Objective: To compare the efficiency of cytology and colposcopy in the diagnosis of cervical lesions from the human papilloma virus corroborated by a histopathological study. Material and methods: A prospective transversal and analytical study was made in with 100 patients were analyzed between October 2, 2001, and January 31, 2002. These patients had abnormal cytology and a colposcopy with a directed biopsy and histopathological studies were carried out on them in the Queretaro General Hospital. Results: Cytology showed 62% sensitivity with 38% specificity as compared to 87% sensitivity with 73% specificity with colposcopy. The most frequently encountered cervical lesion was CIN I with 48% CIN II and III were most frequently found between the ages of 30 to 39 and CuCa in the group from 40 to 49. HPV was most frequent in the 30 to 39 age group with 25%. HPV was corroborated by histopathology in 74% of the 100 patients mentioned. Conclusions: Behavior of HVP, lesions and CuCa are similar to what has been reported internationally. Sensitivity, both for cytology and colposcopy, was also similar to that reported in international literature. Specificity for colposcopy was also similar, but this was not the case with cytology. Our conclusion is that sometimes a diagnosis of HVP using cytology is incorrect, reducing its specificity. We also conclude that every patient suspected of having HVP should have a colposcopy and a histopathological study when more specific studies are not available. Key Words: Human papiloma virus (HPV), Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN), Cervicouterine Cancer (CuCa), Cytology, Colposcopy.