ORIGINAL RESEARCH

54. **Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection Among Women with Cervical Cancer: A Cross-Sectional Study**

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Background: Cervical Cancer remains a major public health concern worldwide, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. Women living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) are at significantly higher risk for persistent Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection and progression to invasive cervical cancer due to immune suppression. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of HIV infection among women with cervical cancer and to assess demographic and clinical factors associated with HIV positivity.

Methods: A prospective cross-sectional study was conducted among histologically confirmed cervical cancer patients after the approval of ethics committee. Demographic details, clinical history, HIV status, and treatment history were collected using a pre-validated structured questionnaire after obtaining informed consent. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, and subgroup analysis was performed for age, menopausal status, and place of residence.

Results: Eighty patients were included, with a mean age of 47.86 ± 20.94 years; most were aged 45–64 years (51.25%) and presented with stage IIb disease (67.5%). Sixteen patients (20%) were HIV-positive. HIV prevalence was highest among women aged 45–64 years (41.17%) and among urban residents (62.5%). A majority of patients (65%) were premenopausal.

Conclusion: A substantial proportion of cervical cancer patients were HIV-positive, underscoring the need for routine HIV screening, early diagnosis, and integrated management of HIV and cervical cancer to improve clinical outcomes.

Table 1. HIV Status Distribution Among Cervical Cancer Patients

HIV Status	No.of cervical cancer patients	Percentage
Positive	16	20%
Negative	64	80%