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Effects on Vaginal Microbiota Restoration and Cervical Epithelialization in Positive HPV Patients Undergoing Vaginal Treatment with Carboxy-Methyl-Beta-Glucan

- ✓ Retrospective case-control study
- ✓ N = 784
- ✓ T = 6 months
- ✓ Inclusion criteria: positive HPV-test or CIN-1 diagnosis

GROUP A: N=392. Colpofix treatment

1 daily application of Colpofix x 20 days/month x 3 months

GROUP B: N=392. No treatment

Both study groups underwent Pap smear, HPV test, evaluation of vaginal health according to the Amsel criteria, colposcopy and cervical punch biopsy at baseline and after 6 months

RESULTS: Significant improvement in all parameters

Cytological, molecular, colposcopic, and histological reports in the Colpofix vs control groups*

	Time 0 months		p value	Time 6 months		p value	Difference % group A	Difference % group B
	Group A (N = 358)	Group B (N = 367)		Group A (N = 358)	Group B (N = 367)			
Pap smear			0.75			<0.001		
Negative	67 (18.7)	72 (19.6)		175 (48.9)	117 (31.9)			
Positive	291 (81.3)	295 (80.4)		183 (51.1)	250 (68.1)		-37.1%	-15.2%
HPV test			0.55			<0.001		
Negative	2 (1.3)	4 (2.2)		61 (40.7)	33 (18.3)			
Positive	148 (98.7)	176 (97.8)		89 (59.3)	147 (81.7)		-39.9%	-16.5%
Colposcopy			0.97			<0.001		
Negative	64 (17.9)	66 (18.0)		212 (59.2)	145 (39.5)			
Positive	294 (82.1)	301 (82.0)		146 (40.8)	222 (60.5)		-50.3%	-26.2%
Biopsy			0.89			<0.001		
Negative	131 (36.6)	136 (37.1)		216 (60.3)	161 (43.9)			
Positive	227 (63.4)	231 (62.9)		142 (39.7)	206 (56.1)		-37.4%	-10.8%

CONCLUSION

Vaginal therapy based on carboxy-methyl-beta-glucan and polycarbophil is able to improve overall vaginal health, and this effect seems to have a positive impact on the risk of persistence and progression of CIN.