



Improving lives through the prevention and treatment of anogenital & HPV-related diseases

## 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 is the follow up for CIN 1?

Patients 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 patients. In these cases, patients 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.

Patients 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 causes CIN 1?

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

#### What if I am pregnant?

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



*ASCCP is a professional society for an interdisciplinary group of healthcare professionals including physicians, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, midwives and researchers, who are focused on improving lives through the prevention and treatment of anogenital and HPV-related diseases. For more information visit [www.asccp.org](http://www.asccp.org).*