

7 Tables

Table 1: Included studies

Study Name	Study Authors and Reference	Title	Type of Study (Level)
Ault 2004	Ault KA, Giuliano AR, Edwards RP, et al. <i>Vaccine</i> 2004;22:3004-7.	A phase 1 study to evaluate a human papillomavirus (HPV) type 18 L1 VLP vaccine.	RCT (level II)
Brown 2001	Brown DR, Bryan JT, Schroeder JM, et al. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> 2001;184:1183-6.	Neutralization of human papillomavirus type 11 (HPV-11) by serum from women vaccinated with yeast-derived HPV-11 L1 virus-like particles: correlation with competitive radioimmunoassay titer.	RCT (level II)
Brown 2004	Brown DR, Fife KH, Wheeler CM, et al. <i>Vaccine</i> 2004;22:2936-42.	Early assessment of the efficacy of a human papillomavirus type 16 L1 virus-like particle vaccine.	Post-hoc analysis of 2 RCTs (III-2)
Emeny 2002	Emeny RT, Wheeler CM, Jansen KU, et al. <i>Journal of Virology</i> 2002;76:7832-42.	Priming of human papillomavirus type 11-specific humoral and cellular immune responses in college-aged women with a virus-like particle vaccine.	RCT (level II) substudy of Fife 2004
Evans 2001	Evans TG, Bonnez W, Rose RC, et al. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> 2001;183:1485-93.	A phase 1 study of a recombinant virus like particle vaccine against human papillomavirus type 11 in healthy adult volunteers.	RCT (level II)
Fife 2004	Fife KH, Wheeler CM, Koutsky LA, et al. <i>Vaccine</i> 2004;22:2943-53.	Dose-ranging studies of the safety and immunogenicity of human papillomavirus type 11 and type 16 virus-like particle candidate vaccines in young healthy women.	RCT (level II)
Giannini 2006	Giannini SL, Hanon E, Moris P, et al. <i>Vaccine</i> 2006;24:5937-49.	Enhanced humoral and memory B cellular immunity using HPV16/18 L1 VLP vaccine formulate with the MPL/aluminium salt combination (AS04) compared to aluminium salt only.	RCT (level II)
Harper 2004	Harper DM, Franco EL, Wheeler C, et al. <i>Lancet</i> 2004;364:1757-65.	Efficacy of a bivalent L1 virus-like particle vaccine in prevention of infection with human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 in young women: a randomised control trial.	RCT (level II)
Harper 2006	Harper DM, Franco EL, Wheeler CM, et al. <i>Lancet</i> 2006;367:1247-55.	Sustained efficacy up to 4.5 years of a bivalent L1 virus-like particle vaccine against human papillomavirus types 16 and 18: follow-up from a randomised control trial.	RCT (level II)
Harro 2001	Harro CD, Pang YY, Roden RB, et al. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> 2001;93:284-92.	Safety and immunogenicity trial in adult volunteers of a human papillomavirus 16 L1 virus-like particle vaccine.	RCT (level II)
Koutsky 2002	Koutsky LA, Ault KA, Wheeler CM, et al. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> 2002;347:1645-51.	A controlled trial of a human papillomavirus type 16 vaccine.	RCT (level II)
Mao 2006	Mao C, Koutsky LA, Ault KA, et al. <i>Obstetrics & Gynecology</i> 2006;107:18-27.	Efficacy of human papillomavirus-16 vaccine to prevent cervical intraepithelial neoplasia: a randomized controlled trial.	RCT (level II)

Pinto 2003	Pinto LA, Edwards J, Castle PE, et al. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> 2003;188:327-38.	Cellular immune responses to human papillomavirus (HPV)-16 L1 in healthy volunteers immunized with recombinant HPV-16 L1 virus-like particles.	RCT (level II)
Pinto 2005	Pinto LA, Castle PE, Roden RB, et al. <i>Vaccine</i> 2005;23:3555-64.	HPV-16 L1 VLP vaccine elicits a broad-spectrum of cytokine responses in whole blood.	RCT (level II)
Poland 2005	Poland GA, Jacobson RM, Koutsky LA, et al. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i> 2005;80:601-10.	Immunogenicity and reactogenicity of a novel vaccine for human papillomavirus 16: a 2-year randomized controlled clinical trial.	RCT (level II)
Villa 2005	Villa LL, Costa RL, Petta CA, et al. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> 2005;6:271-8.	Prophylactic quadrivalent human papillomavirus (types 6, 11, 16, and 18) L1 virus-like particle vaccine in young women: a randomised double-blind placebo-controlled multicentre phase II efficacy trial.	RCT (level II)
Villa 2006	Villa LL, Ault KA, Giuliano AR, et al. <i>Vaccine</i> 2006;24:5571-83.	Immunologic responses following administration of a vaccine targeting human papillomavirus types 6, 11, 16 and 18.	RCT (level II)

Table 2: Excluded studies*

Study Authors and Reference	Title	Reason for exclusion
Lehtinen M, Idanpaan-Heikkila I, Lunnas T, et al. <i>International Journal of STD & AIDS</i> 2006;17:237-46.	Population-based enrolment of adolescents in a long-term follow-up trial of human papillomavirus vaccine efficacy.	Describes cohort establishment. No results.
Zhang LF, Zhou J, Chen S, et al. <i>Vaccine</i> 2000;18:1051-8.	HPV6b virus like particles are potent immunogens without adjuvant in man.	Not a RCT.
Lehtinen M, Apter D, Dubin G, et al. <i>International Journal of STD & AIDS</i> 2006;17:517-21.	Enrolment of 22,000 adolescent women to cancer registry follow-up for long-term human papillomavirus vaccine efficacy: guarding against guessing.	Describes cohort establishment. No results.
Ault K. <i>Evidence-Based Obstetrics & Gynecology</i> 2005;7:205-6.	A bivalent vaccine prevented incident and persistent infection with HPV types 16 and 18 in young women: commentary.	Overview, not a RCT.
Villa LL, Costa RL, Petta CA, et al. <i>Evidence-Based Obstetrics & Gynecology</i> 2005;7:160-1.	A quadrivalent vaccine prevented persistent infection and disease associated with HPV types 6, 11, 16, and 18.	Overview, not a RCT.
Koutsky LA, Ault KA, Wheeler CM, et al. <i>Evidence-Based Obstetrics & Gynecology</i> 2003;5:42-3.	HPV-16 vaccine prevented persistent HPV-16 infection and the development of HPV-16 related cervical neoplasia.	Overview, not a RCT
*This table lists those studies which were retrieved for full review based on abstract but did not meet inclusion criteria.		