

Appendix 1. Supplementary Methods

The report on one high-quality study³⁴ provided only estimates of associations between cervical cancer incidence and IUD use for less than 5 years (versus never) and IUD use for 5 or more years (versus never). Unadjusted estimates of each of these parameters calculated from tabular data were essentially identical to adjusted estimates. Specifically, for less than 5 years of use, the adjusted estimate reported by the authors was 0.6 (95% CI 0.3–1.1), and the unadjusted value (calculated to an additional significant digit) was 0.59 (95% CI 0.33–1.06). For 5 or more years of use, the corresponding values were 0.3 (95% CI 0.2–0.8) and 0.34 (95% CI 0.15–0.81). In light of the negligible influence of covariates in these data, we calculated the unadjusted estimate for any versus no use needed for the meta-analysis from tabular data provided in the original report.

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Appendix 2. Seventeen Studies That Satisfied Screening Criteria but Were Excluded From Meta-Analysis Based on Critical Review, With Reason for Exclusion

| First Author | Location | Design | Reason for Exclusion |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| Peters ^{12*} | United States | Population-based case-control | Data could not be harmonized for inclusion in meta-analysis |
| Stern ⁴⁵ | United States | Clinic- or hospital-based case-control | Wrong outcome |
| Adli ⁴⁶ | Iran | Cohort | No comparison group, wrong outcome |
| Sandmire ⁴⁷ | United States | Clinic- or hospital-based case-control | No covariates included in analysis |
| Wright ⁴⁸ | England, Scotland | Cohort | Wrong outcome |
| Vessey ⁴⁹ | England, Scotland | Cohort | No IUD-exposed group |
| Hellberg ⁵⁰ | Sweden | Clinic- or hospital-based case-control | Wrong outcome |
| Higgins ⁵¹ | United States | Cohort | Wrong outcome |
| Cuzick ⁵² | Singapore | Clinic- or hospital-based case-control | Women seeking contraception excluded from control group |
| Kjaer ⁵³ | Greenland, Denmark | Cross-sectional | Wrong outcome |
| Slattery ⁵⁴ | United States | Population-based case-control | Wrong outcome |
| Zondervan ⁵⁵ | England, Scotland | Nested case case-control study | Wrong comparison group |
| ICPMSN ⁵⁶ | Multisite | Cohort | No outcome events among exposed, wrong comparison |
| Ganacharya ⁵⁷ | Hungary | Cohort | No comparison group |
| Gavric-Lovric ⁵⁸ | Slovenia | Cross-sectional | Wrong outcome |
| Castellsagué ¹⁰ | Algeria | Clinic-/hospital-based case-control | Redundant data† |
| Jensen ⁵⁹ | Denmark | Cohort | Wrong outcome |

ICPMSN, International Collaborative Post-Marketing Surveillance of Norplant.

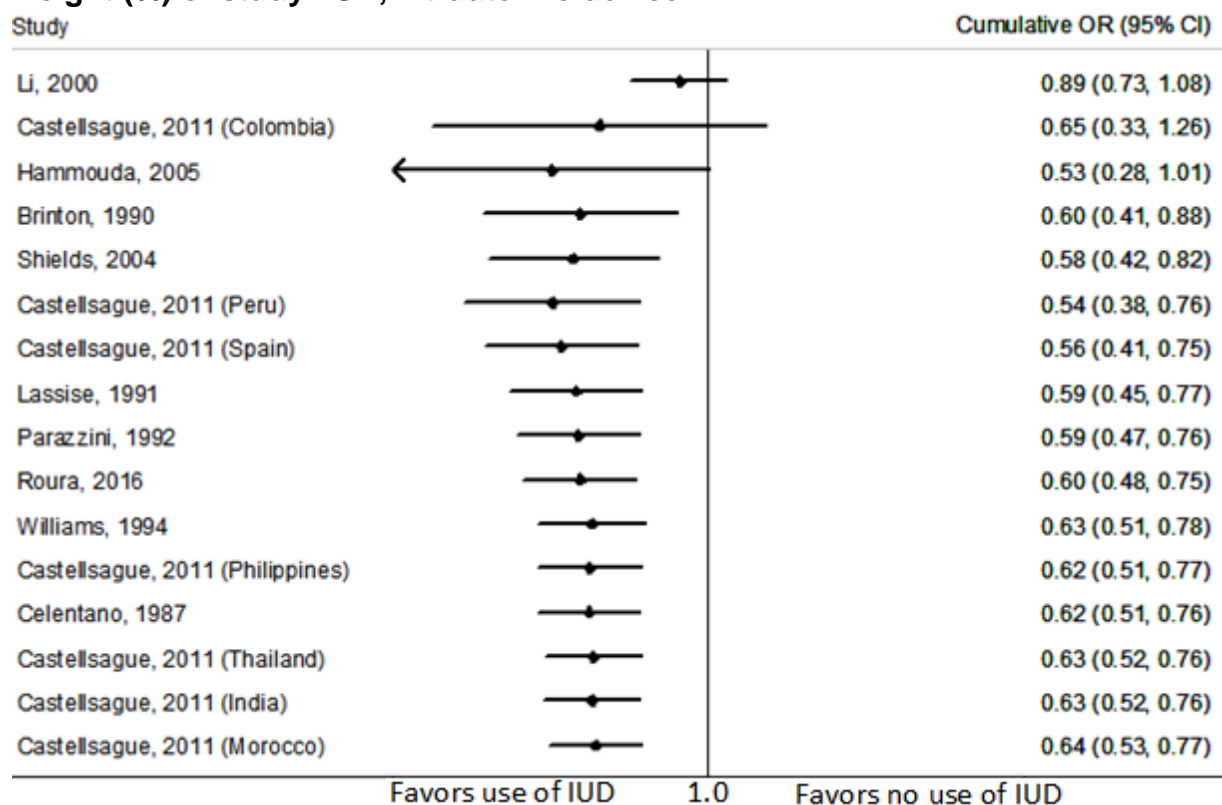
*Estimate of OR association between < 2 years of IUD use and incident cervical cancer from this study is provided in text of Results section of this report.

†This report provided information on a subset of participants described by Hammouda.¹⁶

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Appendix 3. Results of cumulative random-effects meta-analyses (point and cumulative summary odds ratio (OR) for study on same line and all above are *filled circle* and *horizontal bar*, respectively, ordered by largest to smallest relative weight (%) of study. IUD, intrauterine device.

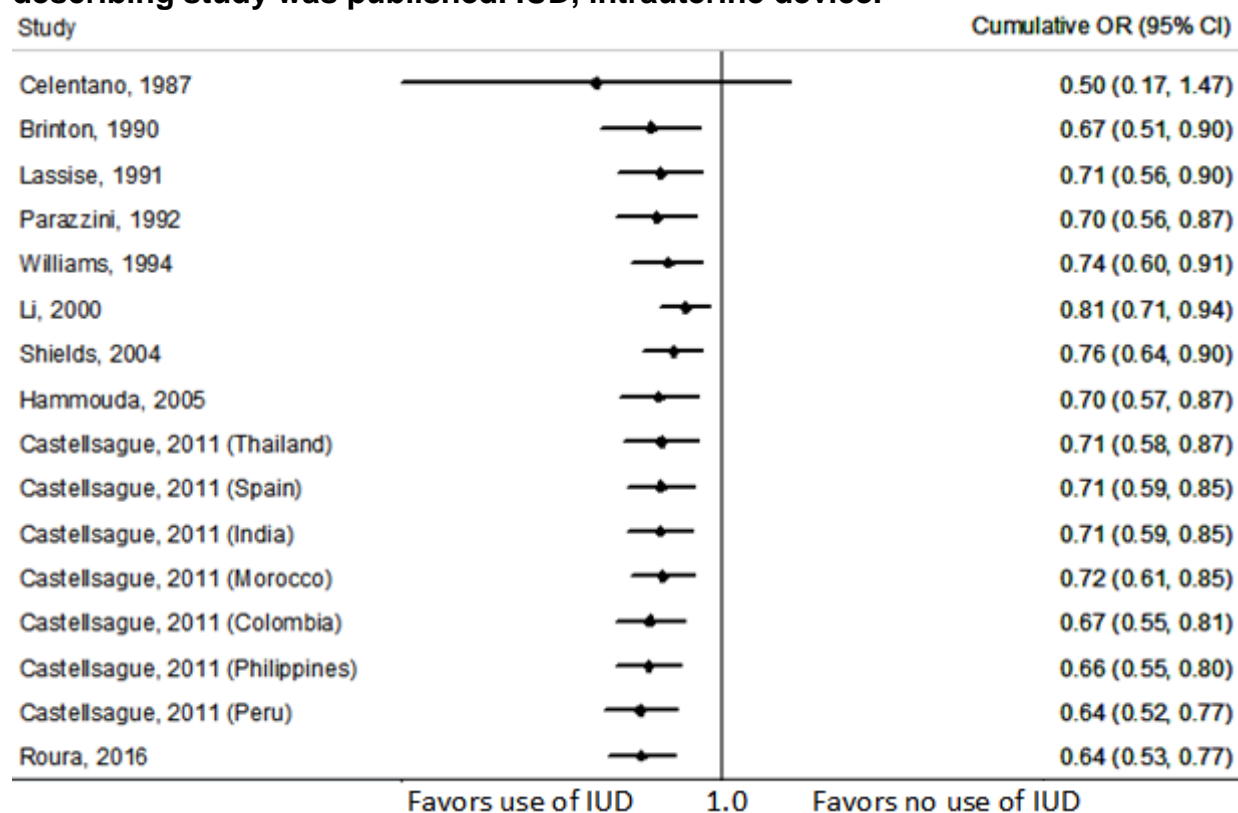


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Appendix 4. Results of cumulative random-effects meta-analyses (point and cumulative summary odds ratio (OR) for study on same line and all above are *filled circle* and *horizontal bar*, respectively, ordered by year that report describing study was published. IUD, intrauterine device.



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