
Kaposi Sarcoma Causes, Risk Factors, and Prevention

Learn what is known about Kaposi sarcoma causes, risk factors, and prevention.

Risk Factors

A risk factor is anything that affects your chance of getting a disease such as cancer. Learn about the risk factors for Kaposi sarcoma.

- [What Causes Kaposi Sarcoma?](#)

Prevention

There is no way to prevent Kaposi sarcoma. But there are things you can do that might lower your risk for it. Learn more.

- [Can Kaposi Sarcoma Be Prevented?](#)

What Causes Kaposi Sarcoma?

Kaposi sarcoma (KS) is caused by infection with a virus called the **Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus** (KSHV), also known as human herpesvirus 8 (HHV8). KSHV is in the same family as Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), the virus that causes infectious mononucleosis (mono) and is linked to several types of cancer.

In KS, the cells that line blood and lymphatic vessels (called endothelial cells) are infected with KSHV. The virus brings genes into the cells that can cause the cells to divide too much and to live longer than they should. These same genes may cause the endothelial cells to form new blood vessels and may also increase the production of certain chemicals that cause inflammation. These types of changes may eventually turn them into cancer cells.

KSHV infection is much more common than KS. Most people infected with this virus do not get KS and many will never show any symptoms. Infection with KSHV is needed to cause KS, but in most cases infection with KSHV alone does not lead to KS. Most people who develop KS have the KSHV and also have a weakened immune system, due to HIV infection, organ transplant, being older, or some other factor.

The number of people infected with KSHV varies in different places around the world. In the United States, studies have found that less than 10% of people are infected with KSHV. The infection is more common in people infected with HIV than in the general population in the United States. KSHV infection is also more common in men who have sex with men than in men who only have sex with women.

In some areas of Africa, up to 80% of the population shows signs of KSHV infection. In these areas the virus seems to spread from mother to child. KSHV is also found in saliva, semen, and vaginal fluid, which may be some ways it is passed to others.

For more on infections and their role in cancer, see [Infections That Can Lead to Cancer](#)¹.

Hyperlinks

1. www.cancer.org/cancer/risk-prevention/infections.html

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Can Kaposi Sarcoma Be Prevented?

Kaposi sarcoma (KS) is caused by the Kaposi sarcoma--associated herpesvirus (KSHV). There are no vaccines at this time to protect people against KSHV. For now, preventing KS depends on reducing the chance of becoming infected with KSHV and reducing the chance that people who are infected with KSHV will develop KS.

Most cases of KS in the United States occur in people with HIV and AIDS. Taking measures to avoid becoming infected with HIV could prevent most cases of KS in this country.

- Since HIV can be spread through sex, avoiding unprotected sex with people infected with HIV could help prevent these infections. Many people with HIV don't know that they are infected, so many public health workers recommend using a condom during any sexual contact.
- Another way to lower the risk of getting HIV is to take a pill every day that contains ant-viral drugs. This is called pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). At this time, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends PrEP for people who are HIV negative and **at very high risk for HIV**. The CDC has more information about who should use [PrEP](#)¹.
- HIV can also be spread through the use of contaminated (dirty) needles to inject recreational drugs. For people who inject drugs, the safest way to avoid HIV is to quit. However, some people are unable to quit on their own or get help in quitting, and they may not be able to stop using drugs right away. For these people, clean

needles and injection supplies can help protect them. In some areas, there are programs to make sure that drug users can get clean needles and syringes.

- HIV-infected mothers can pass the virus to their babies during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding. Treating the mothers and infants with anti-HIV drugs and avoiding breastfeeding can greatly reduce the risk of these infections.
- In the past, blood product transfusions and organ transplants were responsible for some HIV infections. As a result of improved testing for HIV, there is now a very low risk of HIV infection from blood products or organ transplants in the United States.

For people who are infected with HIV and KSHV, taking the right medicines can reduce the chance of developing KS.

- Testing for HIV can identify people infected with this virus. People with HIV should get treatment to help strengthen their immune system, which usually includes highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). HAART reduces the risk that people with HIV will develop KS (and AIDS). Treating infections that commonly occur in people with weakened immunity also reduces the likelihood of developing problems with KS.
- HIV-infected people who take drugs to treat herpesvirus infections (such as ganciclovir or foscarnet) are less likely to develop KS because these drugs also work against KSHV (which is a type of herpesvirus). Still, these drugs can have serious side effects, so they are only taken to treat certain viral infections, not to prevent KS.

For people who are at risk of developing KS after an organ transplant (iatrogenic KS), using certain types of immune suppressive drugs, such as sirolimus or everolimus (mTOR inhibitors), may reduce the chances of KS while still helping prevent rejection of the new organ.

Hyperlinks

1. www.cdc.gov/hiv/prevention/prep.html

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