

Cervical carcinoma is the second most frequent malignancy in women world wide. Infection of human papillomaviruses has been recognized as an etiological factor. HPV infection is transmitted sexually. Nowadays, it is considered as the most frequent sexually transmitted infection.

The objective of this bachelor work and one of the objectives of grant IGA MZ NC 5959 was to compare the sensitivity and specificity of the polymerase chain reaction method and the nonamplification method hc2 for detection of HPV DNA in cervical specimens of woman with suspicious cytologic findings. Many commercially available detection kits are based on the PCR method, which is very sensitive. Nowadays, the most commercially utilized kit in the routine laboratories in the Czech Republic is hc2 HPV is frequently being used for detection of HPV infection in routine virology laboratories.