

PROSPERO International prospective register of systematic reviews

Human papillomavirus genotype prevalence among African women with normal cervical cytologies and lesions: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Javier Ogembo, Paul Bain, Alaina Seymour, Henry Park

Citation

Javier Ogembo, Paul Bain, Alaina Seymour, Henry Park. Human papillomavirus genotype prevalence among African women with normal cervical cytologies and lesions: a systematic review and meta-analysis. PROSPERO 2013:CRD42013006558 Available from http://www.crd.york.ac.uk/PROSPERO/display_record.asp?ID=CRD42013006558

Review question(s)

What HPV genotypes are predominant in African women with normal and different cervical lesions?
What HPV genotypes are predominant in HIV positive African women with normal and different cervical lesions?

Searches

PubMed/MEDLINE (NCBI), Embase (Elsevier), Web of Science (Thomson), BIOSIS Preview (Thomson), Dissertations and Theses (ProQuest), Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (Wiley), African Index Medicus (WHO), and POPLINE (K4Health). We also attempted to identify unpublished studies by examining ClinicalTrials.gov (NIH), International Clinical Trial Registry Platform (WHO), European Union Clinical Trials Register (EMA), and System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe (OpenGrey).

Types of study to be included

Observational studies or control arms of randomized controlled trials with individual level data will be assessed by a checklist of essential items as outlined in STROBE by three reviewers.

Condition or domain being studied

Human papillomavirus, the causal organism of cervical cancer in adult women.

Participants/ population

All African adult women screened for different HPV genotypes.

Intervention(s), exposure(s)

A comprehensive strategy was used to identify studies where the physical document and relevant data were accessible, studies including women living in African countries. The study should have included at least 10 women from sub-Saharan Africa, cervical cytology/histology was confirmed by fixed/fresh biopsy or exfoliated cervical cells, the study included HPV genotype-specific prevalence on at least types 16, 18, and one other genotype, and genotype prevalence was stratified by cervical histology/grade.

Comparator(s)/ control

Comparisons will be made within the groups e.g. African regions as per WHO classification, country, type of lesions, tissue biopsies, methods of genotyping.

Context

Studies must have included adult women living in the African continent.

Outcome(s)

Primary outcomes

Determine the prevalence of HPV genotypes in African women with normal and cervical cytologies. This will help inform whether the existing two prophylactic vaccines currently used in developed countries will have the same impact in the continent.

Open.

Secondary outcomes

Will help inform whether the existing two prophylactic vaccines currently used in developed countries will have the same impact in the continent.

Open.

Data extraction, (selection and coding)

Three separate reviewers (R.K.O, A.J.S. and J.G.O.) read the titles and abstracts to determine each study's eligibility using the following pre-specified criteria for inclusion: the physical document and relevant data were accessible. Discrepancies were resolved by consensus.

Risk of bias (quality) assessment

Funnel plots will be used to assess the risk of bias of cross-sectional studies.

Strategy for data synthesis

Data will be grouped based on country where the study was conducted, geographical region as outlined by WHO, type of biopsies analyzed, methods of screening HPV genotypes.

Analysis of subgroups or subsets

High risk vs Low risk HPV genotypes

Dissemination plans

Publication in peer-reviewed journal

Contact details for further information

Javier Ogembo
364 Plantation Street, LRB Room 211
Worcester, MA 01605
Phone: 508-856-3380
javier.ogembo@umassmed.edu

Organisational affiliation of the review

University of Massachusetts Medical School
www.umassmed.edu

Review team

Dr Javier Ogembo, University of Massachusetts Medical School
Paul Bain, Countway Library of Harvard Medical School
Alaina Seymour, Northeastern University
Henry Park, Yale University

Anticipated or actual start date

01 October 2013

Anticipated completion date

30 January 2014

Funding sources/sponsors

None

Conflicts of interest

None known

Language

English

Country

United States of America

Subject index terms status

Subject indexing assigned by CRD

Subject index terms

Africa; Alphapapillomavirus; Genotype; Humans; Papillomavirus Infections; Prevalence;

Stage of review

Ongoing

Date of registration in PROSPERO

29 November 2013

Date of publication of this revision

29 November 2013

Stage of review at time of this submission

Started

Completed

Preliminary searches	Yes	No
Piloting of the study selection process	Yes	No
Formal screening of search results against eligibility criteria	No	No
Data extraction	No	No
Risk of bias (quality) assessment	No	No
Data analysis	No	No

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