

INPLASY PROTOCOL

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Corresponding author:
Jianhui Nie

niejianhui@nifdc.org.cn

Author Affiliation:
MRL Global Medical Affairs,
MSD China, Shanghai 200233,
China.

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Co. Ltd.

**Review Stage at time of this
submission:** Formal screening
of search results against
eligibility criteria.

The HPV genotype distribution relevant for HPV related diseases among Chinese females and lineages and variants of HPV 52 and 58 among East Asian females: a systematic literature review

Wang, M¹; Liang, HY²; Yan, Y³; Bian, R⁴; Huang, WJ⁵; Zhang, XX⁶; Nie, JH⁷.

Review question / Objective: Population: 1. Chinese women diagnosed with HPV infection and HPV related diseases. HPV related diseases refer to cervical cancer and its precancerous lesions, anal cancer and its precancerous lesions, vaginal and vulvar cancers and its precancerous lesions, head and neck cancer and its precancerous lesions, oropharyngeal cancer and its precancerous lesions, RRP and genital warts. There is no limitation on age, stage of cancer, naïve treatment or recurrent disease and other baseline characteristics. 2. East Asian (Chinese, Japanese, Korean) women diagnosed with HPV related diseases. The population referred to the females diagnosed in China or other listed Asian countries. Intervention: Not applicable Comparator: Not applicable Outcomes: 1. The distribution of HPV types in HPV infection and HPV related diseases in Chinese women. 2. The distribution of HPV 52 and 58, including lineages and variants in East Asian (Chinese, Japanese, Korean) women diagnosed with HPV infection and HPV related diseases. Time: We will search English (Pubmed, Embase) and Chinese (Wanfang and CNKI) databases from January 2002 to 2022. Study design: Prospective observational studies/Cross-sectional or retrospective studies.

INPLASY registration number: This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 14 August 2022 and was last updated on 14 August 2022 (registration number INPLASY202280051).

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective: Population: 1. Chinese women diagnosed with HPV infection and HPV related diseases. HPV related diseases refer to cervical cancer

and its precancerous lesions, anal cancer and its precancerous lesions, vaginal and vulvar cancers and its precancerous lesions, head and neck cancer and its precancerous lesions, oropharyngeal cancer and its precancerous lesions, RRP

and genital warts. There is no limitation on age, stage of cancer, naïve treatment or recurrent disease and other baseline characteristics. 2. East Asian (Chinese, Japanese, Korean) women diagnosed with HPV related diseases. The population referred to the females diagnosed in China or other listed Asian countries. Intervention: Not applicable Comparator: Not applicable Outcomes: 1. The distribution of HPV types in HPV infection and HPV related diseases in Chinese women. 2. The distribution of HPV 52 and 58, including lineages and variants in East Asian (Chinese, Japanese, Korean) women diagnosed with HPV infection and HPV related diseases. Time: We will search English (Pubmed, Embase) and Chinese (Wanfang and CNKI) databases from January 2002 to 2022. Study design: Prospective observational studies/Cross-sectional or retrospective studies.

Rationale: The distribution of HPV types in China is different from international and it varied across China. Apart from cervical cancer, perceptions and researches for other HPV associated diseases like anal cancer, vulva and vagina cancer, oropharynx cancer, recurrent respiratory papillomatosis (RRP) and genital warts are scarce. Therefore an updated comprehensive review of HPV types distribution in China is required to generate optimal strategies for HPV surveillance, prevention and control.

Condition being studied: The distribution of HPV types in Chinese women diagnosed with HPV infection and HPV related diseases will be analyzed. HPV related diseases refer to such as cervical cancer and its precancerous lesions, anal cancer and its precancerous lesions, vaginal and vulvar cancers and its precancerous lesions, head and neck cancer and its precancerous lesions, oropharyngeal cancer and its precancerous lesions, RRP and genital warts. And the lineage and variant information of HPV 52 and HPV58 in East Asian (Chinese, Japanese, Korean) women diagnosed with HPV infection and HPV related diseases will be analyzed.

METHODS

Search strategy: PubMed, Embase, Wanfang and CNKI will be used in this review. Keywords for search strategy includes: "Papillomaviridae"; "Human Papilloma Virus"; "cervical cancer"; "anal cancer"; "external genital cancer"; "genital warts"; "neck and oropharynx cancers"; "Persistent infections"; "precancerous lesions" and "China". The detailed search strategy will be provided in the supplementary documents of the article.

Participant or population: Chinese women diagnosed with HPV infection and HPV related diseases.

Intervention: Not applicable.

Comparator: Not applicable.

Study designs to be included: Prospective observational studies, Cross-sectional study, retrospective studies.

Eligibility criteria: Exclusion criteria: 1. Studies of case reports (single case), therapies, reviews and meta-analysis, clinical diagnostic methods. 2. Duplicated publications from the same patient population. 3. Non-English or Chinese language reported studies. 4. Lesions diagnosed among women who have received any HPV vaccine.

Information sources: Pubmed and Embase for English literature Wanfang and CNKI database for Chinese databases.

Main outcome(s): 1. HPV types distribution 2. distribution of HPV 52 and 58 HPV52, 58, including lineages and variants.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: The quality of included studies will be assessed using the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) . It is composed of 11 items. Every item of AHRQ was answered as yes, no, or not reported, and only the answer "yes" scored 1, while "no" and "not reported" scored 0. The scores of 8–11 were regarded as high quality, and 4–6 as moderate quality.

Strategy of data synthesis: This is a narrative evidence synthesis, no inferential statistics, but summary statistics may be conducted through tables or figures.

Subgroup analysis: None.

Sensitivity analysis: This is an narrative evidence synthesis, no sensitivity analyses will be conducted.

Language restriction: English or Chinese.

Country(ies) involved: China.

Keywords: Papillomaviridae, HPV, Cervical cancer, Epidemiology, China, HPV 52, HPV 58.

Contributions of each author:

Author 1 - Meng Wang.

Email: wangmeng@nifdc.org.cn

Author 2 - Haoyu Liang.

Email: lianghaoyu@nifdc.org.cn

Author 3 - Yue Yan.

Email: yue.yan@merck.com

Author 4 - Rui Bian.

Email: rui.bian@merck.com

Author 5 - Weijin Huang.

Email: huangweijin@nifdc.org.cn

Author 6 - Xingxing Zhang.

Email: xing.xing.zhang@merck.com

Author 7 - Jianhui Nie.

Email: niejianhui@nifdc.org.cn

Conflicts of interest: Yue Yan, Rui Bian and Xingxing Zhang are employees of MSD China. The remaining authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.