

PATIENT RESOURCES

Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN 1)

What is cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 1 (CIN 1) and how is it diagnosed?

CIN 1 is a cervical abnormality that is identified after a cervical biopsy. CIN 1 is a low-grade result, meaning it is not a pre-cancer.

What causes CIN 1?

The cell changes are commonly due to an infection with human papillomavirus (HPV).

What is the follow up for CIN 1?

Women with CIN 1 are followed with Pap and HPV tests and colposcopy with biopsies as needed. Most of the time CIN 1 goes away on its own without the need for any treatment. The amount of time it takes for CIN 1 to go away varies, but is typically between eight months and three years. CIN 1 can last longer than that in some women. In these cases, women and their doctors may choose to either continue to follow the CIN 1 or treat it. Treatment is done by removing or destroying the abnormal cells using electrocautery (LEEP), laser, or freezing (cryotherapy) procedures.

Women with CIN 1 are at risk for having CIN 2 or CIN 3 so it is important to continue to follow up as recommended. If you develop CIN 2 or CIN 3, your healthcare provider can diagnose and treat it.

What if I am pregnant?

Pregnancy is not affected by CIN 1 and should not be delayed or managed differently because of this diagnosis. Women should continue to follow up as recommended by their doctor during and after pregnancy.