

2. Statement by President Johnson at the 20th anniversary of the United Nations at San Francisco, 25 June 1965, and swearing-in ceremony of John W. Gardner as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, 18 Aug. 1965 [*Congr. Rec.* 113, 6494 (14 Mar. 1967)]. The complete text of the 1968 Republican platform appears in *Congr. Quart.*, 9 Aug. 1968; the reference to population is on p. 213. "Family planning: A basic human right," speech of Senator Joseph P. Tydings, *Congr. Rec.* 115, S. 4848 (8 May 1969).
3. N. B. Ryder and C. F. Westoff, "Relationships Among Intended, Expected, Desired, and Ideal Family Size: United States, 1965." An occasional paper published by the Center for Population Research, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, March 1969, no pagination.
4. Tabulation from basic data cards of the 1960 study.
5. From the interview schedule used in the 1965 National Fertility Study. Kindly supplied to me by Charles F. Westoff of Princeton University.
6. *Hearings on S. 1676, U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures, 90th Congress, 1st session* (2 Nov. 1967), p. 62.

[From the British Medical Journal, July 26, 1969, pp. 195-200]

PAPERS AND ORIGINALS—PREVALENCE RATES OF UTERINE CERVICAL CARCINOMA IN SITU FOR WOMEN USING THE DIAPHRAGM OR CONTRACEPTIVE ORAL STEROIDS*

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Summary: Study of the prevalence rates of uterine cervical carcinoma in situ among women attending centres of Planned Parenthood of New York City, Inc., showed a small but statistically significant difference between the population choosing and using the diaphragm and the population choosing and using oral steroids for contraception. This can be attributed either to a decreased prevalence rate for women using the diaphragm or to an increased rate for women using oral steroids. The reason for the difference is not apparent from these data.

INTRODUCTION

In the autumn of 1965 a systematic long-range study of uterine cervical carcinoma in women using contraceptives was begun by Planned Parenthood of New York City, Inc., in conjunction with the Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases and the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research. The study was designed primarily to determine whether various forms of contraceptives exert any influence on the development of cervical carcinoma. Two major statistical evaluations were proposed. The first, based on prevalence rates of the disease as found in an initial survey, was to compare matched populations of women who had been using the diaphragm with women using oral steroids. The second was planned as an incidence study of cervical carcinoma and related epithelial abnormalities as they develop in matched populations that are initially found to be free of the disease and are using the diaphragm, an intrauterine device, or oral steroids. The study of incidence rates will require several more years before it is complete. This report is concerned with an analysis of the prevalence rates.

DATA COLLECTION

The prevalence rates are for clinically occult cervical carcinomas and, except for a single case, they were all carcinomas in situ or carcinomas in situ with micofocal invasion. They were detected by cytology and confirmed by cervical

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