



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

PATIENT RESOURCES

High Grade Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN 2 and CIN 3)

What is High Grade Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN 2 and CIN 3)?

LCIN 2 or 3 are high grade cervical abnormalities that are found by doing a cervical biopsy.

What causes High Grade Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN 2 and CIN 3)?

CIN 2 or 3 is caused by infection with human papillomavirus (HPV).

What is the treatment?

CIN 2 and CIN 3 are considered to be pre-cancers, and are treated in most cases. Without treatment, up to 1 in 5 women with CIN 2 and 1 in 3 women with CIN 3 will eventually develop cancer. CIN 2 or 3 is usually treated by removing or destroying the abnormal area with office or same day surgical procedures (e.g., LEEP, cone, laser, or freezing procedures).

In women younger than age 25, CIN 2 often goes away on its own. Young women can sometimes be followed using pap tests and colposcopy every 6 months for up to 24 months to see if their CIN 2 will go away. CIN 3 is usually treated, even in young women.

Pregnant women can usually safely delay treatment until after they have the baby. Pregnant women with CIN 2 or CIN 3 usually have at least one colposcopy during the pregnancy to make sure the CIN 2 or 3 is not getting worse.

Treatment is successful for most women. If CIN 2 or CIN 3 comes back after treatment, however, the treatment can be repeated.

What can I do if I am diagnosed with CIN 2 or CIN 3?

It is important to make sure you schedule any recommended follow up appointments/tests and complete all the treatment that is recommended. If you smoke, quit now. Smoking can increase your chance of developing cancer. Use condoms to lower your risk of being exposed to HPV in the future. If you have not yet had the HPV vaccine, getting it at the time of treatment of your CIN 2 or CIN 3 may decrease the risk of it coming back again.



The ASCCP is a professional society that brings together an interdisciplinary group of healthcare professionals, including physicians, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, midwives, and researchers, whose goal is to improve the quality of life through the prevention and treatment of anogenital and HPV-related diseases. For more information, visit www.asccp.org.