

Table XI.—Cervical cytology

[At the time of enrollment, 6,583/11,711 women had recorded Papanicolaou smears]

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV, class V
At 25 months (percent)-----	79.1 (5, 208/6, 583)	20.4 (1, 343/6, 583)	0.4 (26/6, 583)	0.1 (6/6, 583)
At 30 months (percent)-----	87.0 (2, 090/2, 402)	12.5 (300/2, 402)	.3 (8/2, 402)	.2 (4/2, 402)
At 36 months (percent)-----	79.9 (1, 094/1, 369)	20.1 (275/1, 369)	0	0
At 42 months (percent)-----	88.0	12.0	0	0

Conclusion: The incidence of abnormal cytology was low in those women examined, and was not observed to increase with continued use (25 to 42 months).
From Planned Parenthood Federation of America—"25 Months Club."

Table XII.—Papanicolaou smears

	At enrollment or 1 year Rx			13 to 24 months			25 to 36			37 to 48			49 to 60			60		
	I-II	III	IV-V	I-II	III	IV-V	I-II	III	IV-V	I-II	III	IV-V	I-II	III	IV-V	I-II	III	IV-V
San Antonio, orals-----	1, 191	¹ 4	² 4	263	0	³ 1	117	2	0	78	¹ 1	0	40	2	0	-----	-----	-----
San Antonio, all others----	479	5	0	94	0	0	77	0	0	79	0	0	56	0	0	348	0	0

¹3 cancers. ²4 cancers. ³cancers.
From data submitted by Dr. Joseph Goldzieher.

Table XIII.—Papanicolaou smears by cycles of treatment with various estrogen-progestin compounds

Cycles	Number of smears	Results	Cycles	Number of smears	Results
Control smears before Rx.	6, 157	13 carcinomas of the cervix before Rx. (0.21 percent). ¹	From 37 to 48-----	279	Negative.
From 4 to 12-----	1, 694	Negative.	From 49 to 60-----	108	Do.
From 13 to 24-----	1, 730	Do.	Over 60-----	57	Do.
From 25 to 36-----	727	Do.	Total-----	10, 752	Do.

¹ The incidence of cancer of the cervix in Mexican women is 0.3 percent.
NOTE: 25 Papanicolaous were suspicious, 24 became normal following treatment of existing cervicitis, 1 was lost to followup for a year—at that time she had an invasive cervical cancer (undifferentiated cell).
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