

Factors associated with human papillomavirus infection – findings from a cervical cancer screening program for female employees in Beijing

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Background: In 2018, the Beijing Federation of Trade Unions organized a cervical cancer screening program for female employees for the first time. This study aimed to investigate the screening results of this program and determine the factors associated with human papillomavirus (HPV) infection.

Methods: A total of 8297 female employees participating in the screening program between January 1, 2018, and December 31, 2018, were enrolled in this study. The methods for screening cervical cancer included ThinPrep cytology test (TCT) and HPV genotyping test. Single-factor analysis and multiple binary logistic regression analysis were used to identify the factors associated with HPV infection.

Results: Of the 8297 women (median age: 43.00 years), TCT was found to be abnormal in 116 patients (1.40%) and 1169 (14.09%) were positive for HPV genotyping test. Notably, HPV-52 was the most prevalent subtype (3.05%), followed by HPV-16 (2.82%), HPV-58 (2.01%), HPV-51 (1.58%) and HPV-56 (1.49%). Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that taxi drivers (OR =1.98; 95% CI =1.31–2.99) and single women with a history of sexual activity (OR =2.32; 95% CI =1.41–3.82) were significantly associated with an increased risk of HPV infection ($P<0.05$), whereas medical workers (OR =0.67; 95% CI =0.51–0.88) and factory workers (OR =0.36; 95% CI =0.17–0.77) were protective factors for HPV infection ($P<0.05$).

Conclusion: HPV-52, HPV-16 and HPV-58 are the most common types of high-risk HPV among female employees in Beijing. Being taxi drivers and single women with a history of sexual activity are significantly associated with the risk of HPV infection.

Keywords: cervical cancer screening, HPV types, cervical cytology, occupation, Beijing

Plain language summary

In 2018, the Beijing Federation of Trade Unions firstly organized a targeted cervical cancer screening program for female employees in Beijing. A total of 8297 female employees participating in the screening program were enrolled in this study. This program aims to investigate the overall cervical cancer screening results and identify the factors correlated with HPV infection using the single-factor analysis and multiple binary logistic regression analysis. The results of these analyses reveal that:

- HPV-52, HPV-16 and HPV-58 are the three most frequently detected HPV subtypes among the female employees participated in this cervical cancer screening program. This merits concern in the primary and secondary cervical cancer prevention among female employees in Beijing.
- HPV infection is associated with marital status and occupation. Being medical workers and factory workers is protective against HPV infection. Female taxi drivers and single

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women with sexual experiences are more likely to suffer from HPV infection. Therefore, more opportunities are needed by them to receive health education on HPV prevention and routine cervical cancer screening.

Introduction

Cervical cancer is one of the most common malignant cancers in women, with 570,000 annual cases and 311,000 deaths in 2018 worldwide.¹ According to the China National Cancer Center, there are approximately 100,000 new diagnoses and 30,000 deaths from cervical cancer every year. High-risk human papillomavirus (HPV) is a key cause of cervical cancer, which has been implicated in 99.7% of cervical squamous cell cancer cases worldwide.^{2,3} Therefore, launching a cervical cancer screening program is an effective means of reducing the disease incidence and mortality. In the past, numerous risk factors have been identified to be associated with the development of cervical cancer, including age, ethnicity, early marriage, multiple sexual partners, poor genital hygiene, history of abortions, multiparity, oral contraceptive use, tobacco smoking and low socioeconomic status.⁴ However, there have been few studies on the relationship between HPV infection and particular occupations. In 2018, the Beijing Federation of Trade Unions organized a cervical cancer screening program for female employees in Beijing. This study examined the results from the screening process of this program and established the association between HPV infection and its potential factors, especially with regard to various kinds of occupations, including those of taxi drivers, medical workers, teachers, personnel belonging to authority units and institutions, and sanitation and factory workers. To the best of our knowledge, this was the first cervical cancer screening program for female employees organized by the Beijing Federation of Trade Unions. The overall screening results of this program were compiled from January 1, 2018, to December 31, 2018, and our analyses could extend the existing knowledge on the subject, which is novel for female workers in Beijing. In addition, the findings of this study would provide the basis for design of HPV vaccine and cervical cancer prevention policies for the local area.

Methods

Study design

A cervical cancer screening program was launched for female workers in Beijing, which was managed by the Beijing Federation of Trade Unions together with Beijing Rehabilitation Hospital. Female workers from Beijing who

volunteered for this program and who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria were enrolled for the period beginning January 1, 2018, until December 31, 2018, and underwent testing at the Beijing Rehabilitation Hospital. The Labor Model Health Management Center of Beijing Rehabilitation Hospital was responsible for sending text messages and making phone calls to every female participant with positive screening results and advising them to perform further diagnosis and treatment at the gynecological outpatient department. The study protocol was approved by the Ethical Committee of Beijing Rehabilitation Hospital.

Patient recruitment

The information of this screening program was conveyed to the trade union members by Beijing Federation of Trade Unions. A total of 9000 female workers of the trade union in Beijing were invited to participate in this screening program at the Beijing Rehabilitation Hospital. The inclusion criteria included the following: (i) healthy women without cervical lesions, (ii) history of sexual activity and (iii) current employment with the Beijing municipality. Exclusion criteria included the following: (i) pregnant at the time of screening, (ii) history of hysterectomy or cervical conization and (iii) participated in a similar program within the same year.

Screening procedures

After obtaining written informed consent, the eligible participants were asked to complete a baseline questionnaire regarding age, occupation (taxi driver, medical worker, teacher, personnel from authority units and institutions, sanitation workers and factory workers), menstrual status (normal menstruation, irregular menstruation and menopause) and marital status (sexually active single and married). Specifically, the term “medical worker” was used to indicate clinicians, nurses, biomedical scientists and medical technicians. Subsequent to the questionnaire, the participants underwent a thorough gynecological examination conducted by an experienced gynecologist, together with a ThinPrep cytology test (TCT) and a HPV genotyping test. TCT and HPV test were conducted successively on each participant at the same time.

Sample collection and storage

Cervical specimen was collected using a plastic cytology brush, placed in a vial containing preservation medium and then stored at 4°C. The preservation medium for

TCT consisted of 10 mL phosphate-buffered saline and absolute ethanol, while 3 mL of isotonic sodium chloride was used as the preservation medium for HPV genotyping test, according to the protocols of Xiangshu Bio[®] Cell Preservation Liquid (Beijing: XiangshuBio, Inc., China) and Yaneng Bio[®] Human Papillomavirus Preservation (Shenzhen: YanengBio, Inc., China).

TCT

All samples were subjected to TCT (Oak Hengye Bio, Beijing, China). The results of cervical cytology smears were interpreted by qualified pathologists at Beijing Rehabilitation Hospital in accordance with the 2001 Bethesda System terminology.⁵ Cervical cytology data were classified as previously described.⁵

HPV genotyping test

The identification of HPV genotypes was performed using YanengBio[®] Human Papillomavirus Genotyping Kit (Shenzhen: YanengBio, Inc., China) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Fifteen HPV types included 13 high-risk types (HPV-16, HPV-18, HPV-31, HPV-33, HPV-35, HPV-39, HPV-45, HPV-51, HPV-52, HPV-56, HPV-58, HPV-59 and HPV-68) and two low-risk types (HPV-6 and HPV-11) were detected. Based on the information provided by YanengBio[®] Human Papillomavirus Genotyping Kit (Shenzhen: YanengBio, Inc., China), the sensitivity and specificity of this test were at least 1.0×10^3 copies/mL of HPV load per sample and more than 98%, respectively.

Statistical analysis

All data were analyzed using SPSS version 22 (SPSS Inc.; Illinois, USA). Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the demographic characteristics of all participants and their screening results including HPV distribution, frequencies of HPV positivity and cytology results. Quantitative data were described using mean and standard deviation (SD), or median and interquartile range (IR) if the data did not follow a normal distribution. Kolmogorov–Smirnov test was used to evaluate whether the data were normally distributed. Qualitative data were presented as frequencies and percentages. Single-factor analysis such as chi-square test was performed to compare the differences between HPV-positive group and HPV-negative group with respect to age, menstrual status, occupation and marital status. To identify the factors associated with HPV infection, multiple binary logistic regression analysis was carried out over the four variables. During the data analysis, there

were no missing data on any of the measures, and therefore, procedures for handling missing data were not followed. *P*-values of less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

Demographic characteristics and overall screening results

There were 8369 female workers participated in this screening program, with a response rate of 92.99% (8369/9000). Following the exclusion of 15 pregnant subjects at the time of screening and 57 subjects with a history of hysterectomy or cervical conization, a total of 8297 female workers were enrolled in this study. As shown in Figure 1, the median age of all eligible participants was 43.00 years (IR: 36.00–51.00). Table 1 summarizes the demographic characteristics and overall screening results of the study population. Among these 8297 participants, 1.40% (116/8297) had abnormal TCT results, and 14.09% (1169/8297) were positive for HPV genotyping test.

The prevalence and distribution of HPV subtypes

The overall HPV positivity rate of total participants was 14.09%. The five most prevalent high-risk subtypes among these cases were HPV-52, HPV-16, HPV-58, HPV-51 and HPV-56, with frequencies of 3.05%, 2.82%, 2.01%, 1.58% and 1.49%, respectively (Figure 2).

The factors associated with HPV infection

Through single-factor analysis, we found that the HPV-positive rates among different occupation types ($\chi^2=29.73$, $P<0.05$) and different marital status ($\chi^2=15.07$, $P<0.05$) were significantly different. However, no significant differences were observed for different age groups and different menstrual statuses (Table 2).

Through multiple binary logistic regression analysis, we found that taxi drivers, medical workers, factory workers and single women with a history of sexual activity were significantly associated with HPV infection. As shown in Table 3, the ORs (95% CIs) of taxi drivers, medical workers, factory workers and single women with a history of sexual activity were 1.98 (1.31–2.99), 0.67 (0.51–0.88), 0.36 (0.17–0.77) and 2.32 (1.41–3.82), respectively ($P<0.05$).

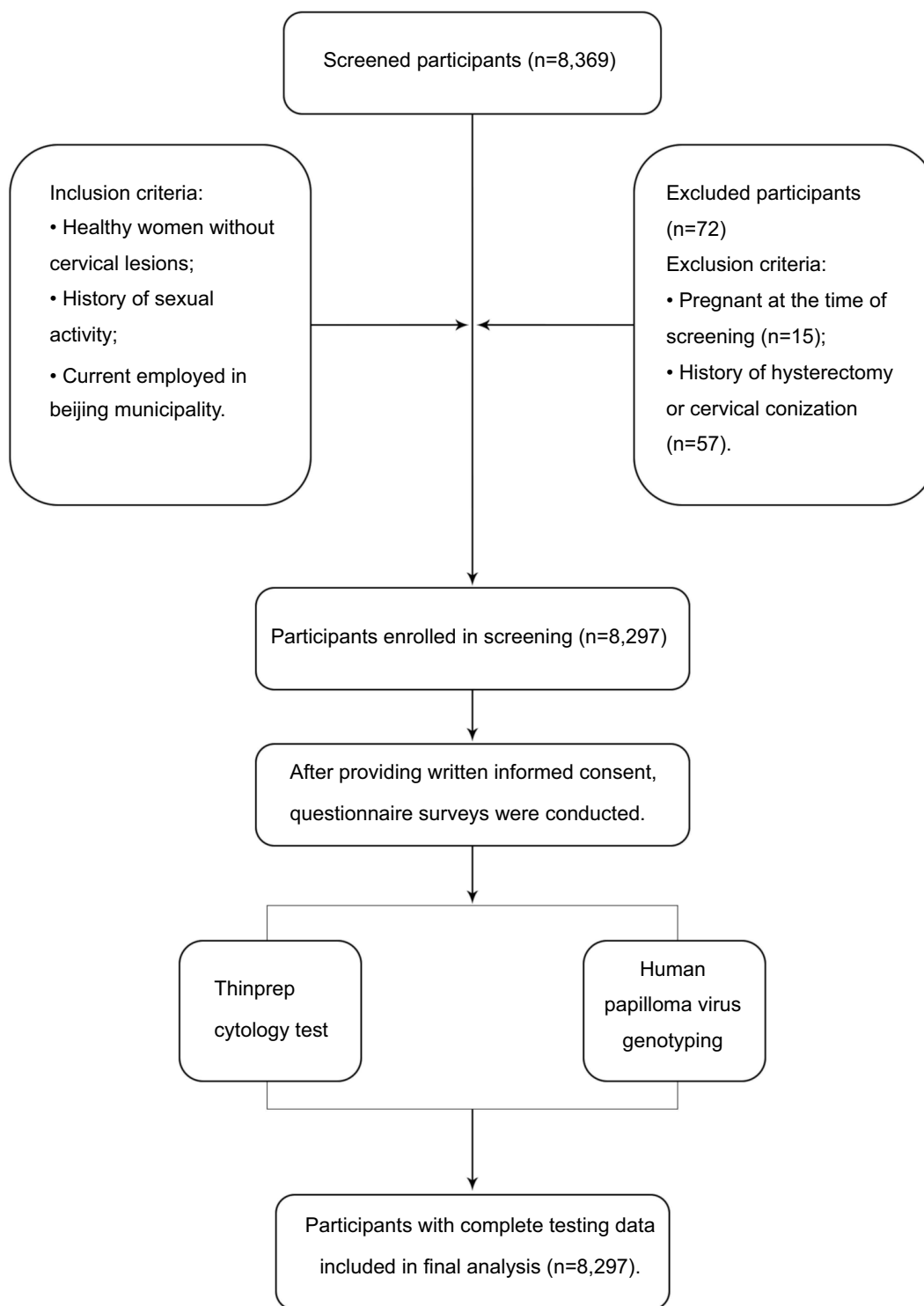


Figure 1 Flow diagram of screened, enrolled and tested participants.

Discussion

Overall screening results

The findings of this screening program revealed that the overall cervical cytological abnormality rate was 1.4% (116/8297), lower as compared to the rates reported in certain areas of

China.^{6,7} This may be due to the fact that the participants in this program are mostly healthy women, or due to the consequences of regular cervical cancer screening in the past.

Our results also indicated that the overall prevalence rate of HPV infection among female employees

Table I Demographic characteristics and the overall screening results

Characteristics	Total participants (n, %)
Age (years)	
<25	45 (0.54%)
25–34	1695 (20.43%)
35–44	2708 (32.64%)
45–54	2452 (29.55%)
55–64	997 (12.02%)
≥65	400 (4.82%)
Occupation	
Personnels from authority units and institutions	5898 (71.09%)
Taxi drivers	132 (1.59%)
Factory workers	134 (1.62%)
Sanitation workers	744 (8.97%)
Teachers	744 (8.97%)
Medical workers	645 (7.77%)
Menstrual status	
Normal menstruation	5704 (68.75%)
Irregular menstruation	560 (6.75%)
Menopause	2033 (24.50%)
Marital status	
Single but with a history of sexual activity	88 (1.06%)
Married	8209 (98.94%)
TCT	
NILM	8181 (98.60%)
ASC-US/AGC	26 (0.31%)
ASC-H	15 (0.18%)
LSIL	51 (0.61%)
HSIL	23 (0.28%)
SCC	1 (0.01%)
HPV genotyping test	
Negative	7128 (85.91%)
Positive	1169 (14.09%)
HR only	1078 (12.99%)
LR only	55 (0.66%)
HR & LR	36 (0.43%)
Multiple infections	
1 type	912 (10.99%)
2 types	195 (2.35%)
3 types	44 (0.53%)
4 types	12 (0.14%)
5 types	2 (0.02%)
6 types	2 (0.02%)
7 types	1 (0.01%)
9 types	1 (0.01%)

Abbreviations: N, number; TCT, thinPrep cytology test; NILM, negative for intraepithelial lesions or malignancy; ASC-US, atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance; AGC, atypical glandular cells; LSIL, low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion; HSIL, high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion; ASC-H, atypical squamous cells-cannot exclude HSIL; SCC, squamous cell carcinoma; HPV, human papillomavirus; HR, high risk; LR, low risk.

in Beijing was 14.09% (1169/8297). The prevalence rate of high-risk HPV infection was 12.99% (1078/8297), while that of low-risk HPV was 0.66% (55/8297). The prevalence rate of female participants with both high- and low-risk HPV infection was 0.43% (36/8297). Wang et al⁸ studied the HPV genotype distribution and nationwide HPV prevalence in China and reported an overall positivity rate of 21.07% (range: 18.42–31.94%) for high-risk HPV, varying by area. These divergent rates may be attributed to genetic variation, sexual behavior and biological predisposition.⁹

The distribution of HPV

In the present study, HPV-52 was the most common subtype and HPV-16 was the second most frequent subtype of HPV infection. These findings are consistent with the data reported in Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Changsha, Shanghai and Wuxi cities,^{10–14} while the most frequent subtype in Chengdu and Liaoning cities is HPV-16.^{15,16} Sanjosé et al¹⁶ also found that HPV-16 is the most common subtype of HPV infection worldwide, except for East Africa, Japan and Taiwan. This may be due to the fact that the distribution and prevalence of HPV are varied among different areas.¹⁷ Moreover, this program is a targeted population-based screening, which largely differs from the opportunistic screening of outpatients. Although the prevalence of HPV-16 was lower than that of HPV-52 in this study, earlier studies found that HPV-16 was the most common and pathogenic subtype identified among cervical cancer patients and tended to cause persistent infection as well as neoplastic progression.^{18–20} Therefore, HPV-16 deserves specific attention in the prevention of cervical cancer.

In addition, HPV-58 was the third-most frequent subtype, after HPV-52 and HPV-16. These results are consistent with those of a previous study indicating that HPV-52 and HPV-58 were the predominant HPV subtypes in China.²¹ At present, there are four types of vaccines available to protect against HPV infection, including monovalent vaccine (HPV-16), bivalent vaccine (HPV-16 and HPV-18), quadrivalent vaccine (HPV-16, HPV-18, HPV-6 and HPV-11)²² and nonavalent vaccine (HPV-16, HPV-18, HPV-6, HPV-11, HPV-31, HPV-33, HPV-45, HPV-52 and HPV-58).²³ It is speculated that the addition of HPV-52 and HPV-58 in the vaccine may provide a higher or enhanced level of protection for female employees in Beijing.

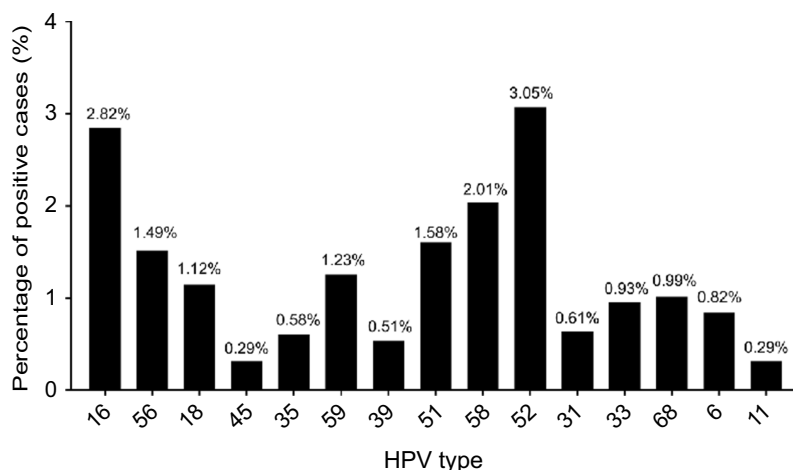


Figure 2 Distribution of human papillomavirus (HPV) subtypes in the study population.

Table 2 Findings from single-factor analysis

		HPV-positive (n=1169)	HPV-negative (n=7128)	χ^2	P-value
Occupation	Personnels from authority units and institutions	832 (14.11%)	5066 (85.89%)	29.73	0.000
	Taxi drivers	31 (23.48%)	101 (76.52%)		
	Factory workers	7 (5.22%)	127 (94.78%)		
	Sanitation workers	121 (16.26%)	623 (83.74%)		
	Teachers	112 (15.05%)	632 (84.95%)		
	Medical workers	66 (10.23%)	579 (89.77%)		
Menstrual status	Normal menstruation	797 (13.97%)	4907 (86.03%)	0.56	0.756
	Irregular menstruation	76 (13.57%)	484 (86.43%)		
	Menopause	296 (14.56%)	1737 (85.44%)		
Marital status	Single but with a history of sexual activity	25 (28.41%)	63 (71.59%)	15.07	0.000
	Married	1144 (13.94%)	7065 (86.06%)		
Age (years)	<25	10 (22.22%)	35 (77.78%)	9.19	0.102
	25–34	247 (14.57%)	1448 (85.43%)		
	35–44	370 (13.66%)	2338 (86.34%)		
	45–54	321 (13.09%)	2131 (86.91%)		
	55–64	162 (16.25%)	835 (83.75%)		
	≥65	59 (14.75%)	341 (85.25%)		

The factors associated with HPV infection

According to the results of multiple binary logistic regression analysis, we found that the OR for single women with a history of sexual activity was 2.32, suggesting that these individuals are more susceptible to the risk of HPV infection compared to married women. These findings are in agreement with those of prior studies.^{24–26} With the postponement of first marriage age, premarital sexual activities are on the rise in many countries, including China.^{27,28} Thus, single women are more likely to have multiple sex partners.²⁶

More importantly, we found that HPV infection was significantly associated with medical worker, factory workers and taxi driver. The OR for medical workers was 0.67, suggesting that being a medical worker may confer a protective effect against HPV infection. Indeed, there are many factors that contribute to this phenomenon. One reason may be that medical workers received medical education that can increase their awareness and knowledge on HPV prevention. Several studies have demonstrated that the overall level of knowledge on HPV prevention is adequate among health care providers, including

Table 3 Findings from multiple binary logistic regression analysis

		β	SE	Wals	OR (95% CI)	P-value
Occupation (reference: personnels from authority units and institutions)	Taxi drivers	0.68	0.21	10.53	1.98 (1.31, 2.99)	0.001
	Factory workers	-1.03	0.39	6.92	0.36 (0.17, 0.77)	0.009
	Sanitation workers	0.20	0.11	3.49	1.22 (0.99, 1.51)	0.062
	Teachers	0.03	0.11	0.05	1.03 (0.82, 1.28)	0.821
	Medical workers	-0.40	0.14	8.20	0.67 (0.51, 0.88)	0.004
Menstrual status (reference: normal menstruation)	Irregular menstruation	-0.02	0.14	0.02	0.98 (0.76, 1.28)	0.896
	Menopause	-0.06	0.12	0.23	0.94 (0.74, 1.20)	0.636
Marital status (reference: married)	Single but with a history of sexual activity	0.84	0.26	10.91	2.32 (1.41, 3.82)	0.001
Age (years) (reference: <25 years)	25–34	-0.32	0.38	0.71	0.72 (0.34, 1.53)	0.399
	35–44	-0.40	0.39	1.06	0.67 (0.32, 1.43)	0.304
	45–54	-0.43	0.39	1.24	0.65 (0.30, 1.39)	0.266
	55–64	-0.12	0.41	0.09	0.88 (0.40, 1.96)	0.762
	≥65	-0.24	0.42	0.32	0.79 (0.34, 1.81)	0.571
Constant		-1.46	0.38	14.37		0.000

Abbreviations: β , regression co-efficient beta; SE, standard error.

gynecologists, nurses, medical officers and so on.^{29–33} Notably, 52.2% of 23 health care workers³¹ and 95.7% of 302 medical students³² understand that cervical cancer and HPV infection are preventable. Moreover, 36.5% among 556 nursing students are aware of the risk factors for HPV infection.³³ In addition, the OR for factory workers was 0.36, as consistent with previous findings showing that the prevalence of HPV infection is relatively low among factory workers compared to other occupation types.³⁴ However, the exact mechanism underlying the protective role of factory occupation remains unknown and warrants further research.

On the contrary, the OR for taxi drivers was 1.98, indicating that the HPV infection risk of taxi drivers is 98% higher compared to other occupations. Several studies have reported that the HPV infection rate of women who worked in service industries is significantly higher than that of other occupations. This may be related to the working characteristics of the service industry, including close personnel contact, living outside the law and lack of health awareness.^{35,36} Notably, taxi drivers are more prone to infectious diseases, such as HIV infection³⁷ and respiratory tract infection,³⁸ probably due to inappropriate sexual behaviors and low socioeconomic status.³⁷ Considering the limited research on the association between HPV infection and different types of occupation, the exact roles of this risk factor remain to be determined. Obviously, it would be interesting to know whether the

sedentary and restricted work environment of taxi drivers can alter their vaginal microbiome and favor HPV infection. Nevertheless, for the occupations with higher rates of HPV infection, public education strategies to increase awareness of HPV and routine cervical cancer screening are of particular importance.

Besides, Wang et al⁸ reported that the age-specific prevalence rate of HPV infection displayed a “two-peak” pattern, in which the 15–19-year-old group showed the highest rate of high-risk HPV infection and 50–60-year-old group demonstrated a secondary peak. However, in the present study, we did not observe a significant relationship between age and HPV infection, possibly due to the small sample size.

Limitations

Our study has several potential limitations: (i) the number of participants from authority units and institutions might be larger compared to other groups; (ii) the younger age group (below 25 years) was not excluded, as the initiation of screening at an early age can result in an overestimation of cervical cancer risk³⁹ and (iii) this study only examined the association of HPV infection with age, occupation, marital status and menstrual status, but not other socio-demographic and behavioral variables such as degree of education, socioeconomic status, number of sexual partners, age at first intercourse and tobacco smoking. Despite these limitations, to the best of our knowledge, this is the

first study that investigated the cervical cancer screening results of female workers in Beijing and used multivariate logistic regression analysis to adjust confounding factors for determining the factors associated with HPV infection. Therefore, the present findings are of great importance for the prevention of cervical cancer. In the future, multicenter retrospective studies with larger sample size, age-appropriate setting and comprehensive questionnaire are needed in order to provide more valuable data.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study reveals that HPV-52, HPV-16 and HPV-58 are the three most common HPV subtypes detected in this cervical cancer screening program. This merits concern with respect to the primary and secondary prevention of cervical cancer among female employees in Beijing. Furthermore, HPV infection is associated with occupation and marital status. Being medical and factory workers are protective factors for HPV infection, whereas taxi drivers and single women with a history of sexual activity are more susceptible to the risk of HPV infection. This necessitates an increased access to education on HPV prevention and routine screening for cervical cancer.

Data sharing statement

The datasets generated from this study are not publicly available, due to privacy concerns and ongoing researches. Data can be made available to all interested researchers upon reasonable request by contacting the corresponding author.

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Author contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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