

## Diagnosis by colposcopy:

### Low-grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (LSIL) / Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

#### **If you have been diagnosed with Low-grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (LSIL) / Human Papillomavirus (HPV) by colposcopy, what does this mean?**

*[Remarks: LSIL was formerly known as Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN) I]*

- If a woman who has undergone colposcopy and/or biopsy has been diagnosed with Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (SIL), it means that the cells of the cervix are abnormal and have changed in appearance.
- HPV infection of cervical cells can result in cell damage which can increase the risk of developing cervical cancer.
- If your colposcopy report shows LSIL/HPV, this means that you have mild cervical cells changes/you have been infected with HPV. However, the majority of women will **recover spontaneously** without any treatment within 2 years. In the meantime, you need to have regular and more frequent follow-up cervical smears to monitor your condition.

#### **When should I receive the follow-up cervical smears?**

According to the ‘Guidelines for Cervical Cancer Prevention and Screening’ published by the Hong Kong College of Obstetricians & Gynaecologists, after colposcopy you will need repeat smear tests **every 6 months** until you have **3 consecutive** normal cervical smears. Afterwards, you can return to routine cervical screening.

If your report is abnormal during follow-up, the schedule will be adjusted accordingly.

For any enquiry, please contact our medical and nursing staff.



Prepared by Family Health Service of Department of Health