



EFFECT OF A CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT OF CIN II USING A *CORIOLUS VERSICOLOR*-BASED VAGINAL GEL: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

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INTRODUCTION

Human papilloma virus (HPV) is behind 95% of cervical cancer cases and its precursor lesions. According to the American Society of Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (ASCCP), 50% of CIN II cases managed conservatively spontaneously regress. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of a *Coriolus versicolor*-based vaginal gel in the conservative management of CIN II lesions.

METHODS:

A one-cohort, prospective, single-centre, observational study including ≥ 18 years-old women, with CIN II diagnosis were treated with 1 cannula/day for 1 month + 1 cannula/alternate days for 5 months of a *Coriolus versicolor*-based vaginal gel. Inclusion criteria have been based on the Spanish Society of Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (AEPCC) guidelines for CIN II conservative treatment: colposcopy image with visible transition zone, completely visible lesion affecting less than 2 quadrants, non-affected endocervix and accepting cytology/colposcopy after 6 months. Baseline and 6-month biopsies were performed.

RESULTS:

A total of 44 women 35.5 years-old on average were included. After a 6-month treatment period, 68.2% of them showed a regression by biopsy, 11.4% persisted on CIN II and 18.2% progressed to CIN III. Three patients were considered null and not included in the data analysis because they did not have a biopsy taken after 6 months.

CONCLUSIONS:

The *Coriolus versicolor*-based vaginal gel 6-month treatment seems to increase the regression of the lesions compared to spontaneous resolution and could represent a clinical advantage compared to the “wait and see” approach in patients meeting the conservative treatment criteria for CIN II lesions.