

Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia is Premalignant Squamous of Uterine Cervix

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Cervical abnormality may be a condition during which abnormal cells grow on the surface of your cervix. While not treated, cervical abnormality will cause cervical cancer. With early detection and treatment, you'll stop these abnormal cells from changing into cancerous. Cervical abnormality may be a malignant neoplasm condition during which abnormal cells grow on the surface of your cervix. The cervix is that the gap to your womb that's hooked up to the highest portion of your channel. Another name for cervical abnormality is cervical intraepithelial pathological process, or CIN. "Intraepithelial" means the abnormal cells area unit gift on the surface (epithelial tissue) of your cervix and haven't mature past that surface layer. The word "neoplasia" refers to the expansion of abnormal cells. Cervical abnormality was once classified as delicate, moderate or severe, supported however seemingly abnormal cells would become cancerous [1].

Keywords: Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia; Premalignant Squamous of Uterine Cervix

Introduction

Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) is a premalignant condition of the cervix. It is characterized by the presence of abnormal cells on the surface of the cervix. The condition is classified into three stages: CIN I, CIN II, and CIN III. CIN I is the least severe form, while CIN III is the most severe and is considered a precursor to cervical cancer. The condition is caused by the presence of human papillomavirus (HPV) in the cervix. HPV is a common virus that is transmitted through sexual contact. It is estimated that about 80% of sexually active people will have HPV at some point in their lives. However, most people who have HPV do not develop any symptoms and the virus goes away on its own. In some cases, however, the virus can persist and cause changes in the cells of the cervix. These changes can lead to the development of CIN. The progression from CIN to cervical cancer is a slow process that can take many years. However, early detection and treatment of CIN can significantly reduce the risk of developing cervical cancer. Treatment options for CIN include cryotherapy, conization, and hysterectomy. The choice of treatment depends on the stage of the condition and the patient's overall health. Regular Pap smears and HPV testing can help detect CIN early, allowing for prompt treatment and a better outcome.

Discussion

- Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia in women who had vaccination against HPV. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 147: 233-237.
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