

**Molecular Detection of Human Papillomavirus Type-16 DNA in
Cervical Cancer Tissue Biopsies**

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Objective: The aim of the study is to detect the frequency of human papillomavirus type-16 among patients with cervical carcinoma.

Setting: Khartoum Hospital, Army Medical Hospital and Soba University Hospital, Sudan.

Design: Descriptive-cross sectional study.

Method: Fifty specimens of treated cervical biopsy sections (Paraffin embedded) were included in the study from April to October 2012. DNA was extracted followed by the detection of E6 gene of human papillomavirus type-16 using non-probed SYBER green real-time PCR.

Result: Thirty (60%) showed positive results as compared with the sigmoid curve of the positive control for HPV type-16; while 20 (40%) were negative. Most of the positive results were among the age group 31-50 years.

Conclusion: Human papillomavirus type-16 was detected in 60% of women with cervical cancer, which seems to have a strong association with cancer development.

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