

HPV (Human Papillomavirus)

I) INTRODUCTION

The human papilloma virus (HPV) is the most prevalent causative agent of sexually transmitted diseases worldwide. Papovaviridae family of viruses is able to induce skin or mucous membranes lesions, which show limited growth and usually diminish spontaneously. There are over 100 different subtypes of HPV, but only the risky subtypes are related to malignant tumors. The low risk ones appear in most genital warts and laryngeal papillomas, and high-risk viruses are more likely to persist and be associated with pre-malignant lesions especially in the cervix.

II) INFECTION

Genital HPV is transmitted through sexual intercourse and can cause lesions in the vagina, cervix, penis and anus. Studies worldwide show that 50 to 80% of sexually active women will be infected by one or more types of HPV at some point in their lives.

III) LOCATION

The most common clinical infections occur in the genital areas as the vulva, anus and penis. They may also appear less frequently in the skin, larynx (vocal cords), esophagus and mouth, where there are studies showing its presence in oral benign lesions, specifically some types possibly involved in the etiology of certain cancers, especially squamous cell carcinoma of the mouth.

IV) RISK FACTORS

- Age
- Sexual activity
- Immunosuppression
- Genetic factors
- High viral load and virus subtypes
- High number of pregnancies
- Oral contraceptives
- Tobacco
- STDs such as herpes and chlamydia

V) CLINICAL ASPECTS

HPV is a DNA virus that, besides causing common warts and condylomata acuminata, is strongly associated with the development of cervical cancer and also the development of skin cancer, especially in immunosuppressed individuals. The involvement of HPV in skin cancer was also demonstrated in patients with epidermodysplasia verruciformis in which viral DNA was detected in macular lesions. The immune response against HPV in general is mediated by cellular immune response in spite of antibodies IgG and IgA against antigenic fractions are found in cervical mucus of patients with cervical cancer. Inflammatory infiltrates composed of macrophages and CD4 + cells are seen in condylomata that regress spontaneously, and the proliferative response of CD4 + T cells specific for the E2 antigen was shown associated with the elimination of HPV. Moreover, CD8 + cells specific for antigens E6 and E7 are found in patients with large lesions or a cervical tumor. Besides, decreased type 1

Immunomodulator Canova

response with low production of IL-2, IFN- γ and TNF- α is observed in patients with high-grade intraepithelial lesion.

HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH Papilloma Virus

Homeopathy has great therapeutic features to treat patient with HPV. This disease must be considered both in physical and the emotional aspects, because as a sexually transmitted disease, it involves many emotional factors that may cause the person further weaken their self immune system, making their treatment difficult and bringing it to a larger threat: being able to develop genital cancer. There comes Homeopathy as a therapeutic method that can greatly improve the overall condition of the patient, strengthening the immune system and emotions, and thus greatly reducing not only the possibility of the emergence of cancer as well as the presence of papilloma virus.

Canova

Due to its immunomodulating action, the medicine Canova is indicated in pathologies in which the body's immune system is compromised. The results of clinical studies showed rapid recovery of patients after using the medicine Canova and a negative hybrid capture. Canova provides complete remission of the HPV virus in all of its strains.

Considerations:

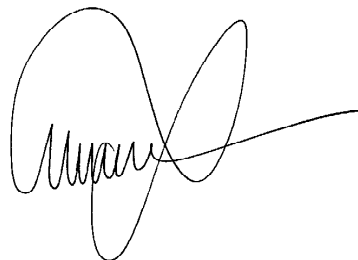
The formulation of Canova acts modulating the immune response through:

- Stimulation of macrophages, which alters its structure and enhances its function;
- Stimulation of specific immune system by increasing the number of total leukocytes, with concomitant increases in both selective monocyte and lymphocyte;
- Induction of increase of all lymphocyte subtypes (lymphocytes and B lymphocytes in the series Th, Tc and NK lymphocytes);
- Stimulation of nitric oxide production by macrophages;
- Modulation rates of TNF to optimal levels of immune defense.

Remember:

Canova medicine is an immune booster and, for the adequate immune response to happen it is necessary to use the medicine regularly and continuously.

Form of presentation: Cream with 14 applicators (60g) -- HPV, viral diseases, herpes and vaginal discharge. (external use – vaginal) – package: tube.



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