



Assessment of Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia Occurrence Following the Recorded Onset of Persistent High-Risk Human Papillomavirus Infection: A Retrospective Study on Infection Duration

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Editorial

Abstract: This study aims to evaluate the occurrence of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) following the recorded onset of persistent high-risk human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. A retrospective analysis was conducted on a cohort of women with documented HPV infection. The results show that the prevalence of CIN increases significantly over time, with a 4.4% incidence observed at the first follow-up, rising to 9.9% at the second follow-up, and reaching 14.4% at the third follow-up. These findings suggest that persistent HPV infection is a strong predictor of CIN development, and regular monitoring is essential for early detection and management.

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