

Appendix 2: Table to summarize characteristics of systematic reviews. Characteristics of systematic reviews or guidelines related to screening for cervical cancer or vaccination against HPV virus (sample)

Author and year	Objective	No. and type of studies included	Participants	Intervention	Findings
Saslow et al. 2002 ¹	To update the American Cancer Society guideline regarding screening for the early detection of cervical neoplasia and cancer	Not specified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls, aged 10–19 years. Women 19 and older, including those who are immunosuppressed, HIV-positive or who have undergone total and subtotal hysterectomy 	Cervical cytologic screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50%-80% LSILs in adult women regress (21 yr and older), 90% of LSIL in young women (13–21) will regress. Low efficiency of cytologic screening in women over 50 Very low prevalence of abnormal cytologic smear results in women who had a hysterectomy for benign disease, and low incidence of abnormal cytologic smear results at 2 yr after hysterectomy for CIN (0.7/1000). Compared with annual screening, relative risks with a 2-year or 3-year screening interval range from 1–2 and 2–3, respectively.
Rambout et al. 2007 ²	To determine whether women who receive prophylactic HPV vaccination have a lower incidence of persistent HPV infection and precancerous cervical lesions than women who are not vaccinated	6 studies, randomized controlled trials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 323 women were enrolled in the six studies. Ages ranged from 15 to 25 years 	Prophylactic HPV vaccination against at least one oncogenic strain of the virus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prophylactic HPV vaccination associated with reduction in the frequency of high-grade cervical lesions caused by vaccine-type HPV strains compared with control groups

Note: CIN = cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, HPV = human papillomavirus, LSIL = low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion.

References

1. Saslow D, Castle PE, Cox JT, et al. American Cancer Society Guideline for human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine use to prevent cervical cancer and its precursors. *CA Cancer J Clin* 2007;57:7-28.
2. Rambout L, Hopkins L, Hutton B, et al. Prophylactic vaccination against human papillomavirus infection and disease in women: a systematic review of randomized controlled trials. *CMAJ* 2007;177:469-79.