



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, usually done at the time of colposcopy. CIN 1 (also called low-grade squamous intraepithelial neoplasia, LSIL) is a sign of exposure to HPV infection. It is not a pre-cancer.

What causes CIN 1?

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

What is the follow up for CIN 1?

Women with CIN 1 are usually followed with Pap smears and/or HPV tests. If these tests are persistently abnormal, colposcopy with biopsies may be 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 8 months and 3 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. The most common procedure used for treatment is LEEP. Women with CIN1 are at risk for having CIN2 or CIN3 (pre-cancer) so it is important to continue to follow up as recommended. If you develop CIN 2 or CIN 3, your healthcare provider will be able to 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.



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.