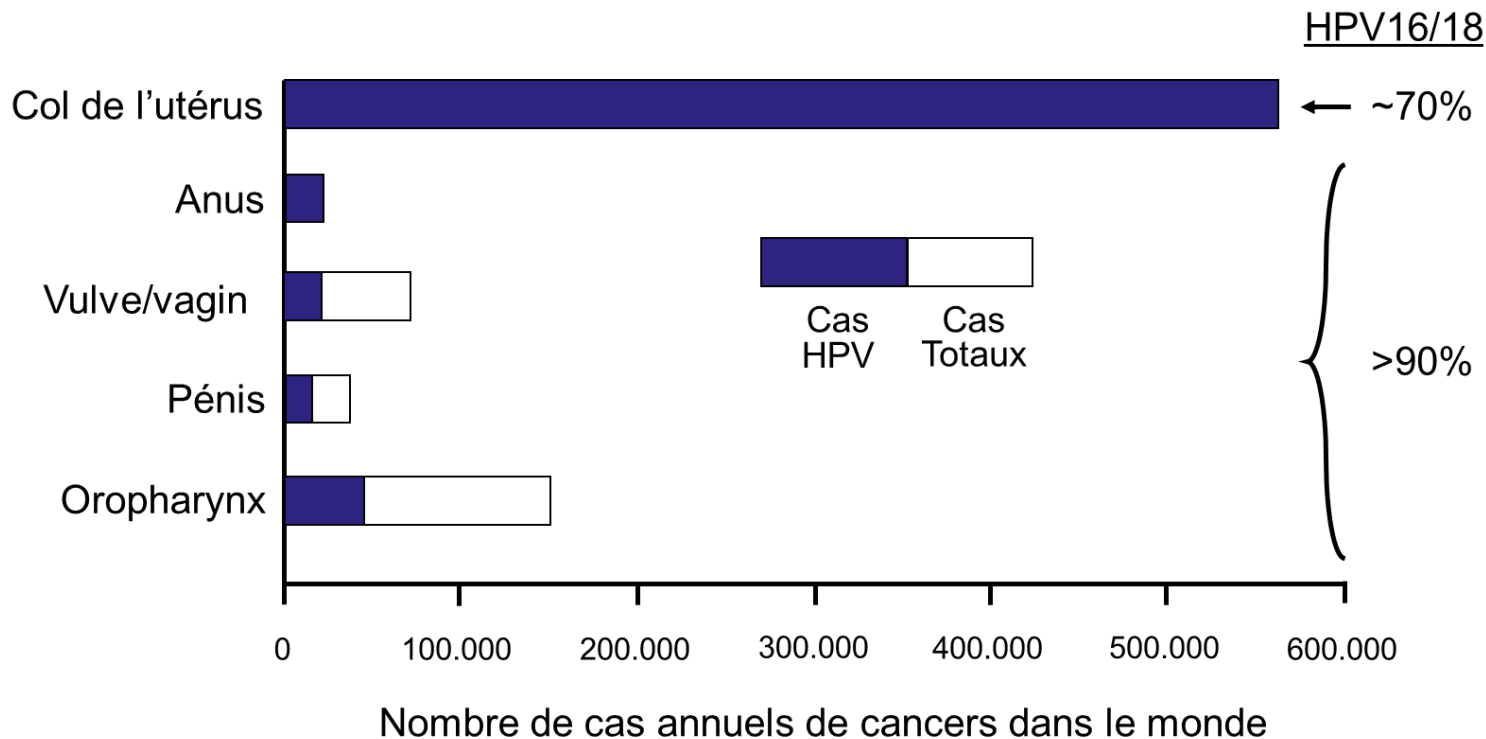
Les types d'HPV couverts par les différents vaccins sont soulignés

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

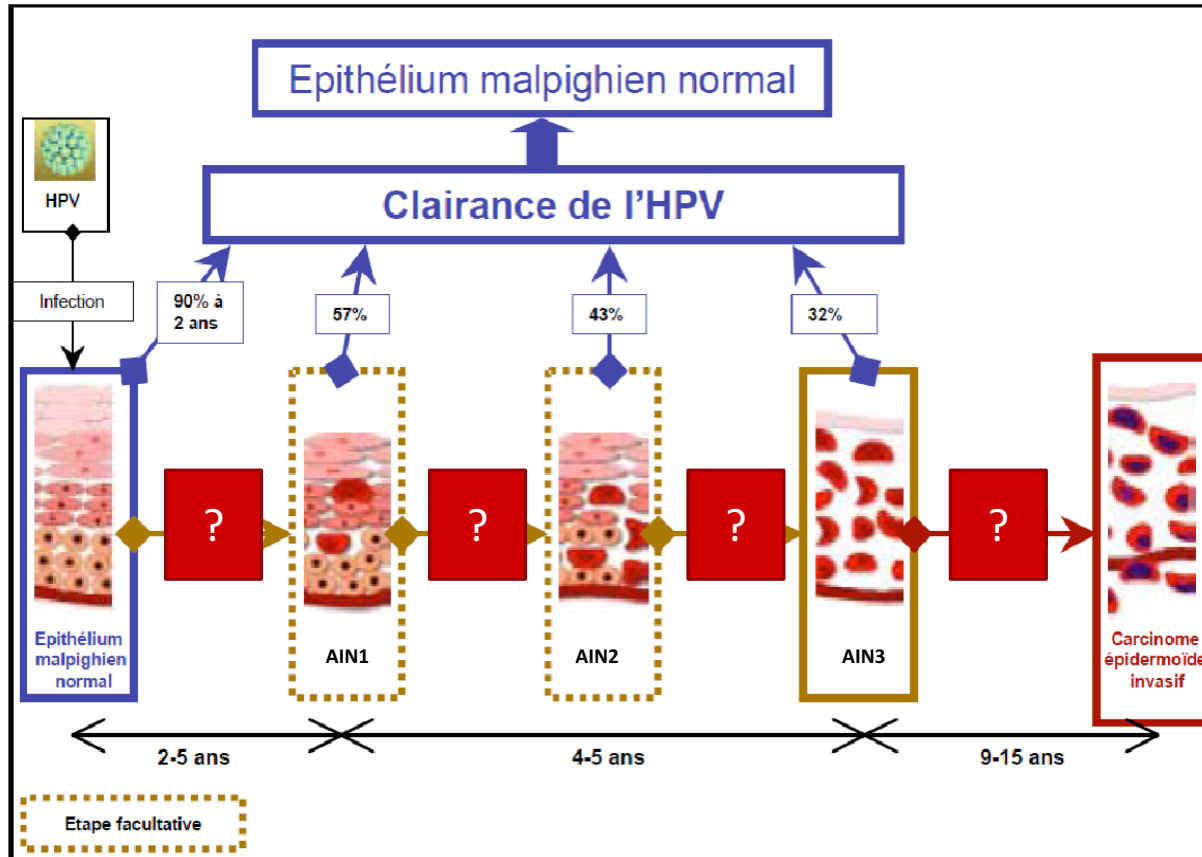
<https://monographs.iarc.fr/list-of-classifications-volumes>

Cancers HPV-induits dans le monde

- >700 000 cancers attribuables aux HPV dans le monde en 2020
 - >600 000 cancers du col de l'utérus (4eme cancer le plus fréquent)
 - >30 000 cancers de l'anus, 2/3 chez les femmes
 - >50 000 cancers de l'oropharynx, larynx, cavité buccale



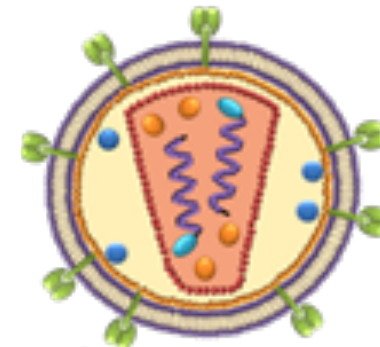
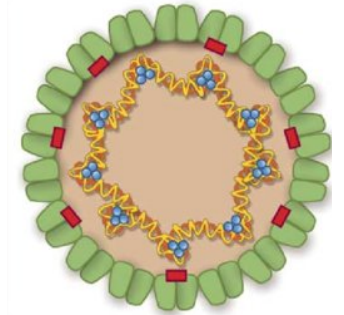
Des lésions pré-cancéreuses anales



Typologie de la lésion anale	Description histologique
Dysplasie de bas grade ou AIN1	Atypies cellulaires modérées, peu étendues sur l'épaisseur de la muqueuse
Dysplasie de haut grade ou AIN2 / AIN3	Atypies cellulaires marquées ; étendues sur l'épaisseur de la muqueuse et avec une importante désorganisation architecturale.
Cancer anal (caractère invasif)	Franchissement de la membrane basale et par l'invasion du chorion sous-jacent.

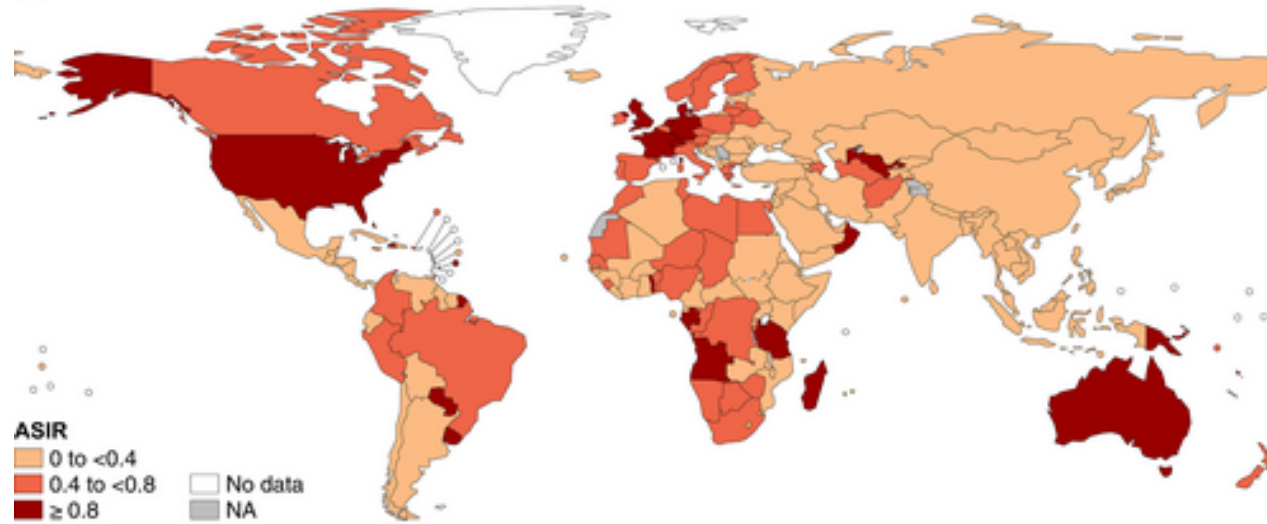
Facteurs de risque d'évolution vers le cancer

- Type d'**HPVhr** impliqué (70 % des cancers du col de l'utérus dus aux HPV16/18)
- **Persistence** de l'infection à HPVhr
- **Infections multiples** à HPVhr
- **Co-infection par le VIH**
 - Plus forte prévalence des infections HPV
 - Infections à HPV multiples plus fréquentes
 - Persistence des infections HPV plus longue
 - Immunodépression liée au VIH

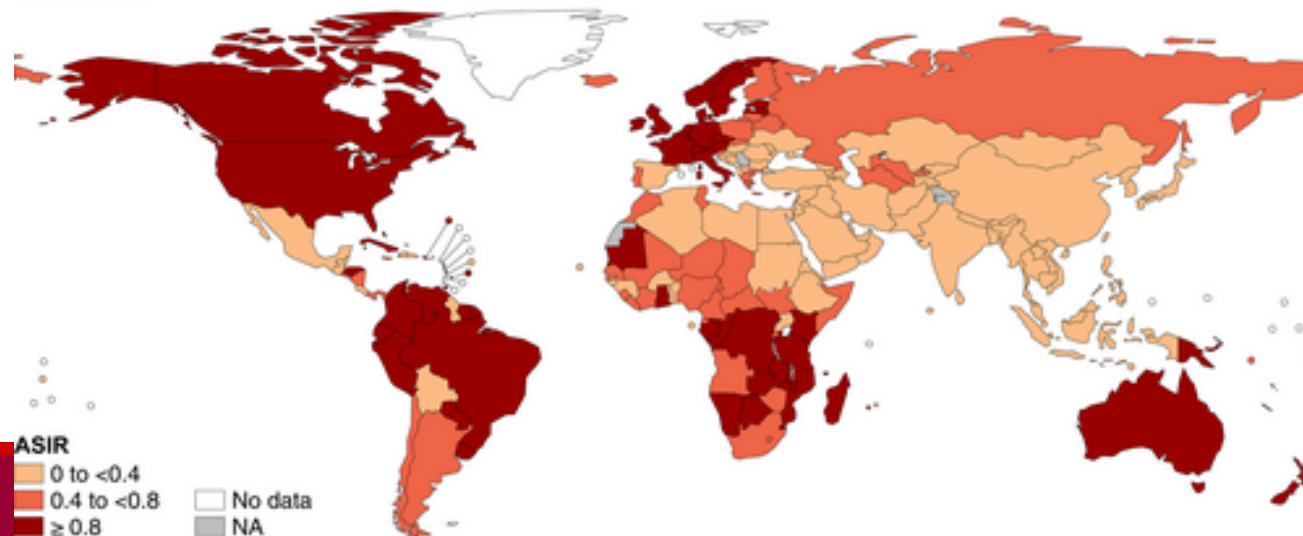


Incidence du cancer de l'anus dans le monde

(A) MEN



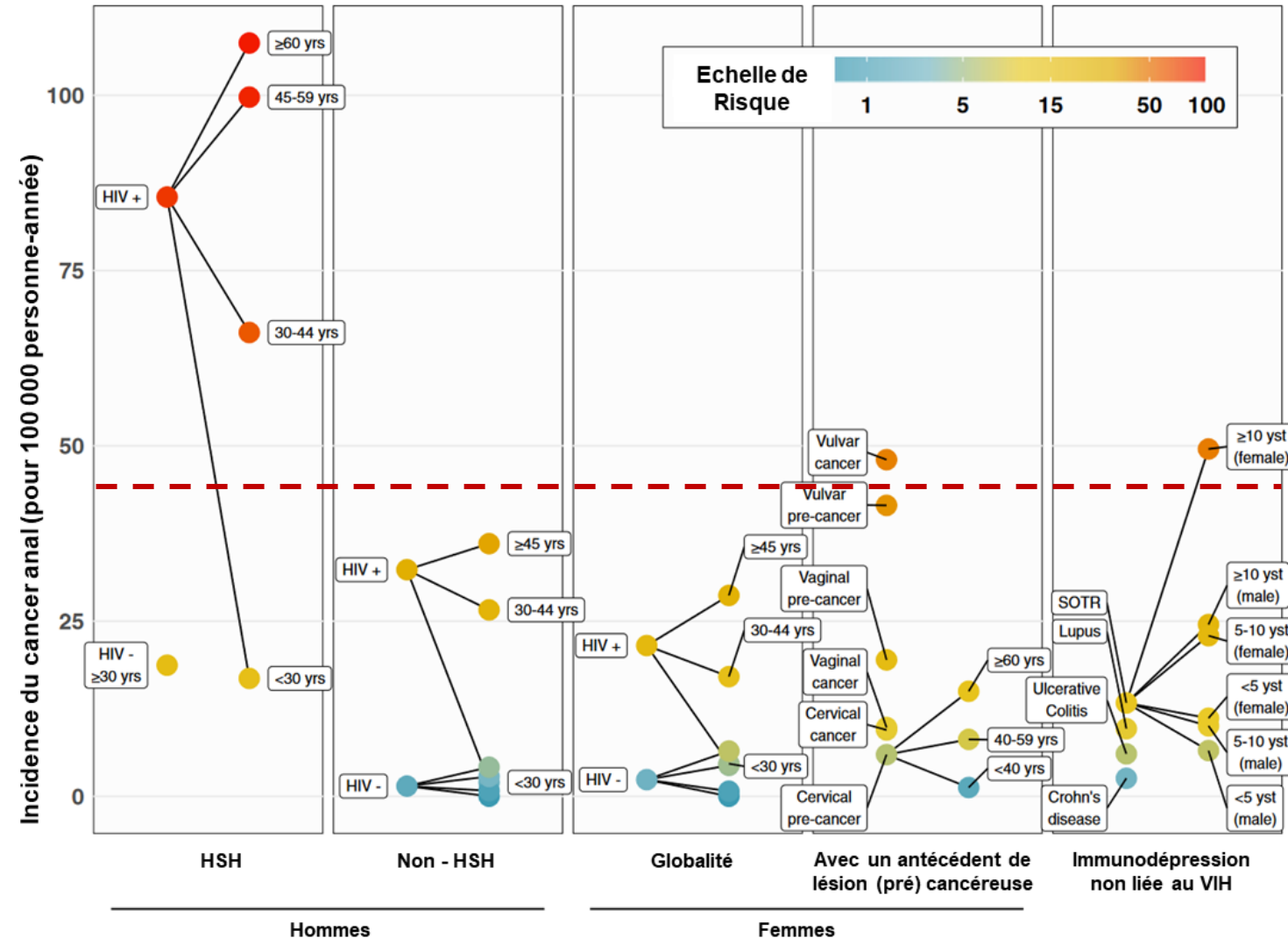
(B) WOMEN



Echelle de stratification du risque du cancer anal

Incidence du cancer anal
en population générale :

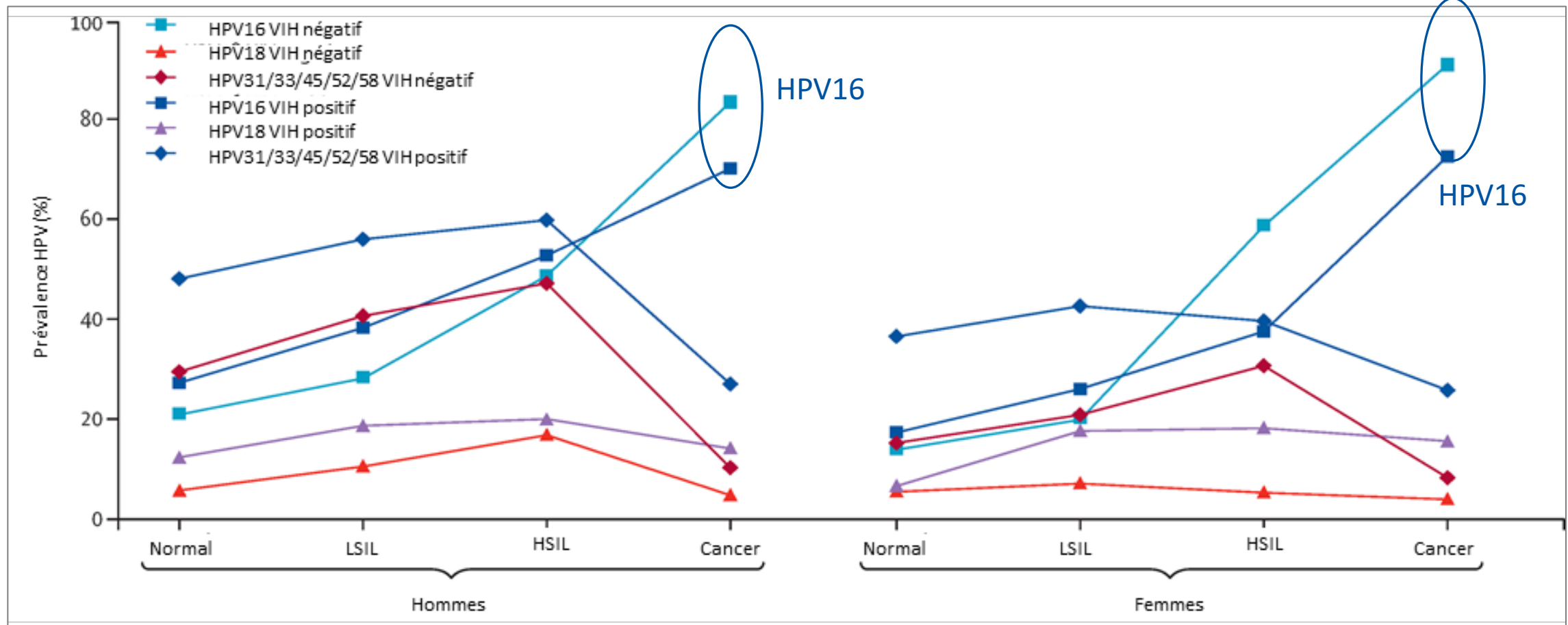
- 0,35 pour 100 000 homme-années
- 0,57 pour 100 000 femme-années



Epidémiologie des infections anales à HPV

Distribution des HPV-haut risque dans les cancers anaux et lésions anales précancéreuses

95 études
18 650 participants

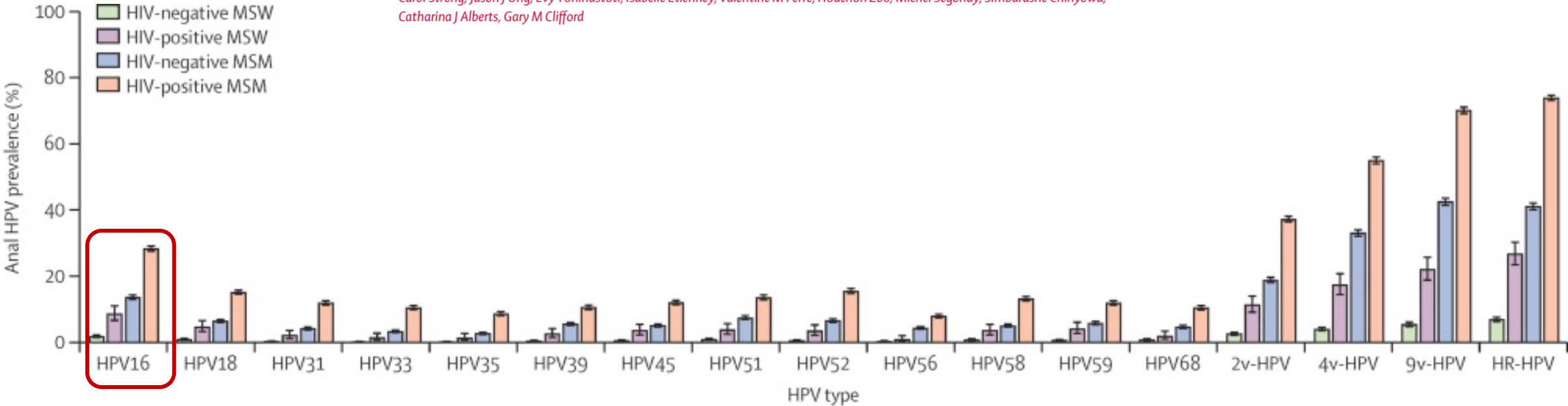


Epidemiology of anal human papillomavirus infection and high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions in 29 900 men according to HIV status, sexuality, and age: a collaborative pooled analysis of 64 studies

Lancet HIV 2021; 8: e531-43



Feixue Wei, Michael M Gaisa, Gypsyamber D'Souza, Ningshao Xia, Anna R Giuliano, Stephen E Hawes, Lei Gao, Shu-Hsing Cheng, Maria Gabriella Donà, Stephen E Goldstone, Maarten F Schim van der Loeff, Karin Neukam, Elissa Meites, I Mary Poynten, Jianghong Dai, Jean-Damien Combes, Ulrike Wieland, Joaquin Burgos, Timothy J Wilkin, Alexandra L Hernandez, Mauricio Iribarren Díaz, Carmen Hidalgo-Tenorio, Marleny Valencia Arredondo, Alan G Nyitray, Nicolas Wentzensen, Eric PF Chow, Vitaly Smelov, Rebecca G Nowak, Nittaya Phanuphak, Yin Ling Woo, Yoojin Choi, Yifei Hu, Alice M Schofield, Petra J Woestenbergh, Admire T Chikandiwa, Andrew C Hickey, Alexandra de Pokomandy, Gad Murenzi, Hélène Péré, Marta del Pino, Ana P Ortiz, Angella Charnot-Katsikas, Xing Liu, Suwat Chariyalertsak, Carol Strong, Jason J Ong, Evy Yuniastuti, Isabelle Etienney, Valentine M Ferré, Huachun Zou, Michel Segondy, Simbarashe Chinyowa, Catharina J Alberts, Gary M Clifford



	HPV16	HPV18	HPV31	HPV33	HPV35	HPV39	HPV45	HPV51	HPV52	HPV56	HPV58	HPV59	HPV68	2v-HPV	4v-HPV	9v-HPV	HR-HPV
HIV-negative MSW	91/5190	45/5190	12/4984	5/4984	4/5161	22/5161	26/5161	45/5161	26/5161	14/5161	38/5161	32/5161	39/5161	134/5190	204/5158	269/4981	345/5003
(n/N, %)	(1.8%)	(0.9%)	(0.2%)	(0.1%)	(0.1%)	(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(0.9%)	(0.5%)	(0.3%)	(0.7%)	(0.6%)	(0.8%)	(2.6%)	(4.0%)	(5.4%)	(6.9%)
HIV-positive MSW	59/682	32/682	12/572	8/572	8/583	15/583	22/614	22/583	20/583	5/583	21/583	24/583	11/583	78/682	102/582	127/571	179/666
(n/N, %)	(8.7%)	(4.7%)	(2.1%)	(1.4%)	(1.4%)	(2.6%)	(3.6%)	(3.8%)	(3.4%)	(0.9%)	(3.6%)	(4.1%)	(1.9%)	(11.4%)	(17.5%)	(22.2%)	(26.9%)
HIV-negative MSM	1455/10 617	684/10 617	361/8673	285/8673	232/8710	481/8710	463/9112	650/8710	574/8710	377/8710	438/8710	508/8710	373/7997	1795/9497	2809/8447	3415/8008	3798/9215
(n/N, %)	(13.7%)	(6.4%)	(4.2%)	(3.3%)	(2.7%)	(5.5%)	(5.1%)	(7.5%)	(6.6%)	(4.3%)	(5.0%)	(5.8%)	(4.7%)	(18.9%)	(33.3%)	(42.6%)	(41.2%)
HIV-positive MSM	3819/13 411	2007/13 213	1115/9341	982/9341	773/8917	945/8917	1260/10 448	1211/8917	1460/9387	708/8917	1239/9388	1065/8917	898/8586	4730/12 645	4962/8990	5982/8490	8765/11 803
(n/N, %)	(28.5%)	(15.2%)	(11.9%)	(10.5%)	(8.7%)	(10.6%)	(12.1%)	(13.6%)	(15.6%)	(7.9%)	(13.2%)	(11.9%)	(10.5%)	(37.4%)	(55.2%)	(70.5%)	(74.3%)

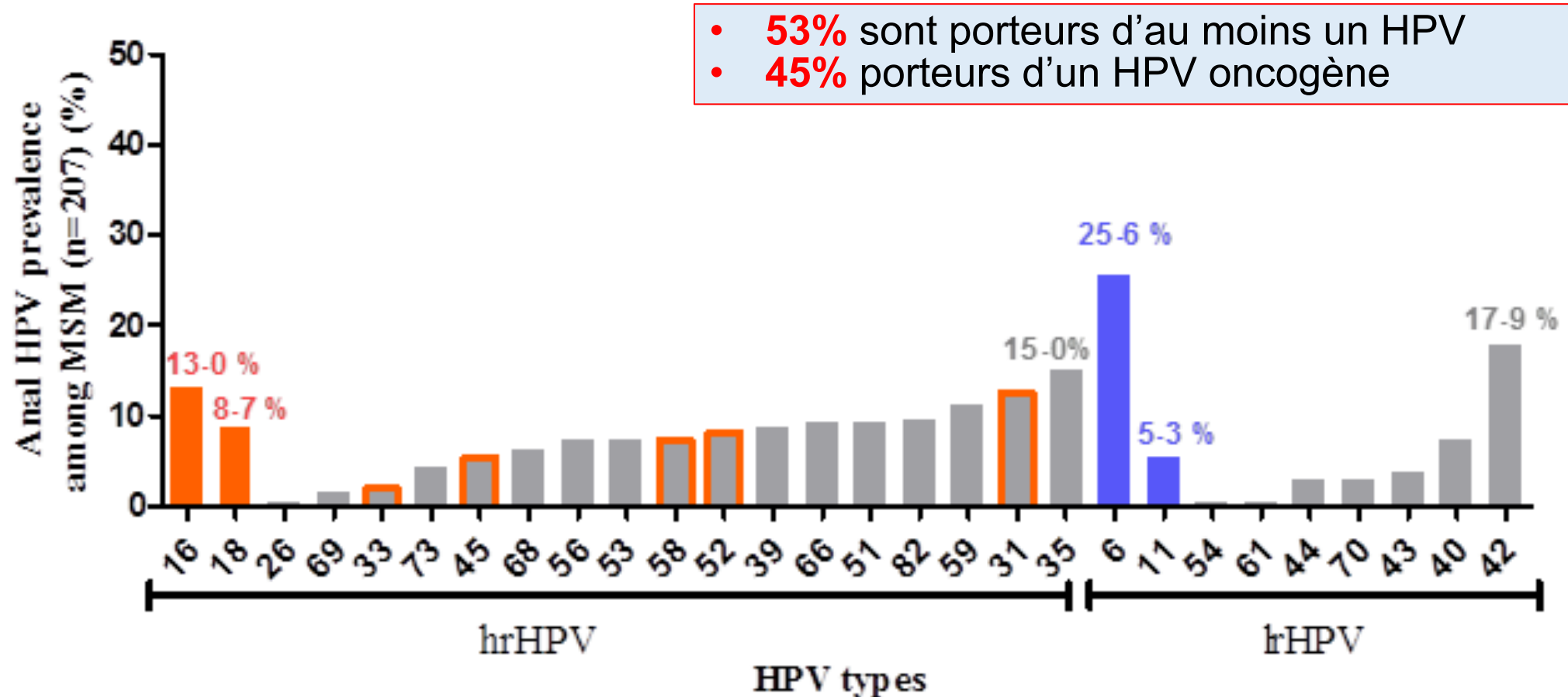
Prevalence of Human Papillomavirus, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, and Other Sexually Transmitted Infections Among Men Who Have Sex With Men in Togo: A National Cross-sectional Survey

Valentine Marie Ferré,^{1,2,3} Fifonsi A. Gbeasor-Komlanvi,^{4,5} Gilles Collin,^{1,2,3} Anoumou Claver Dagnra,^{6,7} Quentin Le Hingrat,^{1,2,3} Antoine Jaquet,⁸ Mounerou Salou,⁶ Diane Descamps,^{1,2,3} Charlotte Charpentier,^{1,2,3} and Didier Koumavi Ekouevi^{4,5,8}

Table 1. Sociodemographic Characteristics of Study Participants (Men Who Have Sex With Men) in Togo (N = 207)

Characteristic	No. (%)
Age, y, median (IQR) (n = 207)	22 (20–26)
Age at first sexual intercourse, y, median (IQR) (n = 206)	15 (12–18)
Marital status (n = 204)	
Married	19 (9.3)
Single	180 (88.2)
Widowed	3 (1.5)
Cohabitation	2 (1.0)
Education (n = 205)	
Never schooled	1 (0.5)
Primary school	22 (10.7)
High school	127 (62.0)
University	55 (26.8)
Knowledge of ≥1 center for HIV and STIs care (n = 207)	
No	66 (31.9)
Yes	141 (68.1)
Consulted at least once (n = 141)	
No	21 (14.9)
Yes	120 (85.1)
Reason for consultation (n = 120)	
STI suspicion	31 (25.8)
Symptomatic STI	23 (19.2)
HIV screening	92 (76.7)
Incentive to consult	11 (9.2)
Other reason	27 (22.5)

Distribution des HPV au niveau anal chez les HSH au Togo en 2017 (N=207) : 22 ans et 26% VIH+

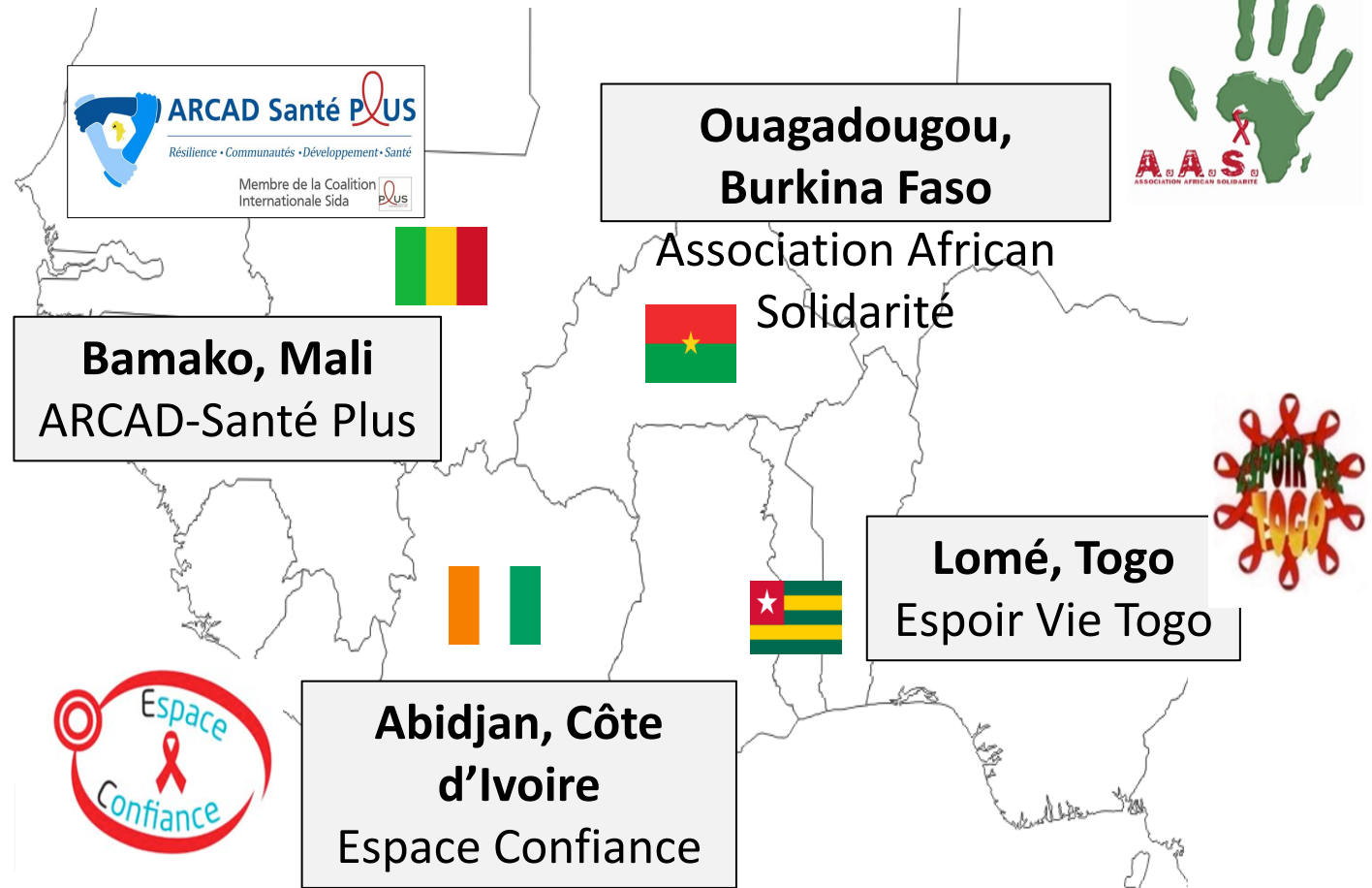


- 53% sont porteurs d'au moins un HPV
- 45% porteurs d'un HPV oncogène

- hrHPV prevented by bi- (Cervarix[®]), quadri- (Gardasil[®]) and nonavalent (Gardasil 9[®]) vaccines
- lrHPV prevented by quadrivalent (Gardasil[®]) and nonavalent (Gardasil9[®]) vaccines
- Additional hrHPV prevented by Gardasil 9[®] nonavalent vaccine

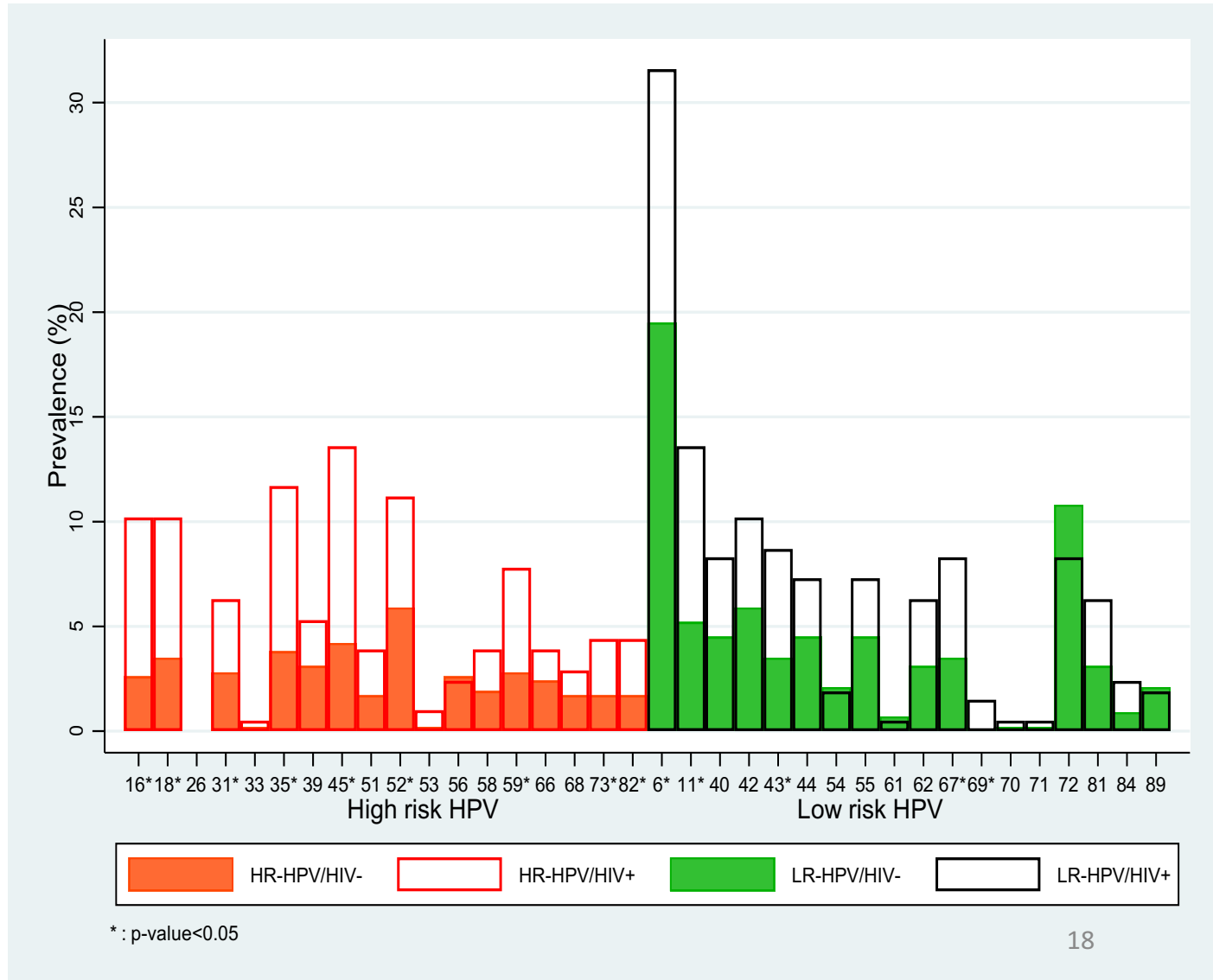
Projet CohMSM – Afrique de l'Ouest

- Étude transversale multicentrique
 - Août 2017 à décembre 2018
- HSH éligibles étaient
 - Âgés de plus de 18 ans,
 - Au moins un rapport sexuel anal avec un autre homme (3 mois)



Prévalence HPV Projet CohMSM – Afrique de l'Ouest

- **HSH VIH-** : 252 participants (59,3%)
 - 119 (28,0%) : HPV-HR
 - 205 (48,2%) : HPV-LR
- **HSH VIH+** : 154 (74,8%) participants
 - 115 (55,8%) : HPV-HR
 - 122 (59,2%) : HPV-LR
- **Type le plus répandu :**
 - HPV-HR : 16, 18, 31, 35, 39, 45, 52 et 59
 - HPV-LR : 11, 40, 42, 43, 44, 55, 62, 67, 72 et 81



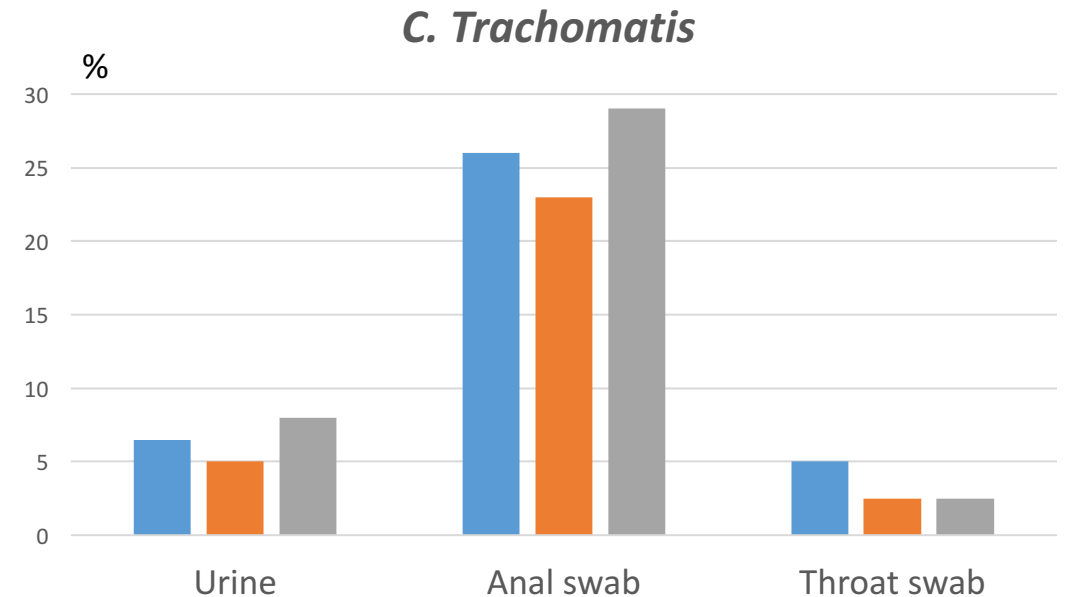
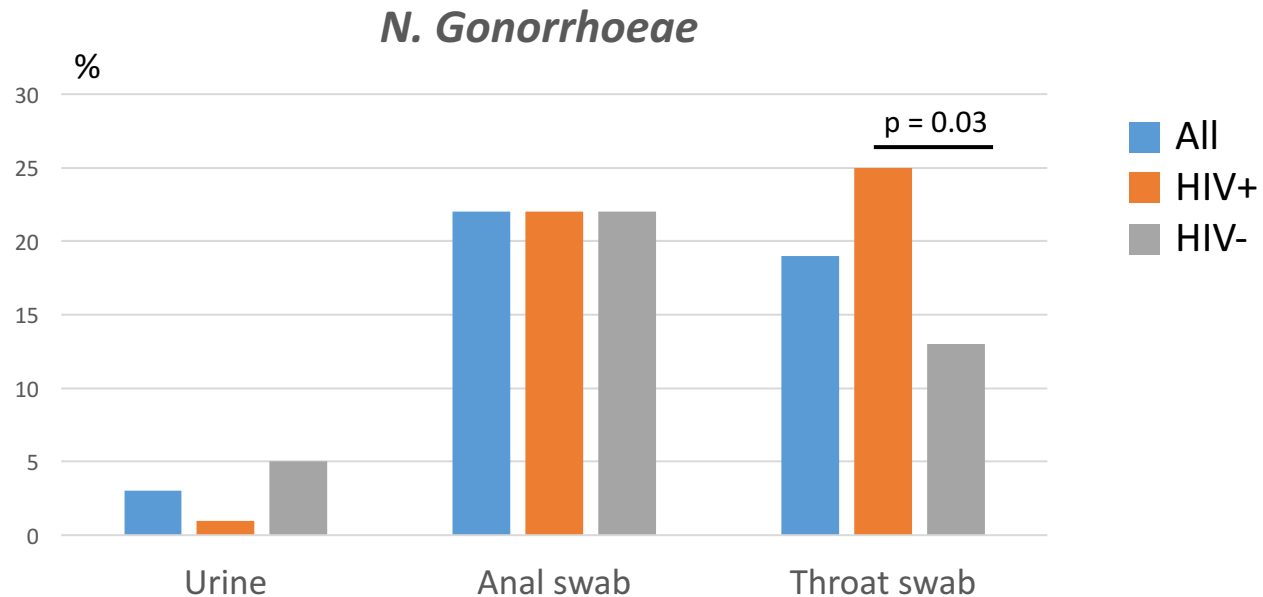
ANRS | MIE 12400 DEPIST-H cohort

- **Objective:** 2-years longitudinal cohort study, enrolling both HIV-positive and negative MSM, to estimate the prevalence and incidence of anal lesions (low-grade and high-grade) according to HIV serological status among MSM in Lomé, Togo



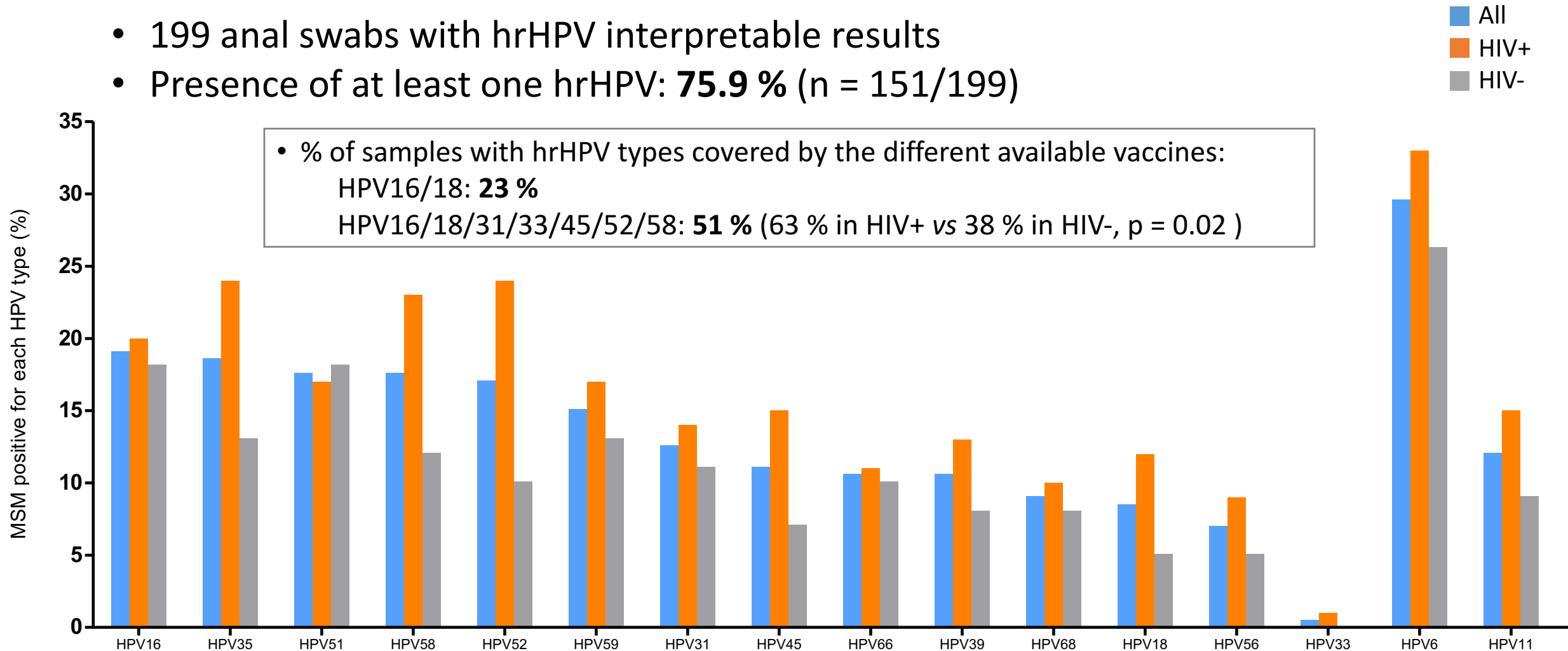
Participants' characteristics at inclusion

	All participants (n = 200)	MSM living with HIV (n = 100)	MSM negative for HIV (n = 100)	p-value
Age, years, median (IQR)	23 (21-29)	27 (23-30)	21 (20-25)	< 0.0001
Ag HBs positive, n (%)	3 (1.5)	3 (3.0)	0 (0)	0.15
HCV	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1.0
Syphilis	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1.0
HSV-1/2 positivity on anal smears	9 (4.5)	7 (7.0)	2 (2.0)	0.09



HPV types distribution at inclusion

- 199 anal swabs with hrHPV interpretable results
- Presence of at least one hrHPV: **75.9 %** (n = 151/199)

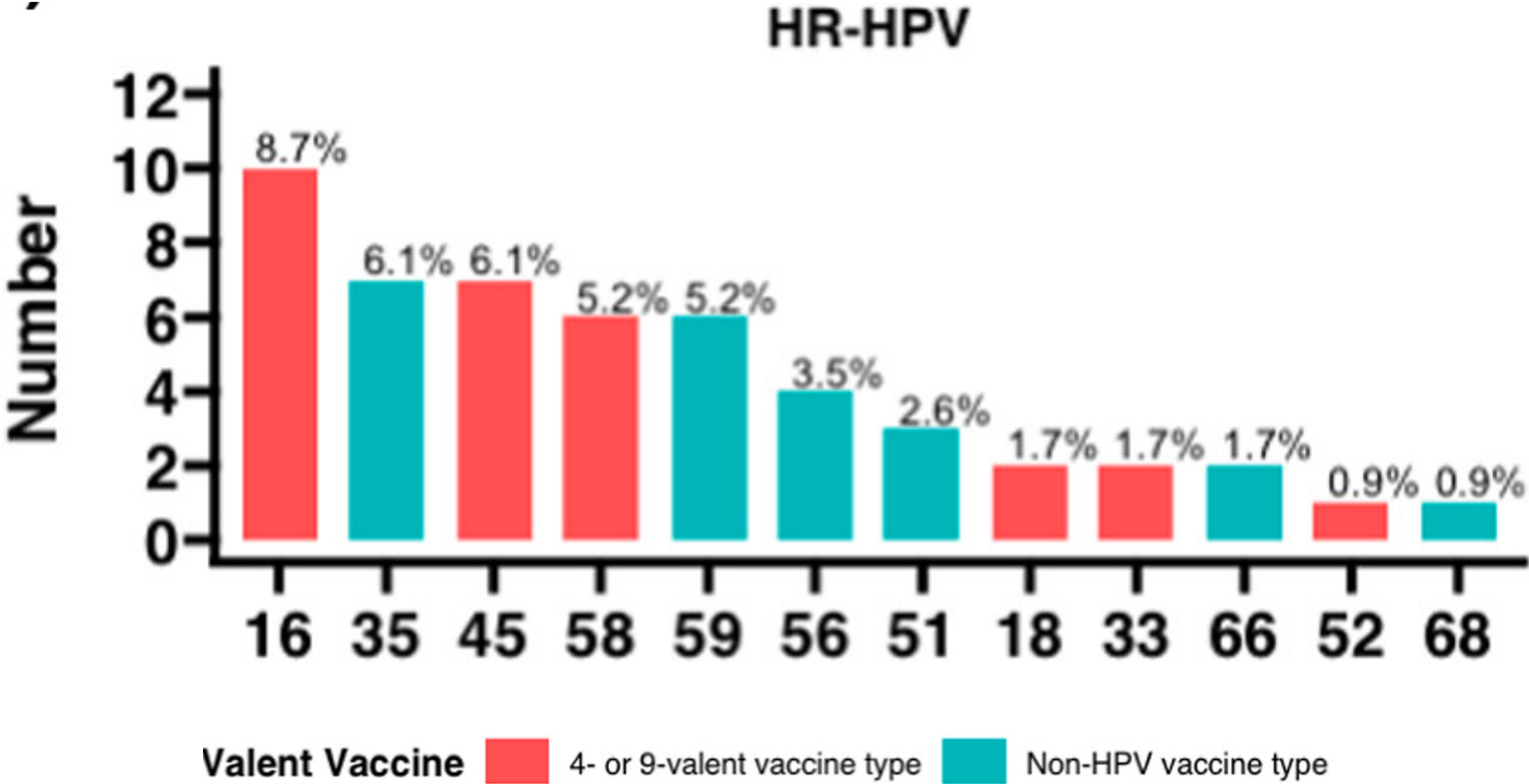


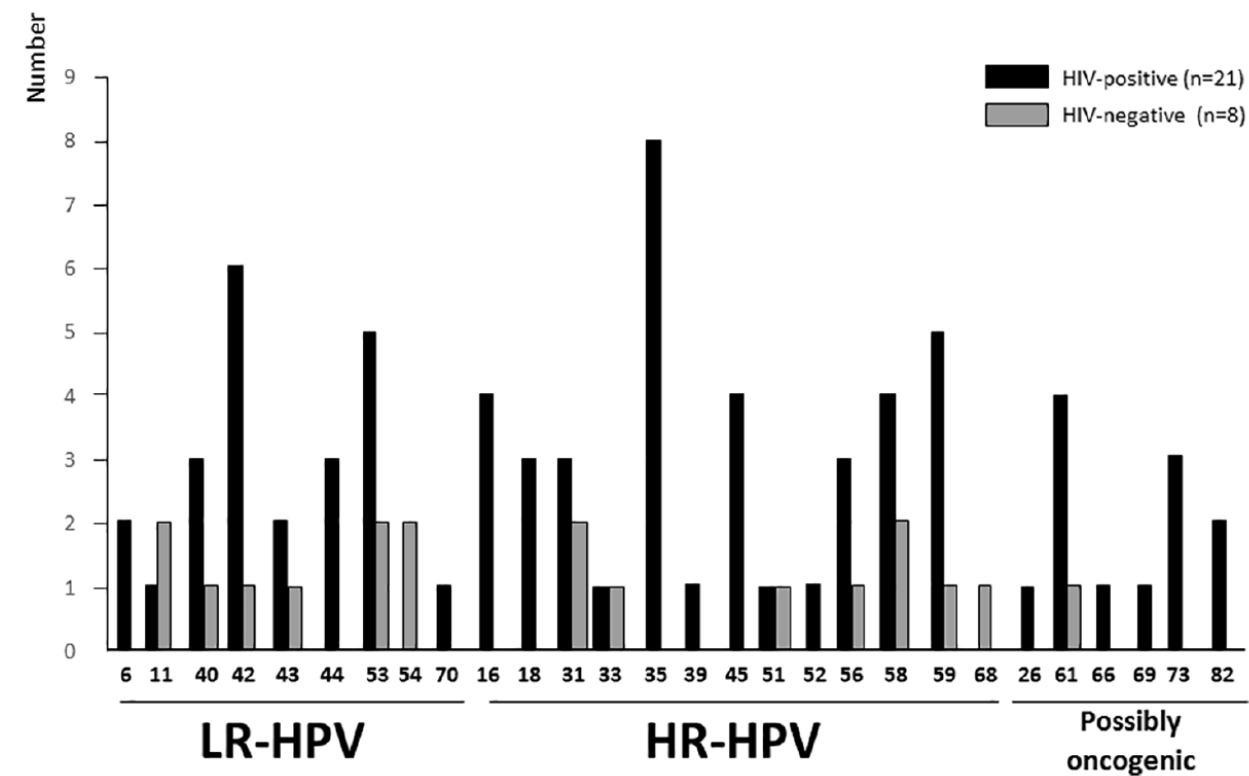
- Overall, HPV35 and HPV16 are the most prevalent hrHPV

High prevalence of vaccine-preventable anal human papillomavirus infections is associated with HIV infection among gay, bisexual, and men who have sex with men in Nairobi, Kenya

Myo Minn Oo ¹, Samantha Moore ², Suzanne Gibbons ³, Wendy Adhiambo ⁴, Peter Muthoga ⁴, Naomi Siele ⁴, Maureen Akolo ⁴, Henok Gebrebrhan ¹, Aida Sivro ^{3 5 6}, Blake T Ball ^{1 3}, Robert R Lorway ², Alberto Severini ^{1 3}, Joshua Kimani ^{1 4}, Lyle R McKinnon ^{1 4 6}

- Among 115 gbMSM, 51 (44.3%) were HIV-infected
- The 9-valent Gardasil vaccine would have prevented 61.0% of HPV types observed in this population.





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Unusual and unique distribution of anal high-risk human papillomavirus (HR-HPV) among men who have sex with men living in the Central African Republic

Ralph-Sydney Mboumba Bouassa^{1,2,☉}, Marcel Mbeko Simaleko^{3,☉}, Serge Police Camengo^{4,5}, Christian Diamant Mossoro-Kpinde^{5,6,*}, David Veyer^{7,8}, Mathieu Matta^{7,8}, Leman Robin^{7,8}, Jean De Dieu Longo^{3,5,9}, Gérard Grésenguet^{3,5,9}, Hélène Péré^{7,8}, Jean-François Meye¹⁰, Laurent Belec^{7,8}

PLOS ONE | <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0197845> May 24, 2018

Fig 2. Distribution of anal HPV types according to the HIV-serostatus. Number of low-risk (LR) and high-risk (HR) HPV genotypes in 29 anal swab positive for HPV DNA by molecular biology according to HIV-serostatus among study men who have sex with men (n = 42) living in the Central African Republic.

> J Low Genit Tract Dis. 2024 Sep 11. doi: 10.1097/LGT.0000000000000837. Online ahead of print.

Statistically Significant Associations Between HPV33, HPV35, and HPV56 With Anal HSIL in a Population of MSMLWH

Kamwing Jair¹, Stephen E Abbott², Annette Aldous³, Karina I Rivas¹, Kaleigh A Connors¹, David A Klein², Elizabeth S Hoke², Jeanne A Jordan¹

Causal attribution of human papillomavirus genotypes to invasive cervical cancer worldwide: a systematic analysis of the global literature

Feixue Wei, Damien Georges, Irene Man, Iacopo Baussano, Gary M Clifford

Lancet 2024; 404: 435–44

HPV35 had a higher AF in Africa (3.6%) than other regions (0.6–1.6%)

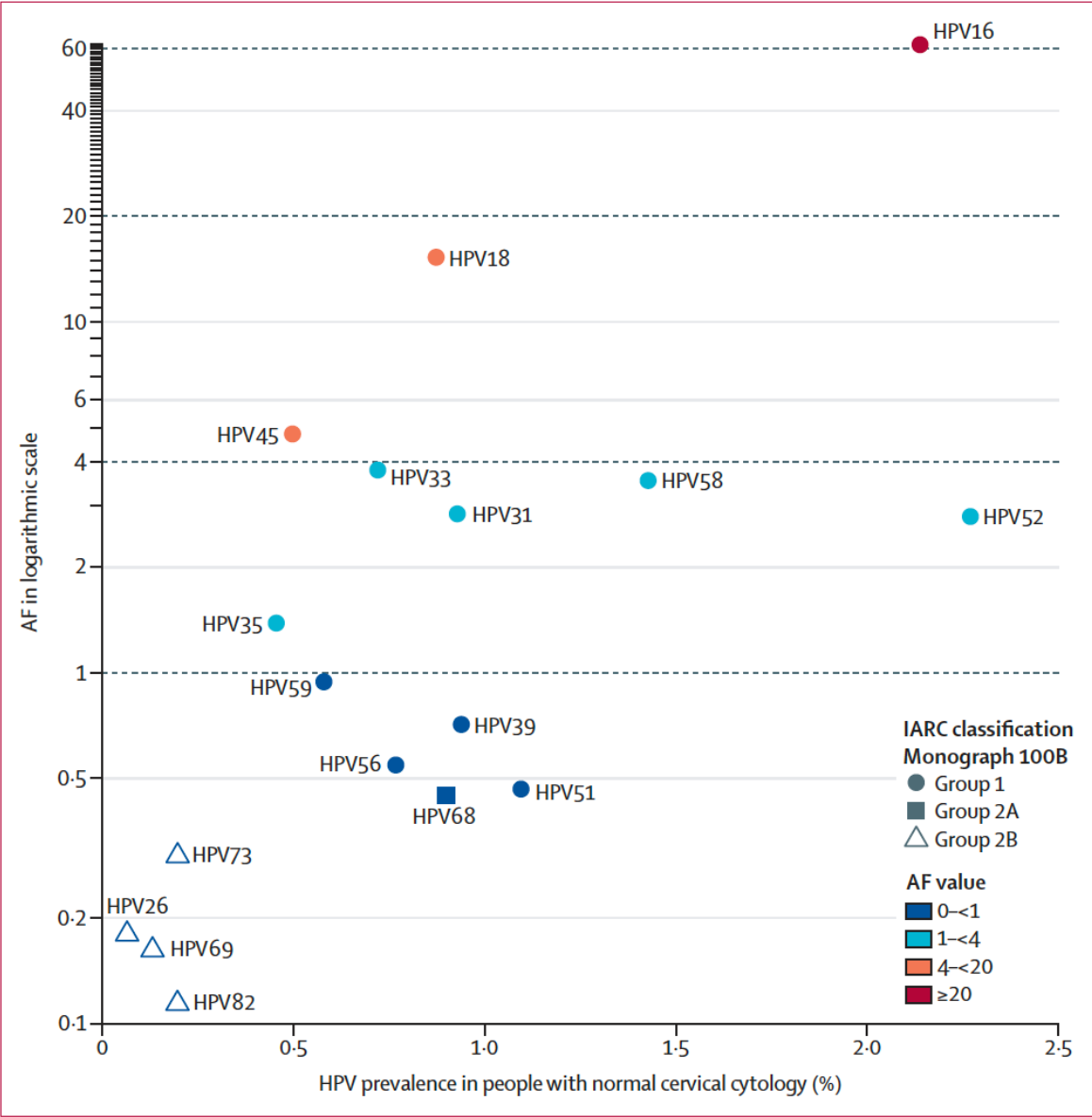


Figure 2: HPV genotype-specific prevalence in people with normal cervical cytology vs corresponding AF in invasive cervical cancer

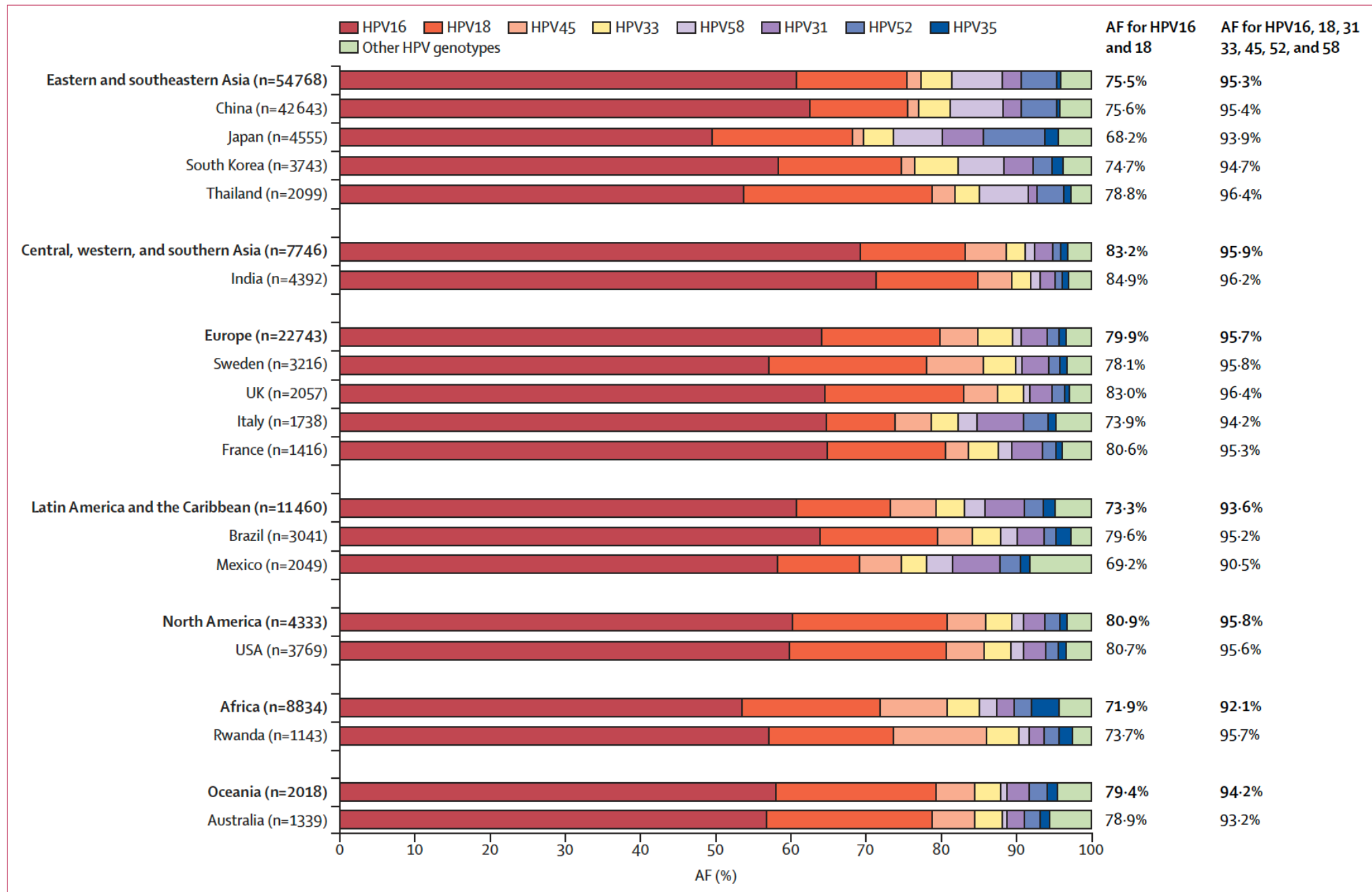


Figure 3: HPV individual genotype-specific AF at regional and selected national levels

Individual countries listed had more than 1000 individuals with HPV-positive invasive cervical cancer. The other HPV genotypes category represents the sum of AFs for HPV59, 39, 56, 51, 68, 73, 26, 69, and 82. AF=population attributable fraction. HPV=human papillomavirus.

Take-Home Messages

- **Cancer anal** : rare en population générale (mais incidence en augmentation chez les hommes et chez les femmes partout) avec 3 populations à risques (HSH VIH >30 ans, Femmes transplantées d'organe solide depuis plus de 10 ans, et femmes avec ATCD lésions/cancer vulve)
- 88% dus à HPV, et majorité des cas à HPV16/HPV18 (vaccin 4v) MAIS épidémiologie différente en Afrique Sub-saharienne (HPV16 fréquent et également HPV35 non inclus dans vaccin nonavalent) au stade du dépistage pré-cancer, quid dans les cancers ?
- Nécessité de mise en place de programmes **de vaccination** et de **dépistage** dans les populations les plus à risque

Merci pour les diapositives

- Dr Valentine Ferré
- Pr Didier K. Ekouevi