

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Association between human papillomavirus DNA and temporal arteritis

Amir Mohammadi^{1*}, John D Pfeifer² and James S Lewis Jr^{2,3}

Abstract

Background: To examine the relationship between human papillomavirus (HPV) and giant cell arteritis (GCA) of the temporal artery.

Methods: The study group consisted of 22 cases of histologically positive/biopsy confirmed GCA. The control groups consisted of 21 histologically negative temporal artery biopsies and fifteen cases of vascular margins of nephrectomies. For detection of the presence of HPV, two methods were used: 1) polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with INNO-LiPA HPV Genotyping Extra, 2) Cervista™ HPV HR. All cases were from the files of the Barnes-Jewish Hospital and Washington University in St. Louis.

Results: HPV DNA was detected by PCR and genotyping in 16 of 22 (73%) histologically positive cases of GCA and in only five of 21 (24%) histologically negative temporal artery biopsies. Among the vascular margin controls, only three of 15 (20%) were positive for HPV DNA. The second, independent method (Cervista™) confirmed the aforesaid results with 100% concordance with the exception of three cases which had low genomic DNA for which it was not possible to perform the test. The differences in HPV positivity between the histologically positive and negative temporal artery biopsies and between the histologically positive temporal artery biopsies and controls were both statistically significant ($p = 0.001$ and 0.002 , respectively).

Conclusions: The results of our study revealed a statistically significant association between HPV positivity and biopsy confirmed temporal giant cell arteritis GCA ($p = 0.001$). Further studies are necessary to elucidate the pathophysiology underlying this association.

Keywords: Human papillomavirus, Giant cell arteritis, Polymerase chain reaction

Background

Giant cell arteritis is one of the most common causes of vasculitis involving the temporal artery. Other potential causes are Wegener granulomatosis, polyarteritis nodosa (PAN), and Buerger disease [1]. GCA generally affects individuals over 55 years of age (with a mean age at diagnosis of approximately 72 years) [2] with an annual incidence of approximately 18 per 100,000 in persons aged 50 years or older.

Histologically, GCA shows transmural inflammation with mixed inflammatory cell infiltrate mostly consisting of lymphocytes, histiocytes, plasma cells, occasional neutrophils and rarely eosinophils (Figure 1). This causes

destruction of the vessel's internal elastic lamina which is best demonstrated with elastic stains such as Verhoeff-Van Gieson (Figure 2) or Movat pentachrome. The presence of giant cells, next to the elastic lamina in particular, is the classic and pathognomonic feature of GCA. However, this is present in only about 50% of biopsy-proven cases.

Infectious agents have long been considered as a possible etiology of GCA. The concept is that GCA represents a chronic inflammatory response, triggered by an infectious agent, with subsequent inappropriate tissue response to injury. However, studies looking for organisms have had conflicting results. Some have demonstrated organism DNA, such as Herpes Simplex Virus, while the vast majority have failed to demonstrate an association. It is speculated that the inflammatory response may be triggered by an infectious agent. If a

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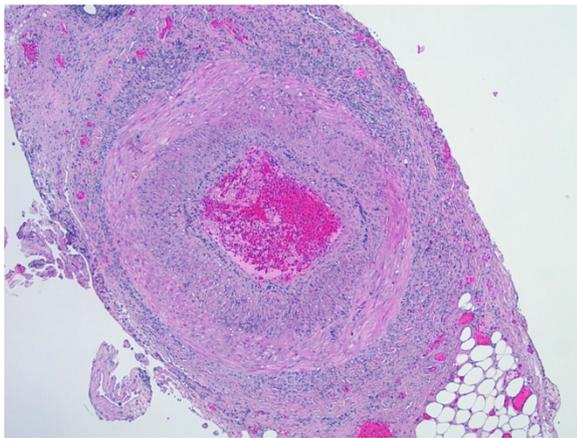


Figure 1 Biopsy of temporal artery showing a transmural mixed inflammatory cell infiltrate with intimal thickening, and fragmentation and distortion of the internal elastic lamina (H & E, original magnification x40).

connection between GCA and HPV infection were to be established, the potential clinical implications are great, as GCA, with its possible vision loss [3-5], polymyalgia rheumatica and even eventually ischemic stroke [6-9], might potentially be prevented by vaccination or other strategies.

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is an increasingly common human pathogen in recent decades. It is a mucosotropic virus which is not thought of as spreading systemically. However, HPV genotype 16 has been found integrated into the genome of bacteria isolated from cervical cancer biopsies, and there is also published data showing HPV viral particles within peripheral nerves

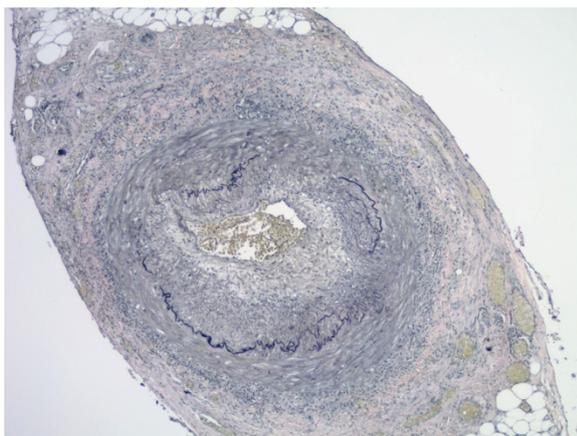


Figure 2 Elastic stains on the same case of histologically positive temporal artery biopsy as shown in Figure 1, showing the fragmentation, distortion and lack of continuity of the internal elastic lamina, a characteristic feature of temporal arteritis (Verhoeff-Van Gieson staining; original magnification, X40).

and small vascular endothelial cells adjacent to oral and cervical cancers as demonstrated by transmission electron microscopy [7,10]. In this study, we sought to determine if there is an association between GCA and HPV.

Methods

With approval by the Washington University Human Research Protection Office (HRPO), we searched the Copath database of Barnes Jewish Hospital for temporal artery biopsy specimens from 1995 to 2008 and retrieved all specimens for which material was available. We identified approximately 60 cases, of which 43, (22 histologically positive and 21 histologically negative) had material available for review. There were five males and 17 females in the histologically positive GCA group with a mean age of 78.9 years. In the histologically negative group, there were four males and 17 females with a mean age of 67 years, and the control kidney vascular margin group had six males and nine females with a mean age of 38.2 years. There were no statistically significant difference in gender among the groups ($p=0.176$). The clinical diagnosis of GCA was based on the criteria of the American College of Rheumatology [11]. However, for our study, we considered the gold standard to be histologic evidence of temporal arteritis. We also randomly selected 15 renal artery vascular resection margins from nephrectomy specimens in patients without any history of vasculitis for use as the negative controls.

Two methods were utilized to evaluate for HPV DNA. The first, INNO-LiPA HPV Genotyping Extra, was used to perform the testing in our research laboratory of the division of anatomic and molecular Pathology, Department of Pathology and Immunology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis. All blocks were then submitted to an outside laboratory (CPA Laboratory, Louisville, KY) for independent preparation of genomic DNA and for testing employing the Cervista™ HPV HR (Hologic, Madison, WI, USA) assay.

In both laboratories to avoid potential contamination, a maximum physical separation between the pre- and post-amplification steps was used. Separate pipettes and other lab materials were used as a part of good laboratory practice. The FFPE blocks were cut and processed under strict conditions to prevent DNA from being carried over from one case to the next during microtomy. Also a new blade was used for each case and the area was cleaned. Ice cubes used to cool blocks were discarded between cases.

With regards to the technical limitations of this study, it is well known that formalin fixation randomly fragments DNA in a duration-dependent manner, resulting in a partial degradation. The degree of fragmentation

depends on the type and age of the sample and the conditions used for fixation. Due to this degradation, FFPE tissue is not suitable for amplification of large DNA segments. Nevertheless, PCR amplification of segments ranging up to 1300 base pair has been reported. On the other hand, incubation at an elevated temperature after proteinase K digestion partially removes formalin cross-linking of the DNA, improving yield as well as DNA performance in assays. Furthermore, in one of the techniques used in this study (INNO-LiPA HPV Genotyping), short-PCR-fragment (SPF 10) primers are employed, which amplify a 65 base pair segment of target DNA and this testing is considered to be one of the most sensitive PCR assays for the detection of HPV DNA.

Washington University testing

DNA extraction

DNA was extracted using PureGene Kit (Gentra, <http://www.Gentra.com>) as per the manufacturer's instructions from 10 μm sections cut from the paraffin blocks. The concentration of the prepped DNA was measured spectrophotometrically using Nanodrop. Detailed procedure information is available at their web site, but briefly, we placed five 10 micron sections of tissue into a 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tube and added 1.0 mL of xylene, vortexed, and incubated for five minutes with constant gentle mixing. Then we centrifuged it for five minutes at 13,000-16,000 x g. In the fume hood, discarded by pipetting the xylene supernatant and left behind the visible pellet (tissue). We repeated this xylene wash twice. We then added 1.0 mL 100% ethanol, vortexed, and incubated five minutes with constant gentle mixing at room temperature, centrifuged at 13,000-16,000 x g for five minutes to pellet the tissue, and discarded the ethanol. We repeated these ethanol washes twice. Subsequently we added 1.0 mL 70% ethanol, gently mixed, and centrifuged at 13,000-16,000 x g for five minutes at 4°C, removed all residual ethanol and allowed tissue pellet to dry by centrifugation under vacuum for five minutes. For cell lysis, we added 300 μl Cell Lysis Solution (Gentra Puregene™ kit) and gently vortexed for 30 seconds. Then we added three μl Puregene Proteinase K (20 mg/ml), and mixed by inverting 25 times and incubated the lysate at 55°C for three hours to overnight. We inverted the tube periodically during the incubation. Then was added three μl RNase A Solution to the cell lysate, and mixed by inverting the tube 25 times and incubated at 37°C for 15 min to one hour. For Protein Precipitation we cooled quickly the sample to room temperature by placing on ice and added 100 μl Protein Precipitation Solution (Gentra Puregene™ kit) to the cell lysate. The volume should be 1/3 of the Cell Lysis Solution in the tube. Subsequently, it is vortexed vigorously at high speed for 20 seconds to mix the Protein Precipitation

Solution uniformly with the cell lysate. Then, we centrifuged it at 13,000-16,000 x g for five minutes. The precipitated proteins formed a tight pellet. If the protein pellet was not tight, we vortexed vigorously for 20 seconds at high speed, and then incubated on ice for 5 min. We then centrifuged at 13,000–16,000 x g for three minutes. Using a pipette, we removed the supernatant containing the DNA (leaving behind the precipitated protein pellet) into a clean 1.5 mL microcentrifuge tube. We added two μl (for 400 μl supernatant) of a DNA carrier (glycogen; to final concentration of 50-150 mcg/ μl) to aid recovery of small DNA quantities and then vortexed them. We then added 400 μl 100% of isopropanol. Subsequently, it was mixed by inverting gently ~50 times until the white threads of DNA formed a visible clump, and then it was centrifuged at 13,000-16,000 x g for 10 minutes and the supernatant was poured off. We added 500 μl of 70% ethanol and inverted the tube to wash the DNA pellet. We centrifuged at 13,000-16,000 x g for 5 minutes, and carefully poured off the ethanol and inverted and blotted the liquid from the tube on clean absorbent paper and allowed to air dry for 10-15 minutes. Finally, we added 50 μl DNA Hydration Solution and incubated at 65°C for one hour to dissolve the DNA. We incubated at room temperature overnight with gentle shaking. Samples could then be centrifuged briefly and transferred to a storage tube. The concentration of the DNA used for INNO-LiPA HPV Genotyping *Extra* testing in each case was 50 ng.

INNO-LiPA HPV Genotyping testing

The INNO-LiPA HPV Genotyping *Extra* is based on the principle of reverse hybridization. Part of the L1 region of the human papillomavirus (HPV) genome is amplified using short-PCR-fragment assay (SPF10 primers), and the resulting biotinylated amplicons are then denatured and hybridized with specific oligonucleotide probes.

An additional primer pair for the amplification of the human HLA-DPB1 gene is added to monitor sample quality and extraction. The length of the HLA-DPB1 fragment is 280 base pairs. All probes are immobilized as parallel lines on membrane strips. After hybridization and stringent washing, streptavidin-conjugated alkaline phosphatase is added, which binds to any biotinylated hybrid previously formed.

Incubation with BCIP (5-Bromo-4-Chloro-3'-Indolylphosphate p-Toluidine Salt)/NBT (Nitro-Blue Tetrazolium Chloride) chromogen yields a purple precipitate, and the results are visually interpreted using the reference guide provided. An amplification kit (INNO-LiPA HPV Genotyping *Extra* Amp) is used for standardized preparation of biotinylated amplified material. This amplification kit is based on the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using SPF10 primers.

Amplification products are subsequently hybridized using a single typing strip on which 28 sequence-specific DNA probe lines and 4 control lines are fixed, which permits specific detection of 28 HPV genotypes, including all 18 high-risk genotypes, and 10 low-risk genotypes (HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18, 26, 31, 33, 35, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, and 82) as described by the manufacturer (Figure 3).

CPA Laboratory testing

DNA extraction

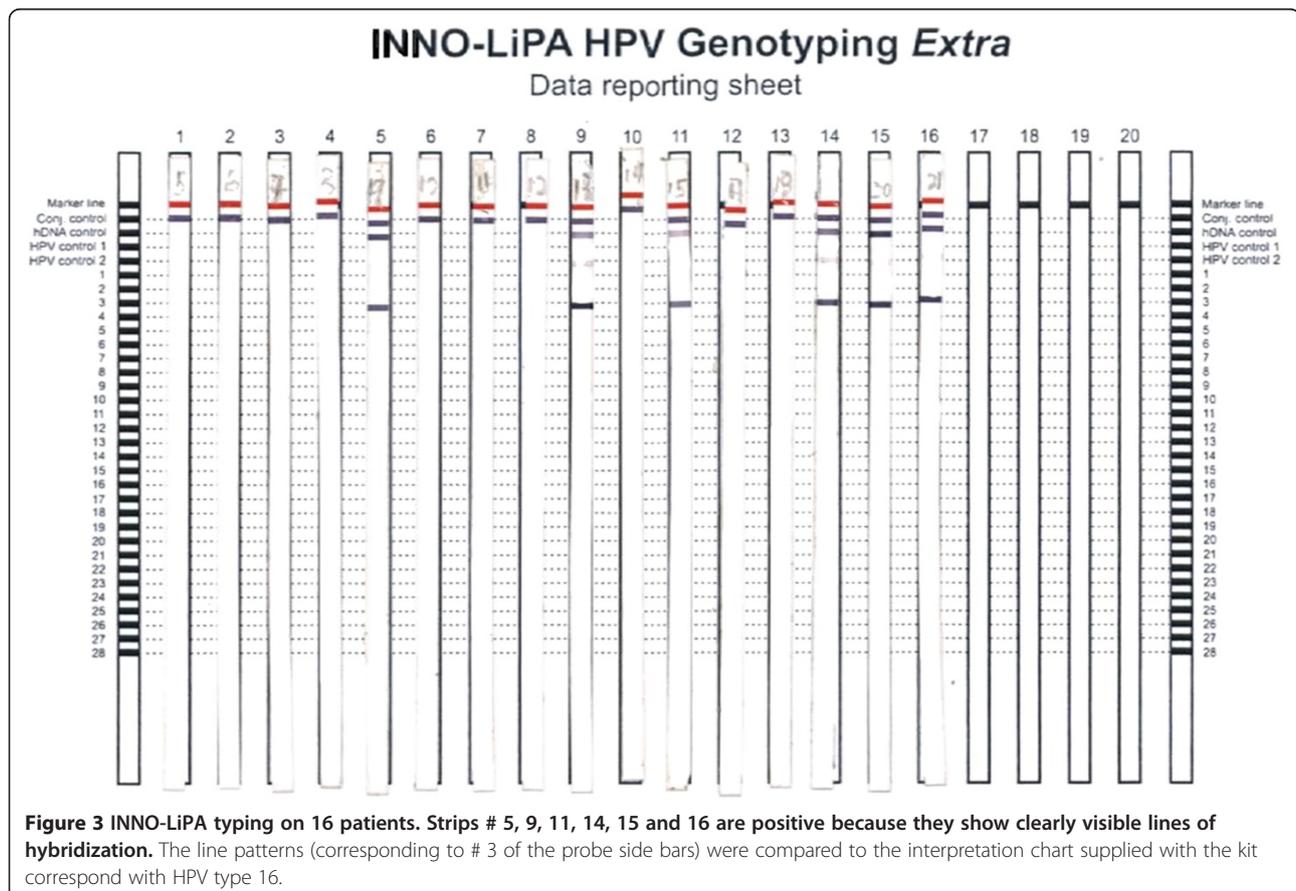
Slides were cut from the original blocks, and The QIAamp DNA FFPE Tissue kit (QIAGEN, www.qiagen.com) was used for purification of genomic DNA from formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues according to the manufacturer's instructions with exception of incubation time. Overnight incubation in proteinase K for digestion of proteins/contaminants is not recommended by Qiagen but is something that CPA Laboratory has found useful to increase the nucleic acid elution.

Briefly, the QIAamp DNA FFPE Tissue procedure consisted of several steps including removal of paraffin from slides using xylene, subsequent specimen lysis under denaturing conditions with proteinase K, incubation at 90°C to reverse all formalin cross-linking, and

DNA binding to the membrane for removal of contaminants. Residual contaminants were washed away and pure, concentrated DNA was eluted from the membrane.

Cervista™ HPV HR testing

Cervista™ HPV HR [12] is a qualitative, diagnostic test for the detection of DNA from 14 high-risk HPV types (i.e., types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 66, and 68). The Cervista™ HPV HR test uses the Invader® chemistry which is a signal amplification technique for detection of specific nucleic acid sequences. In this method two types of isothermal reactions are used: a primary reaction that occurs on the targeted DNA sequence and a secondary reaction that produces a fluorescent signal. During the primary reaction, two types of sequence specific oligonucleotides (i.e. a probe oligonucleotide and an Invader® oligonucleotide) bind to the target DNA recognition site. When those sequence specific oligonucleotides overlap by at least one base pair on the target sequence, an invasive structure forms that acts as a substrate for the Cleavase® enzyme. The enzyme cleaves the 5' portion (flap) of the probe at the position of the overlap.



The probes are present in large molar excess and cycle rapidly on and off the target sequence generating many cleaved 5' flaps per target sequence. The cleaved flaps then bind to a universal hairpin fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) oligonucleotide creating another invasive structure that the Cleavase[®] enzyme recognizes as a substrate. The enzyme cleaves the FRET oligonucleotides between the fluorophore and quencher molecule and produces a fluorescence signal as the cleaved flaps cycle on and off. For each copy of target, the combined primary and secondary reactions result in 10⁶–10⁷ fold signal amplification per hour. The reagents for this test are provided as three oligonucleotide master mixtures, which identify the 14 types of HPV arranged according to phylogenetic relatedness. Master mixture 1 identifies the positivity of genotypes 51, 56 and 66 (MM1: HPV 51, 56 and 66). Master mixture 2 (MM2) shows the positivity of genotypes HPV 18, 39, 45, 59 and 68 and master mixture 3 (MM3) reveals the positivity of HPV genotypes 16, 31, 33, 35, 52 and 58. By design, the released 5'-flaps bind only to their respective FRET oligonucleotides to generate target-specific signal. A positive result indicates that at least one of the 14 high-risk types is present in the DNA sample. For each case 150 to 200 ng of DNA prepped from the FFPE tissues at CPA Labs were utilized for the Cervista HPV testing. The sensitivity of this test is set at 5000 copies of HPV DNA. The Cervista assay has an internal control to verify if the assay worked. If the internal control does not pass, it suggests either the sample is degraded or extraction failed or the PCR did not work.

Statistics

Statistical analyses were performed using the Chi-Square, *T*-test and Fisher's exact tests to evaluate the correlation between the presence of HPV DNA and other variables. *P* values < 0.05 were considered significant. All statistical analyses were performed using the SAS v.9.1 system software (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC).

Results

Using the INNO-LiPA HPV Genotyping *Extra*, 16 of the 22 (17 female and 5 male) biopsy-confirmed GCA cases were positive for HPV. Twelve out of the 16 (75%) HPV-positive GCA-positive patients were female. Among these 16 positive cases, 5 had a HPV 6 alone (31%), 3 cases had HPV 16 alone (19%), 7 cases had both types 6 and 16 (44%), and only one case was extensively "multi-genotype" showing types 6, 16, 31, 33, and 40 (6%) (Testing results are presented in Tables 1 and 2). In all cases where HPV was detected, type 6, type 16, or both were present (100%). The cases were also tested by the Cervista[™] HPV HR assay for confirmation, which only evaluates for high risk HPV types (not for HPVs 6 and

11). Two cases which were HPV type 6 by INNO-LiPA (cases # 4 and 6) had low genomic DNA when prepped for the Cervista[™] HPV HR testing, so could not be evaluated by this method. All positive cases of the Cervista[™] HPV HR were from the Master Mix 3 which includes the HPV genotypes 16, 31, 33, 35, 52 and 58. As expected, all cases for which genotype 6 was present in the INNO-LiPA method were negative with the Cervista method since low risk types are not evaluated in that assay. All negative cases with INNO-LiPA HPV Genotyping *Extra* were negative also with Cervista[™] HPV HR testing. As such, there was 100% agreement between the two testing methods on the histologically positive temporal arteritis cases.

Among the 21 cases of GCA histologically negative biopsies, 5 were positive for HPV by INNO-LiPA HPV Genotyping *Extra*, of which 3 (60%) were genotype 16, one (20%) was genotype 6 and one (20%) was genotype 52. Cervista[™] HPV HR testing revealed positivity of Master Mix 3 for all 4 cases which were positive by INNO-LiPA HPV Genotyping *Extra* for high risk HPV. Case number 2 which was negative with INNO-LiPA was of low genomic DNA with Cervista method. As such, there was 100% agreement between the two testing methods on the histologically negative temporal artery biopsy cases.

Among the 15 nephrectomy vascular resection margins (controls), 3 were positive for HPV by INNO-LiPA HPV Genotyping *Extra*. Two cases showed genotype 16 (1 case of Wilms' tumor and 1 of acute and chronic pyelonephritis), and one genotype 6 (a case of papillary urothelial carcinoma). Cervista[™] HPV HR testing revealed positivity of Master Mix 3 for both cases which were positive for high risk HPV by INNO-LiPA HPV Genotyping *Extra*. As such, there was 100% agreement between the two testing methods on the 15 vascular margin control cases.

The association between HPV positivity and histologically confirmed GCA was statistically significant (*p* = 0.0013). There was also a statistically significant association between HPV positivity and Caucasian race (*p* = 0.0339). No other associations were statistically significant.

In multivariate analysis (Table 3), subjects with histologically confirmed GCA had a 56-fold higher likelihood of having HPV positivity adjusted by gender, age and race (OR, point estimate 56.01; 95% CI 3.5-895.68).

Discussion

Giant cell (temporal) arteritis is a chronic vasculitis involving medium and large size arteries that typically affects individuals older than 50 years of age.[1,3,4] Although it usually affects the superficial temporal arteries, it can also affect the aorta, carotid, subclavian, vertebral,

Table 1 Results of the HPV testing by both different methods.

Histologically Positive GCA cases	INNO LiPA Results	Cervista Results	Histologically Negative GCA cases	INNO LiPA Results	Cervista Results	Kidney Vascular margin	INNO LiPA Results	Cervista Results
1	Neg	Neg	1	Neg	Neg	1	Neg	Neg
2	6	Neg	2	Neg	LGD	2	Neg	Neg
3	Neg	Neg	3	Neg	Neg	3	Neg	Neg
4	6	LGD	4	6	Neg	4	Neg	Neg
5	6, 16, 31, 33, 40	pos MM3	5	Neg	Neg	5	Neg	Neg
6	6	LGD	6	52	pos MM3	6	Neg	Neg
7	6	Neg	7	Neg	Neg	7	Neg	Neg
8	6	Neg	8	Neg	Neg	8	6	Neg
9	Neg	Neg	9	Neg	Neg	9	16	pos MM3
10	6, 16	pos MM3	10	Neg	Neg	10	Neg	Neg
11	16	pos MM3	11	Neg	Neg	11	16	pos MM3
12	6, 16	pos MM3	12	Neg	Neg	12	Neg	Neg
13	16	pos MM3	13	Neg	Neg	13	Neg	Neg
14	6, 16	pos MM3	14	Neg	Neg	14	Neg	Neg
15	Neg	Neg	15	Neg	Neg	15	Neg	Neg
16	Neg	Neg	16	16	pos MM3			
17	Neg	Neg	17	Neg	Neg			
18	6, 16	pos MM3	18	16	pos MM3			
19	6, 16	pos MM3	19	Neg	Neg			
20	6, 16	pos MM3	20	16	pos MM3			
21	16	pos MM3	21	Neg	Neg			
22	6, 16	pos MM3						

LGD: Low Genomic DNA.

POS MM3: Positive in Master Mix 3.

HPV = Human papillomavirus.

MM1: HPV types 51, 56 and 66.

MM2: HPV types 18, 39, 45, 59 and 68.

MM3: HPV types 16, 31, 33, 35, 52 and 58.

and iliac arteries. The classical picture of granulomatous inflammation with multinucleated giant cells is observed in approximately 50% of the patients.

Histologically, the disease progresses from minimal involvement of vessels, with only collections of lymphocytes confined to the internal or external elastic lamina or adventitia to a panarteritis with segmental areas of necrosis of the arterial wall and extensive destruction of the elastic laminae, a feature that can be

clearly demonstrated with special stains for elastic fibers (Figures 1 and 2).

The etiology of the inflammatory reaction in the GCA has not been identified. However, it has been demonstrated that there is a restricted clonal expansion of tissue-infiltrating T cells in these lesions, which suggests that they are reacting to a specific antigen located within the affected arterial wall which is thus eliciting the disease [13]. The most recent hypothesis regarding the

Table 2 Correlation between the three study groups for HPV test results

	Biopsy Positive GCA*	Biopsy Negative GCA	All Temporal Artery Biopsies	Renal Artery Controls**
HPV Positive	16 (73%)	5 (24%)	21(49%)	3
HPV Negative	6 (27%)	16 (76%)	22 (51%)	12
Total	22	21	43	15

*Differences between biopsy positive and biopsy negative cases and between biopsy positive and control cases were statistically significant ((p = 0.001 and 0.002, respectively).

**Difference between biopsy negative and control cases was not statistically significant (p = 0.79).

GCA = giant cell arteritis; HPV = human papillomavirus.

Table 3 Odds Ratios for variable and presence of histologically positive temporal artery biopsies

Variable	Point Estimate	95% Wald Confidence Interval
Gender F vs. M	2.762	0.329 23.222
Race: African American vs. Caucasian	0.113	0.006 2.199
HPV	56.014	3.503 895.681
Age	1.196	1.053 1.358

HPV = human papillomavirus.

etiology of GCA contends that a response to endothelial injury (maybe due to infection) leads to an inappropriate activation of T-cell-mediated immunity [14,15]. The subsequent release of inflammatory mediators within the arterial vessel wall can attract macrophages which then become multinucleated giant cells, creating the characteristic histology of this disease and also leading to an oligoclonal expansion of T-cells directed against antigens within or near the elastic lamina. This cascade of events in due course results in vessel wall damage, intimal hyperplasia, and eventual stenotic occlusion.

Infectious agents have been considered in the past as the etiology of GCA. Elling et al., by indirect serological evidence, found high incidence of GCA within a population associated with *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, and Parvovirus B19 [16]. Published data from Wagner et al. [15] and Powers et al. [17] reported a relationship between GCA, *C. pneumoniae* and herpes simplex virus (HSV). However, further studies were unable to detect the presence of these infectious agents. Cooper et al. [14] and Cankovic and Zarbo [18], could not confirm the association between GCA and *C. pneumoniae*, HSV, varicella zoster virus (VZV), Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), or human herpesvirus 7 (HHV7). In addition, Rodriguez-Pla et al. [19], Helweg-Larsen [20] and other authors [21-23] could not confirm the presence of herpes viruses, varicella zoster virus, parvovirus, or *C. pneumoniae* in temporal artery GCA. Due to this conflicting and contradictory data, no conclusive link has, to date, been demonstrated between a GCA and a specific infectious agent.

The role of human papillomavirus (HPV) in the development of cervical, head and neck, anal and skin cancers is well known. Molecular and epidemiological studies have shown that persistent HPV infection is the most important risk factor for cervical cancer [24,25]. High risk HPV also has an important role in anogenital and oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma [26]. They are also implicated with skin cancer in individuals with epidermodysplasia verruciformis [27] and can induce a variety of proliferative lesions, such as warts and laryngeal

papillomas. There are very few associations between HPV and non-neoplastic diseases.

Interestingly, Ma et al. [10] reported the presence of HPV type 16 in the genome of bacterial strains (*Enterococcus*, *Staphylococcus*, *Bacillus* and *Corynebacterium*) and demonstrated the HPV viral particles by transmission electron microscopy in those bacteria. In addition, HPV type 16 has been detected in peripheral nerves, and vascular endothelial cells [7]. Another possible pathway is for HPV to disseminate systemically. This has long been debated [28]. The role of viremia in the pathogenesis of HPV-related diseases is still unclear, although HPV DNA has been detected in peripheral blood in some studies, though in varying amounts [29-32].

In this study, we found that HPV DNA, of both high and low risk types, is present in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded temporal artery biopsy specimens, and in statistically significantly higher numbers in the arteritis specimens compared to histologically-negative temporal artery biopsies and nephrectomy vascular margin controls. The validity of these results was confirmed with exactly matching results by an outside laboratory that independently prepped DNA from the paraffin blocks and utilized a completely different detection method. Our results are admittedly surprising and bring many questions about what HPV's role, if any, would be in temporal arteritis. HPV has been associated with tumorigenesis, and many studies have investigated HPV-related modification of the immune system to establish infection. However, we are not aware of any literature citing HPV as an inciting agent for inflammatory diseases. Our findings do support the notion that HPV can disseminate systemically, but do not, by themselves, tell us anything specific about the pathophysiological relationship between the virus and temporal arteritis, if there even is one. Further studies are necessary to address this.

It is important to mention that a negative temporal artery biopsy does not rule out the diagnosis of temporal artery GCA, since the changes can be patchy with skip areas of uninvolved artery. Although serial sectioning of the temporal artery biopsy is recommended, not all cases will be diagnosed histologically [33]. Actually, after review of the medical records of five of our biopsy-negative HPV-positive cases, in one case, the patient showed dramatic improvement after treatment with steroids (possible false negative case which was not included as a HPV-positive case in our statistical analysis).

It is also worth noting that of the 16 histologically-proven GCA cases that had HPV, 11 were high risk genotype 16. Only five cases were positive for low risk HPV genotype 6. Although, the importance of distinguishing low risk from high risk HPV genotypes has been established in the pathogenesis of neoplasms, what

its significance might be in inflammatory disorders such as GCA is currently unknown.

Conclusion

In summary, we have identified HPV DNA in the majority of histologically-proven giant cell (temporal) arteritis specimens and validated these results by a completely independent outside laboratory assay. The association raises questions regarding the biology of HPV infections, when dissemination occurs, and what this dissemination means clinically. Such studies are required to understand the significance of the association in our series.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

AM conceived the study, carried out the molecular testing, analyzed the data, and drafted the manuscript. JDP and JSL, designed the study, collected data, helped interpret findings and critically revised the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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