results originate in two independent centres. Leary et al suggest that as HPV DNA is not always present in glandular neoplasia 1 that HPV might be a cofactor rather than an initiating factor in cervical glandular neoplasia. If this is so then HPV DNA need not necessarily be detected, possibly explaining the discrepant results from the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

To summarise, results from the United Kingdom 1 suggest that infection with HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18 and 31 does not necessarily have a major role in cervical glandular neoplasia.

**Radiation colitis is another mimic**


