Incidence of Recurrent Respiratory Papillomatosis in Juveniles and Adults

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ABSTRACT

Objectives/Hypothesis: 1. Estimate the incidence rate of Recurrent Respiratory Papillomatosis (RRP) in juveniles and adults for each year between 1987 to 2009 in two Norwegian subpopulations. 2. The incidence of HPV-induced genital-HPV infections and oropharyngeal cancer in Western countries is increasing. This study was conducted to investigate whether there are similar trends in RRP.

Methods: Two Norwegian subpopulations with 2.5 million and 1.1 million inhabitants, were investigated, for the juvenile- and adult form of RRP respectively.

Results: The overall incidence rates in juveniles and adults were 0.17 (95%CI=0.10-0.25) and 0.04 (95% CI= 0.00-0.05) per 100,000 respectively. We find a male preponderance in both AoRRPs and JoRRPs. There was a significant sex-disparity in adults as males make up 80% of the total.

CONCLUSIONS

Our patient cohort is similar to other RRP cohorts in respect to age of onset.

We find a male preponderance in both AoRRPs and JoRRPs.

The incidence rates for JoRRP and AoRRP agree with former published population-based surveys from Denmark and Canada.

This study does not support our hypothesis of an increasing incidence of laryngeal papillomatosis as we see in HPV-induced oropharyngeal cancer and genital-HPV infections in Scandinavia and in other western countries.

REFERENCES