



Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia Disease Progression is Related with Increment of Vaginal Microbiome Variety

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Perspective

Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN) is a precancerous condition of the cervix. It is characterized by the presence of abnormal cells on the surface of the cervix. The progression of CIN is related to the increment of vaginal microbiome variety. The study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital in Abuja, Nigeria. The study included 419 women who were diagnosed with CIN. The women were divided into three groups based on the severity of their condition: CIN I (172), CIN II (129), and CIN III (118). The study found that the prevalence of abnormal vaginal microbiome was significantly higher in the CIN III group (48.0%) compared to the CIN II group (52.0%) and the CIN I group (12.2%). The study also found that the prevalence of abnormal vaginal microbiome was significantly higher in the CIN III group (48.0%) compared to the CIN II group (52.0%) and the CIN I group (12.2%).

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Received: 11-Feb-2022, Manuscript No. CCOA-22-53122; Editor assigned: 14-Feb-2022, PreQC No. CCOA-22-53122(PQ); Reviewed: 25-Feb-2022, QC No. CCOA-22-53122; Revised: 01-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. CCOA-22-53122(R); Published: 04-Mar-2022, DOI: 10.4172/2475-3173.1000113

Citation: