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Prevention of Persistent Human Papillomavirus Infection by an HPV16/18 Vaccine: A Community-Based Randomized Clinical Trial in Guanacaste, Costa Rica ............ 408
Précis: Cervical cancer prevention efforts in developing countries should focus on vaccination of young women prior to sexual activity.

Variants in Inflammation Genes Are Implicated in Risk of Lung Cancer in Never Smokers Exposed to Second-hand Smoke ............ 420
Précis: A variant of the TGF-β receptor ACVR1B increases risk of NSCLC in never smokers exposed to environmental tobacco smoke.
ON THE COVER

Herrero and colleagues demonstrate that Cervarix, a bivalent ASO4-adjuvanted HPV16/18 vaccine, is over 90% effective in preventing persistent infection in HPV-negative women among a large Costa Rican population with a high incidence of cervical cancer, but its efficacy diminishes with age and sexual experience. One of the first public HPV vaccine trials, this study underscores the importance of early HPV vaccination in cervical cancer prevention, particularly in developing countries. For details, please see the article by Herrero and colleagues on page 408.