

HPV MODULE RESOURCES

Publications

1. American Cancer Society. Cancer facts and figures 2003. Available from URL: <http://www.cancer.org/downloads/STT/CAFF2003PWSecured.pdf>.
2. Baldwin SB, Wallace DR, Papenfuss MR, Abrahamsen M, Vaught LC, Kornegay JR, et al. Human papillomavirus infection in men attending a sexually transmitted disease clinic. *J Infect Dis* 2003; 187(7):1064-1070.
3. Beutner KR, et al. External Genital Warts: Report of the American Medical Association Consensus Conference. *Clin Inf Dis* 1998;27:796-806.
4. Burk RD, et al. Sexual behavior and partner characteristics are the predominant risk factors for genital human papillomavirus infection in young women. *J Infect Dis* 1996; 174:679-689.
5. Castellsague X, Bosch FX, Munoz N, Meijer CJ, Shah KV, de Sanjose S, et al. Male circumcision, penile human papillomavirus infection, and cervical cancer in female partners. *N Engl J Med* 2002; 346(15):1105-1112.
6. Castellsague X, Bosch FX, Munoz N. Environmental co-factors in HPV carcinogenesis. *Virus Res* 2002; 89(2):191-199.
7. Castellsague X, Munoz N. Chapter 3: Cofactors in human papillomavirus carcinogenesis--role of parity, oral contraceptives, and tobacco smoking. *JNCI Monographs* 2003;(31):20-28.
8. Castle PE, Giuliano AR. Chapter 4: Genital tract infections, cervical inflammation, and antioxidant nutrients--assessing their roles as human papillomavirus cofactors. *JNCI Monographs* 2003;(31):29-34.
9. Cates W, American Social Health Association Panel. Estimates of the incidence and prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases in the United States. *Sex Transm Dis* 1999; 26(suppl):52-57.
10. CDC. Sexually transmitted diseases treatment guidelines 2002. *MMWR* 2002;51 (No. RR-6). Available from URL: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5106a1.htm>.
11. CDC. 1999 USPHS/IDSA guidelines for the prevention of opportunistic infections in persons infected with human immunodeficiency virus. *MMWR* 1999; 48:1-87. Available from URL: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr4810a1.htm>.
12. CDC. Prevention of genital HPV infection and sequelae: report of an external consultants' meeting, 1999:1-33. Available from URL: http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/Reports_Publications/99HPVReport.htm.
13. Chang F, Syrjanen S, Kellokoski J, Syrjanen K. Human papillomavirus (HPV) infections and their associations with oral disease. *J Oral Pathol Med* 1991; 20(7):305-317.
14. Eddy DM. Screening for cervical cancer. *Ann Int Med* 1990; 113(3):214-226.
15. Fairley CK, Chen S, Tabrizi SN, McNeil J, Becker G, Walker R, et al. Prevalence of HPV DNA in cervical specimens in women with renal transplants: a comparison with dialysis-dependent patients and patients with renal impairment. *Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation* 1994; 9(4):416-420.

16. Ferenczy A, Bergeron C, Richart RM. Human papillomavirus DNA in fomites on objects used for the management of patients with genital human papillomavirus infections. *Obstet Gynecol* 1989; 74(6):950-954.
17. Franco EL, Villa LL, Sobrinho JP, Prado JM, Rousseau MC, Desy M, et al. Epidemiology of acquisition and clearance of cervical human papillomavirus infection in women from a high-risk area for cervical cancer. *J Infect Dis* 1999; 180(5):1415-1423.
18. Hildesheim A, Schiffman MH, Gravitt PE, Glass AG, Greer CE, Zhang T, et al. Persistence of type-specific human papillomavirus infection among cytologically normal women. *J Infect Dis* 1994; 169(2):235-240.
19. Hildesheim A, Herrero R, Castle PE, Wacholder S, Bratti MC, Sherman ME, et al. HPV co-factors related to the development of cervical cancer: results from a population-based study in Costa Rica. *Br J Cancer* 2001; 84(9):1219-1226.
20. Ho GY, Bierman R, Beardsley L, Chang CJ, Burk RDI. Natural history of cervicovaginal papillomavirus infection in young women. *N Engl J Med* 1998;338(7):423-428.
21. Ho GY, Burk RD, Klein S, Kadish AS, Chang CJ, Palan P, et al. Persistent genital human papillomavirus infection as a risk factor for persistent cervical dysplasia. *JNCI* 1995; 87(18):1365-1371.
22. Hogewoning CJ, Bleeker MC, Van den Brule AJ, Voorhorst FJ, Snijders PJ, Berkhof J, et al. Condom use promotes regression of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia and clearance of human papillomavirus: a randomized clinical trial. *Int J Cancer* 2003; (107) 811-816.
23. Holmes KK, Sparling PF, Mardh P-A, Lemon SM, Stamm WE, Piot P, Wasserheit JN (editors). *Sexually transmitted diseases*, 3rd ed. New York (NY): McGraw-Hill, 1999. Chapters 24, 25, 59, 86.
24. Jamieson DJ, Duerr A, Burk R, Klein RS, Paramsothy P, Schuman P, et al. Characterization of genital human papillomavirus infection in women who have or who are at risk of having HIV infection. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2002; 186(1):21-27.
25. Jenkins D. Diagnosing human papillomaviruses: recent advances. *Curr Opin Infect Dis* 2001; 14:53-56.
26. Karlsson R, Jonsson M, Edlund K, Evander M, Gustavsson A, Boden E, et al. Lifetime number of partners as the only independent risk factor for human papillomavirus infection: a population-based study. *Sex Transm Dis* 1995; 22(2):119-127.
27. Koutsky LA, Ault KA, Wheeler CM, Brown DR, Barr E, Alvarez FB, et al. A controlled trial of a human papillomavirus type 16 vaccine.[comment]. *NEJM* 2002; 347(21):1645-1651.
28. Koutsky LA. Epidemiology of genital human papillomavirus infection. *Am J Med* 1997;102(5A):3-8.
29. Koutsky LA, Galloway DA, Holmes KK. Epidemiology of genital human papillomavirus infection. *Epidemiol Rev* 1988; 10:122-163.
30. Manhart LE, Koutsky LA. Do condoms prevent genital HPV infection, external genital warts, or cervical neoplasia? A meta-analysis. *Sex Transm Dis* 2002; 29(11):725-735.
31. Manos MM, et al. Identifying women with cervical neoplasia. *JAMA* 1999;

- 281(17):1605-1610.
32. Molano M, Van den BA, Plummer M, Weiderpass E, Posso H, Arslan A, et al. Determinants of clearance of human papillomavirus infections in Colombian women with normal cytology: a population-based, 5-year follow-up study. *Am J Epidemiol* 2003; 158(5):486-494.
 33. Moscicki AB, Hills N, Shiboski S, Powell K, Jay N, Hanson E, et al. Risks for incident human papillomavirus infection and low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion development in young females.[comment]. *JAMA* 2001; 285(23):2995-3002.
 34. Moscicki AB, Ellenberg JH, Vermund SH, Holland CA, Darragh T, Crowley-Nowick PA, et al. Prevalence of and risks for cervical human papillomavirus infection and squamous intraepithelial lesions in adolescent girls: impact of infection with human immunodeficiency virus. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med* 2000; 154(2):127-134.
 35. Moscicki AB, Shiboski S, Broering J, Powell K, Clayton L, Jay N, et al. The natural history of human papillomavirus infection as measured by repeated DNA testing in adolescent and young women. *J Pediatr* 1998; 132(2):277-284.
 36. Munoz N. Human papillomavirus and cancer: the epidemiological evidence. *J Clin Virol* 2000; 19(1-2):1-5.
 37. Munoz N, Bosch FX. Epidemiology of cervical cancer. *IARC Scientific Publications* 1989;(94):9-39.
 38. Myers ER, McCrory DC, Nanda K, Bastian L, Matchar DB. Mathematical model for the natural history of human papillomavirus infection and cervical carcinogenesis. *Am J Epidemiol* 2000; 151(12):1158-1171.
 39. Ostor AG. Natural history of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia: a critical review. *Int J Gynecol Pathol* 1993; 12:186-92.
 40. Peyton CL, Gravitt PE, Hunt WC, Hundley RS, Zhao M, Apple RJ, et al. Determinants of genital human papillomavirus detection in a US population. *J Infect Dis* 2001; 183(11):1554-1564.
 41. Roden RB, Lowy DR, Schiller JT. Papillomavirus is resistant to desiccation. *J Infect Dis* 1997; 176(4):1076-1079.
 42. Schiffman M, Kjaer SK. Chapter 2: Natural history of anogenital human papillomavirus infection and neoplasia. *JNCI Monographs* 2003;(31):14-19.
 43. Schlecht NF, Platt RW, Duarte-Franco E, Costa MC, Sobrinho JP, Prado JC, et al. Human papillomavirus infection and time to progression and regression of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia. *JNCI* 2003; 95(17):1336-1343.
 44. Sedjo RL, Fowler BM, Schneider A, Henning SM, Hatch K, Giuliano AR. Folate, vitamin B12, and homocysteine status findings of no relation between human papillomavirus persistence and cervical dysplasia. *Nutrition* 2003; 19(6):497-502.
 45. Sith JS, Green J, Berrington dG, Appleby P, Peto J, Plummer M, et al. Cervical cancer and use of hormonal contraceptives: a systematic review. *Lancet* 2003; 361(9364):1159-1167.
 46. Smith JS, Munoz N, Herrero R, Eluf-Neto J, Ngelangel C, Franceschi S, et al. Evidence for *Chlamydia trachomatis* as a human papillomavirus cofactor in the etiology of invasive cervical cancer in Brazil and the Philippines. *J Infect Dis* 2002; 185(3):324-331.

47. Solomon D, Schiffman M, Tarone R. Comparison of three management strategies for patients with atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance: baseline results from a randomized trial. *JNCI* 2001; 93:293-299.
48. Solomon D, et al. The 2001 Bethesda System: Terminology for reporting results of cervical cytology. *JAMA* 2002; 287(16):2114-2119.
49. Svare EI, et al. Risk factors for HPV infection in women from sexually transmitted disease clinics: comparison between two areas with different cervical cancer incidence. *Int J Cancer* 1998; 75:1-8.
50. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for Cervical Cancer. AHRQ Publication No. 03-515A, 2003. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Available from URL: <http://www.ahrq.gov/clinic/3rduspstf/cervcan/cervcanrr.htm#contents>.
51. von Krogh G, Lacey CJ, Gross G, Barrasso R, Schneider A. European course on HPV associated pathology: guidelines for primary care physicians for the diagnosis and management of anogenital warts. *Sex Transm Infect* 2000; 76:162-168.
52. Weinstock H, Berman S, Cates W Jr. Sexually transmitted diseases among American youth: incidence and prevalence estimates, 2000. *Persp Sex Reprod Health* 2004; 36(1), 6-10.
53. Wright TC, Cox JT, Massad LS, et al. 2001 Consensus guidelines for management of women with cervical cytological abnormalities. *JAMA* 2002; 287(16): 2114-2129.

Websites and Other Resources

1. CDC Division of STD Prevention: www.cdc.gov/std
2. National Network of STD/HIV Prevention Training Centers: <http://depts.washington.edu/nnptc/>
3. 2002 CDC STD Treatment Guidelines (including downloadable version for Palm devices): <http://www.cdc.gov/STD/treatment/>
4. CDC National STD Hotline: 800-227-8922 or 800-342-2437; En Español: 800-344-7432; TTY for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing: 800-243-7889
5. CDC National Prevention Information Network (NPIN): www.cdcpin.org
6. American Social Health Association, National HPV and Cervical Cancer Prevention Resource Center: <http://www.ashastd.org/hpvccrc/>
7. CDC Cervical Cancer and Pap Test Information <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/nbccedp/info-cc.htm>
8. National Cancer Institute (NCI): <http://www.nci.nih.gov>
9. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Cervical Cancer Screening Recommendations: <http://www.ahrq.gov/clinic/uspstf/uspscerv.htm>
10. American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology: <http://www.acog.org>
11. American Society of Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (ASCCP): <http://www.asccp.org>