

to make the proper diagnosis 50 percent of the time, special attention with appropriate consultation must be given to every woman

assigned the diagnosis of stage IA carcinoma of the cervix.

©

Editor's Note:

ACS Guidelines for the Pap Test

Although the authors have said that "most groups recommend an annual Pap smear beginning at the time sexual activity is initiated and continuing throughout the patient's life," the American Cancer Society guidelines for Pap tests are as follows: All asymptomatic women age 20 and over, and those under 20 who are sexually active, should have a Pap test at least every three years, after two initial negative tests a year apart.

References

1. Canadian Task Force: Cervical cancer screening programs: Summary of the 1982 Canadian Task Force report. *Can Med Assoc J* 127:581-589, 1982.
2. Richart RM: Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia: A review, in Sommers SC, Rosen PP (eds): *Malignant Lymphomas: A Pathology Annual Monograph*. East Norwalk, Conn, Appleton-Century-Crofts (Prentice-Hall, Inc), 1973, pp 301-328.
3. Barron BA, Cahill MD, Richart RM: A statistical model of the natural history of cervical neoplastic disease: Duration of carcinoma in situ. *Gynecol Oncol* 6:196-205, 1978.
4. Richart RM: The patient with an abnormal Pap smear: Screening techniques and management. *N Engl J Med* 302:332-334, 1980.
5. Richart RM, Barron BA: Screening strategies for cervical cancer and cervical intraepithelial neoplasia. *Cancer* 47 (suppl):1176-1181, 1981.
6. Barron BA, Richart RM: Screening protocols for cervical neoplastic disease. *Gynecol Oncol* 12:S156-S167, 1981.
7. Richart RM, Vaillant HW: Influence of cell collection techniques upon cytologic diagnosis. *Cancer* 18:1474-1478, 1965.
8. Richart RM, Vaillant HW: The irrigation smear: False-negative rates in a population with cervical neoplasia. *JAMA* 192:199-202, 1965.
9. Coppleson M, Pixley E, Reid B (eds): *Colposcopy. A Scientific and Practical Approach to the Cervix in Health and Disease*. Springfield, Ill, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 1978.
10. Kolstad P, Staffl A (eds): *Atlas of Colposcopy*. Baltimore, University Park Press, 1972.
11. Townsend DE, Richart RM: Opinion: Can colposcopy replace conization? *CA* 32:85-91, 1982.
12. Averette HE, Nasser N, Yankow SL, et al: Cervical conization in pregnancy. Analysis of 180 operations. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 106:543-549, 1970.
13. Christopherson WM, Parker JE: A study of the relative frequency of carcinoma of the cervix in the Negro. *Cancer* 13:711-713, 1960.
14. Terris M, Wilson F, Nelson JH Jr: Relation of circumcision to cancer of the cervix. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 117:1056-1066, 1973.
15. Boyce JG, Lu T, Nelson JH Jr, et al: Oral contraceptives and cervical carcinoma. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 128:761, 1977.
16. Rawls WE, Tomkins WAF, Melnick JL: The association of herpes virus, type 2, and carcinoma of the uterine cervix. *Am J Epidemiol* 89:547, 1968.
17. Kessler II: Human cervical cancer as a venereal disease. *Cancer Res* 36:783-791, 1976.
18. McDougall JK, Galloway DA, Crum C, et al: Detection of nucleic acid sequences in cer-