All parts of female genital

system, as well as for male

Both diseases produced by HPV are SIMILAR in pathogenesis and morphology High risk HPV (16,18 mainly) integrate into the host genome, expressing large amounts of certain viral proteins (E6,E7)--> Accumulation of these mutations blocking or inactivating tumor leads to DNA damage thus, suppressor genes like (p53, retinoblastoma) respectively malignancy HPV vaccine is available and effective in fighting HPV thus Happy news: cancers produced by it IN 1: mild dysplasia (1/3 of full epithelial thickness) IN II: moderate dysplasia (2/3 of the full thickness) Aka: carcinoma in situ: reached the the baseline but did not IN III severe dysplasia: (the full invade it thickness is involved) High n/c ratio Nuclear enlargement Dysplasia characteristics:

Hyperchromasia Abnormal nuclear membranes II AND III

May be multiple foci Or may co exist with an invasive lesion HPV,genetic, immunologic, environmental influences, cigarette smoking or super infection with new strains of HPV It is gradual then 15 years

simplex or sclerosis







3.nueroendocrine carcinomas

for >5%