

## THE NOTABILITY OF COLLECTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA (CIN) EARLY IN A YOUNG PATIENT: CASE REPORT

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**Keywords:** cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, young, women, cervix.

## **INTRODUCTION**

cervical intraepithelial neoplasia is generally preceded by a long phase of pre-invasive disease, characterized microscopically by a range of events progressing from cellular atypia and varying degrees of cervical dysplasia or neoplasia (CIN) before progression to an invasive carcinoma. A good knowledge of the etiology, pathophysiology and natural history of CIN provides a solid basis for both visual examination and colposcope diagnosis and understanding the principles of treatment of these injuries with a rapid and accurate diagnosis.

## **OBJECTIVE**

To report the case of a young patient diagnosed with high-grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) (CIN II) and evidence of HPV infection.

## **METHOD**

Information was obtained through an interview with the patient, diagnostic methods to which the patient was subjected and a literature review.

## **CASE DESCRIPTION**

27-year-old patient, with six partners in the last 3 years, currently with a steady partner, resident in Sorriso -MT, attended a private clinic for a routine consultation. During the physical examination, in previous gynecological consultations, she reports that there were no changes in the preventive measures, however, she reports having been advised about previous visualized lesions. Last preventive collected 5 years ago, due to the collection dates being unprepared for implementation. On specular physical examination of the cervix, a lesion of two

thirds of the cervix with a transformation zone was found. It was collected preventively and sent for cytological analysis. The result showed quadrants 1, 2, 3 and 4, segment of the cervix with high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (CIN II), associated with changes suggestive of viral action (HPV). The patient underwent high-frequency conization (CAF) with single-piece resection, respecting the basic principles of the method.

## **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The importance of raising awareness about annual preventive collection, early diagnosis through cytological and colposcopic exams, considering risk factors such as HPV, early sexual activity, number of sexual partners, among others, is highlighted. Awareness about prevention, early diagnosis and treatment are essential to prevent the progression of this condition and improve patients' quality of life.