
There are more than 80 types of human papillomavirus (HPV) and approximately 30 strains are associated with genital infection. Several of the strains can be associated with cervical neoplasia. Evidence is accumulating to show that detection of high-risk HPV could help detect those at most risk of cervical neoplasia disease progression. This study looked at the diversity of HPV infection and its association with cervical neoplasia. It used 3444 randomly selected samples, which were residual from liquid-based cytology samples. Its aim was to investigate the overall prevalence of HPV, the type specific prevalence and the number with multiple infections. This was then compared with the cytological assessment for neoplasia.

Approximately 10% of the samples showed some degree of cervical abnormality. HPV was detected in 20% of samples, and 77% of these showed a high-risk type of HPV. Surprisingly, 20% of samples were HPV-positive. Amongst these, 77% of these showed a high-risk type of HPV. The probability of a woman discontinuing a contraceptive method when used in the USA in relation to the prevention of pregnancy and cost saving of a method. It does not include all methods, for example, implants, and excludes vasectomy costs.

The conclusions drawn from the calculations were that intratracheal devices or the intratracheal system are the most cost-effective methods to use. The way in which the calculations were carried out was also well illustrated and could easily be adapted for the UK. It would be interesting to see if by including implant and vasectomy for the UK figures a subsequent study would come out with a different conclusion.

It has to remembered that this is purely a hypothetical calculation as we all know women who fall outside the standard criteria as described above. Until the variables set by all contraceptive users are fully addressed it is likely that any calculations can only give a rough estimate of the cost-effectiveness of a particular method.

Reviewed by Judy Murty, DRCOG, MFFP, SCMO, Contraception and Sexual Health Services, Leeds, UK


This is another report derived from the data acquired as part of the Family Planning Association (Ipa) Study. Readers will remember that the study recruited about 17 000 married women between the ages of 25 and 39 years, from 17 family planning clinics between 1968 and 1974, who used oral contraceptives (OCs), a diaphragm or an intrauterine device. By the end of December 2000, 889 women had died.

The study found no overall increased risk of death from all causes among women who used OCs (regardless of duration of pill use) compared with women in the study who had never used OCs. Although the data suggested that the overall risk of death was slightly lower among OC users than among non-users, this did not quite reach statistical significance.

In comparison with non-smokers, light smokers showed a slightly increased death rate from all causes of around 25%, and heavy smokers (women who smoked more than 15 cigarettes a day) showed more than a doubling of death risk from all causes. Even in women who smoked under 5 cigarettes a day, the harmful effects of smoking were already apparent.

The study provided no surprises in reporting that in users of OCs compared with non-users, there was a decrease in mortality from uterine and ovarian cancer. This is in agreement with the previous study. This study suggests that there is at least a double risk of death from ischaemic heart disease, women who took OCs and smoked heavily showed a slightly increased death rate. The study did not show any relationship between length of use of OCs compared with the occurrence of cancer mortality, nor between smoking and breast cancer mortality. These figures need to be compared together with the knowledge that this study did not recruit young women starting OCs before the first full-term pregnancy and that only 16% of the total number of women who died had recent or current exposure to OCs. A large number of other causes of death were examined and their relationship to smoking and OC use. This is useful information if you need to discuss specific risks with an individual woman.

The Oxford Ipa Study is one of only three large-scale studies of long-term OC safety. It provides valuable data on the long-term effects of contraceptive use as well as morbidity and mortality among women of childbearing age. It does have some limitations. Long-term studies are subject to loss to follow-up and numbers dwindle. The numbers of deaths from any cause in this age group is (thankfully) small. Most of the OCs used in the 1970s and early 1980s contained high doses of oestrone. It is unclear whether the findings can be extrapolated to the pills in use currently. Also, some effects of OCs (e.g. on cardiovascular disease or breast cancer) have been shown to apply mainly to current or very recent users. OCs are no longer stopped when serious illness occurs, but death may not occur for many years. The analysis of the effects of smoking only considered the amount recorded at recruitment, which was slightly higher for the light smokers and 14% were heavy smokers.

The headlines in the news should have been: ‘Oral contraceptive use not harmful’. But, as usual, good news is no news. What we did not see either was the bad news: ‘Young women are killed by smoking’. This is an important study reporting the harmful effects of smoking on the health of young and middle-aged women. All who smoke should be encouraged to stop, even if they smoke only occasionally, to prevent many of the health benefits of smoking. The health gains associated with healthy individuals might otherwise not see a health professional. Our primary task is to help them with their contraceptive needs, but we also have a responsibility to tell them about activities damaging to their future health.

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This is the fourth paper in recent years that has suggested that hormonal emergency contraception (EC) can be used on the fourth or fifth day after unprotected sexual intercourse (UPS). This paper cites an imaginary woman who reported 4 days after UPSI. The author recommends that pyrge regime EC within 72 hours after UPSI compared to POEC given to 169 women between 72 and 120 hours after UPSI, pregnancy rates were respectively 0.8% and 1.8%.

The authors concluded that PCOEC could be given up to 120 hours after UPSI. The second paper2 was the World Health Organization (WHO) study previously reviewed in the Journal Club of this Journal.3 This was a study of 4136 women requesting EC who were randomly given either mifepristone or levonorgestrel up to 120 hours after UPSI. For the levonorgestrel group, the pregnancy rates on Days 4 and 5 after UPSI were 1.1% and 4.8%, respectively. The mifepristone rates on Days 4 and 5, respectively, were 1.0% and 5.3%.

The authors warn that “the small numbers of women given delayed treatments in this trial makes our estimate very inaccurate”. The third paper4 compared 675 women who had Yuzpe regime EC within 72 hours with 111 who had Yuzpe regime EC between 72 and 120 hours after UPSI. The users were put into two groups: perfect users and typical users. The pregnancy rates in the perfect and typical groups on Days 4 and 5 were, respectively, 1.9% and 3.6%.

The authors concluded that Yuzpe regime EC could be given up to 120 hours after UPSI especially if an IUD was contraindicated. So perhaps evidence is building in favour of extending the 72-hour limit. Although numbers are subject to loss to follow-up and numbers dwindle, it is interesting that the highest pregnancy rates in the WHO study did not occur till the fifth day with low rates of delay suggesting that the best limit may turn out to be 96 hours. Meanwhile, the official Faculty of Family Planning and Reproductive Health Care advice is that the limit should be 72 hours.5

References

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