

Real-world study of Cerviron[®] vaginal ovules in the treatment of cervical lesions of various etiologies

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Received November 25, 2022; Accepted March 15, 2023

DOI: 10.3892/br.2023.1618

Abstract. Cervical lesions can be caused by pathogens, hormonal changes or by cervical injury. The recommended treatment in all cases is excision. Local re-epithelialization therapy should be initiated preoperatively and postoperatively. The present study assessed the post-market performance and tolerability of Cerviron[®] ovules in the treatment and management of cervical lesions postoperatively. The study population included 345 participants aged 20-70 years with either a cervical lesion under treatment or with recent surgical removal of a cervical lesion. The degree of re-epithelialization of the cervical mucosa was improved in 73.17% of the patients evaluated during routine colposcopy exams and 92.73% of patients recorded no bleeding. When adding Cerviron[®] either as monotherapy or in association with other antimicrobials in postoperative care of the cervical ectropion, improved postoperative outcomes such as reduced post-interventional bleeding and a superior quality of healing were observed. The study and its details are registered in www.clinicaltrials.gov under ID NCT05668806.

Introduction

A cervical erosion (or cervical ectropion) can occur for numerous reasons among women of childbearing age (1). It

is considered a benign condition caused by pathogens or induced by increased exposure of the cervical epithelium to estrogen. Moreover, cervical erosions can be of traumatic, mechanical etiology, such as intrauterine devices or foreign bodies introduced into the vagina (2). Its prevalence ranges from 17 to 50% (3,4). The presence of ectropion is detected especially after the menarche, during pregnancy or with use of the combined oral contraceptive pill and is very rare in postmenopausal women (5).

Epithelialization of the vaginal mucus and cervix is crucial in the management of cervical erosions. Acute inflammation of the cervix as a result from direct infection or trauma translates into several symptoms, such as white to yellow vaginal discharge (predominant symptom caused by the mucus-secreting glandular epithelium), post-coital or intermenstrual bleeding, dysuria, pelvic pain, vulvovaginal irritation and dyspareunia (6). Symptomatic women should be screened for infective agents (7). Cervical ectropion has been associated with both the combined oral contraceptive pill and intrauterine contraceptive devices as highlighted by the study conducted by Wright *et al* (4). Concurrently, a number of studies have highlighted that the use of combined oral contraceptives is highly associated with the development of cervical ectopy, edema and erythema of the ectopic zone (7-9).

Pathogens such as streptococci, staphylococci, or enterococci can be promoters of acute inflammation of the cervix and cervical ectropion (10). Cervicitis (inflammation of the cervix) is often asymptomatic and can cause complications of the upper genital tract with ectopia and cervical infection by *Chlamidia trachomatis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, herpes simplex virus, and cytomegalovirus (11). Some factors involved in the pathogenesis of cervical ectopy involve the action of estrogen (12). Estrogens influence immune and inflammatory processes, by regulating chemokines and chemokine receptors. In a previous study by Straub, the complex processes of inflammation related to estrogen signaling toward immune cell trafficking were studied (13). The T helper 17 cells producing IL-17 are the main T cells responsible for chronic inflammation. The cervical epithelium

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Key words: medical device, cervical lesions, cervical mucosa, cervix re-epithelialization degree, vaginal pH, vaginal pain, vaginal bleeding

is highly responsive to estrogen production. Mechanistically, it is considered that estrogens induce apoptosis in cervical cells and also increase gene expression of human papillomavirus-16 and -18, the two genotypes frequently associated with cervical cancer (14). Exposure to high levels of estrogen is also linked to an increased risk of breast cancer (15). Estrogen influences immune and inflammatory processes by modulating the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, chemokines and other immune mediators. Specifically, estrogen can activate pathways that lead to the production of anti-inflammatory cytokines, such as interleukin-4 (IL-4), and chemokines, such as interferon- γ (IFN- γ) (16). Furthermore, estrogen can inhibit the production of pro-inflammatory mediators such as tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and IL-6. Estrogen can also regulate the expression of chemokine receptors on immune cells, which in turn helps regulate the migration of immune cells to sites of inflammation (17). For example, estrogen can downregulate the expression of the CCR5 receptor, which is involved in the migration of T cells to sites of inflammation. Estrogen can also upregulate the expression of the CXCR4 receptor, which is involved in the migration of macrophages and neutrophils to sites of inflammation (18).

The presence of endocervical columnar epithelium on the ectocervix favors an increased exposure to infections due to low cell-mediated immunity. In these areas, the subpopulation of T lymphocytes, namely, T helper cells, CD8 cells, and CD1 lymphocytes are reduced in number (19). Therefore, the columnar epithelium cells are more susceptible to infections such as *Chlamydia trachomatis* or *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (20). Estrogens are capable of markedly altering the responses of host cells to microbes. In adolescence, pregnancy, during hormonal contraception, or during the years of menstruation (mostly in the ovulatory phase), the probability of developing cervical ectopy is very high, and sometimes goes undetected (5). Furthermore, cervical ectopy implies further risks of acquiring sexually-transmitted diseases (gonorrhea, chlamydia and human papilloma virus). In the study conducted by Sanchez *et al* a causal relationship was found between cervical erosion and bacterial vaginosis that alter the mucosal barrier and decrease defense mechanisms of the cervix and vagina (21).

An ongoing debate remains of whether ectopy requires a specific treatment. The association between squamous metaplasia and induction of squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix is well known. Moreover, the dysplastic cells are more susceptible to carcinogens (22). Notwithstanding this, according to a recent study conducted by Kleppa *et al*, ectopy may be a biological risk factor for chlamydia infection and for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in adolescents and in young women (7).

Currently, cryotherapy (cryosurgery) of the cervix is the standard treatment for symptomatic, benign cervical ectropion (23). Cryosurgery improves the cervical mucus characteristics and therefore it is recommended in patients with hostile cervical mucus and ectropion (24). Prior to and after surgery, adjuvant treatments should be promoted with the support of local, re-epithelizing treatments (25). For example, Belfiore *et al* reported the effectiveness of a topical treatment for cervical ectropion with 5 mg of deoxyribonucleic acid (26).

Cerviron® has a substance content that provides beneficial properties in non-infectious vulvovaginitis and cervical erosion. The ovule melts in the vaginal mucosa forming a cream that ensures dispersion of the substances contained and acts as a protective barrier with an astringent effect, favouring the reepithelization of damaged tissue and the restoration of the initial colpoecosystem without affecting the Döderlein bacilli. The main mechanism of action of the medical device is the dispersion of the substances in the vagina and the formation of a protective barrier that accelerates the natural healing process of the damaged epithelium.

Performance and safety data on Cerviron® vaginal ovules have been reported from multiple sources. Three clinical investigations on Cerviron were reported (NCT04735705, NCT04735718 and NCT05652959 available at <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04735705>; <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04735718>; and <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT05652959>, respectively) and published articles on Cerviron® include the characterization of its utility in the management of cervical uterine fibroids and on vaginal atrophy after surgical treatment and adjuvant radiation therapy for cervical cancer (27,28). However, previous safety data was limited and included only a restricted, homogenous population, including 50 participants in study NCT04735705 and only 27 participants in study NCT04735718.

Cerviron® is a medical device marketed by Perfect Care Distribution in the following countries: Albania, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Romania, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates. With a complex composition including hexylresorcinol, collagen and bismuth subgallate, and four phytotherapeutic extracts including *Calendula officinalis*, *Hydrastis canadensis*, *Thymus vulgaris* extract and *Curcuma longa*, it is intended as adjuvant treatment for the management of cervical lesions and vulvovaginitis.

Materials and methods

Study objectives. The present study was designed as part of the medical device post-marketing clinical follow-up, involving routine care from a variety of clinical practices. The study includes an open-label, multicentric, non-randomized, single-arm, real-world evidence study design. The data were collected between the 20th of May 2021 and 31st of July 2021.

Real-world evidence studies are post-marketing studies bringing valuable information related to the medical devices' safety and performance profiling and a broader understanding of the practice pattern and the clinical outcomes. The rationale of the study was aimed at capturing safety data in a broader, more heterogeneous population. Cerviron® vaginal ovules have been used with success in the treatment of acute and chronic vulvovaginitis of mechanical etiology, and in cervical lesions of mechanical origin, but with a limited number of study participants (NCT04735705 and NCT04735718). Real-world evidence studies and clinical trials are complementary. The present study is considered a real-world evidence study as it reflects actual clinical aspects with data collected in the context of routine delivery of care, as opposed to data collected within a clinical trial, where study design controls variability in ways that are not representative of real-world care and outcomes.

Table I. Clinical practices and their locations.

Institution	City, Country (Romania)
Clinical Hospital 'Dr Ion Cantacuzino' Bucharest	Bucharest
Hospital MedLife Humanitas Cluj-Napoca	Cluj-Napoca
Medical office of Dr Saleh K. Majed	Craiova
Medical office of Dr Surpanelu Oana	Iasi
Natisan Medical Center	Pitesti
Gynecological office of Dr Rădulescu G. Mihaela Elena	Râmnicu Vâlcea
Medical office of Dr. Popescu	Sibiu
MediBlue Medical Clinic	Iasi
SC Pan Medical SRL	Sibiu
Medical clinic of Dr. Cioata Ionel Trifon	Timisoara
iMED Clinic	Sibiu
Tulcea County Emergency Hospital	Tulcea
Bradmed SRL	Targu Jiu
Gynecological office of Dr Ioana Trotea Targu Jiu	Targu Jiu
Medical office of Obstetrics and Gynecology of Dr Sirbu Daniela SRL	Timisoara
Dr Todorut Florina	Timisoara
Total sites, 16.	

The primary objective was to evaluate the tolerability of Cerviron[®] ovules in the treatment and management of cervical erosions of various etiologies. The secondary objective of this study was the assessment of performance of the medical device by clinical exam and patients' degree of satisfaction related to the use of the medical device.

Study population. The target population included women aged 20 to 70 years with symptomatology associated with cervical ectropion of various etiology such as cervix trauma, post-partum injuries, vaginal infections and cervicitis. A total of 345 women were evaluated. A number of patients were treated with Cerviron[®] ovules as monotherapy (n=210) and other patients were prescribed Cerviron[®] ovules as an adjuvant in therapeutic schemas containing antibiotics, antivirals and/or anti-inflammatory drugs (n=135). Subjects with a previous history of any malignancy, including subjects with vulvar, vaginal, or cervical cancer or with undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding were excluded.

The study involved 30 Romanian specialist physicians as investigators from 16 institutions each treating between 6 and 22 patients. The participating clinical practices and their locations are listed as Table I. Upon study entry and at 1, 2 and 3 months after the initial visit, participants were interviewed and received visual cervical examinations by colposcopy. At each visit, participants received a standardized pelvic exam with placement of a speculum and visualization of the cervix.

Prospective data were collected from each patient, such as initial diagnosis, colposcopy examination results, re-epithelialization degree, vaginal pH value, vaginal symptoms, any worsening symptoms and adverse events.

Ethical and regulatory aspects of the study. Written consent for study participation was collected from all patients. General

Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) consent forms were collected from all patients. Due to legal considerations (GDPR directive effective from 21 May 2018 in all European Union countries), patients or their legal representatives have an absolute right to request that their data be removed from the study database. A Notified Body (Ente Certificazione Macchine SRL) reviewed the post marketing clinical follow-up plan, including ethical considerations. As this is a post-marketing clinical follow-up study, an Ethics Committee approval was not required, as per the regulations described below.

The study was conducted in accordance with the Guide to medical devices: 'Post-market clinical follow-up studies' (<https://www.imdrf.org/sites/default/files/docs/imdrf/final/technical/imdrf-tech-210325-wng65.pdf>) and the International Society for Pharmacoepidemiology (ISPE; 2015) Guidelines for 'Good pharmacoepidemiology practices (GPP)' (<https://www.pharmacoepi.org/resources/policies/guidelines-08027/>).

The collected data and study procedures were conducted in accordance with the ethical principles that have their origin in the Declaration of Helsinki.

The study followed the definition of the non-interventional (observational) study provided by the Guide to Good Pharmacovigilance Practices (GVP; 2017): Module VIII-Post-authorization safety studies (https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/scientific-guideline/guideline-good-pharmacovigilance-practices-gvp-module-viii-post-authorisation-safety-studies-rev-3_en.pdf). The study followed the nature of the non-interventional (observational) studies mentioned in the ICH Harmonized Tripartite Guide Pharmacovigilance Planning E2E (ICH, 2004; https://database.ich.org/sites/default/files/E2E_Guideline.pdf).

Revision risk analysis was carried out in accordance with the medical device regulation, available from: <https://www.anm.ro/en/dispozitive-medicale/regulamentele-europene-privind>

Table II. Medical history of selected patients.

Gynecological condition	Number of patients (n=345) Age, 20-70 years
Anexitis	4
Atypical squamous cells cannot exclude high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion	5
Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance	39
Cervical dysplasia	7
Cervical ectropion	47
Cervicitis	59
Dyspareunia	6
Endocervicitis	8
Endocervicosis	11
Exocervicitis	61
Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions	6
Metroanexitis	2
Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy	2
Ovarian cyst	2
Post Conization	10
Uterine fibroids	1
Uterus filaments	1
Vaginal atrophy	2
Vaginal polyps	1
Vaginal prolapse	1
Vulvovaginitis	70

dispozitivele-medicale. Data were stored according to Annex E of ISO 14155:2020 (<https://www.iso.org/standard/>). The study and its details are registered in www.clinicaltrials.gov under ID NCT05668806.

Statistical consideration. All statistical analyses were performed using the Excel Analysis ToolPak, version 16.69.1, from Microsoft. $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

The quality and completeness of the collected data were preliminarily assessed in comparison with data analysis. No study participant was involved in any violation of inclusion/exclusion criteria. To examine the treatment significance over time, Fisher's exact test was performed for categorical variables, and Mann-Whitney U test was employed to perform comparative analysis for variables non-normally distributed.

Results

Range of gynecological conditions and medical history of selected patients. The selected patients presented with various gynecological conditions consistent with the instructions for the use of the medical device. Some patients presented with other conditions with similar symptoms. As the evaluation of the performance of the device was a secondary objective, other conditions that would enable further investigations for expanding the use of the medical device were also selected (Table II).

Subjects were followed undergoing treatment with Cerviron® vaginal ovules for ~3 months. Each enrolled subject visited the clinic four times, at 30-day intervals each. The study visit scheme is listed in Fig. 1. In the monotherapy group, 11 patients (5.23%) were considered dropouts due to the fact that they did not attend all the study visits and could not be evaluated. In the polytherapy group, 32 patients (23.7%) were considered dropouts (Fig. 1).

Primary objectives. The study primary objective was to assess the tolerability of the medical device by the number of possible adverse reactions observed during the treatment. In one patient treated exclusively with Cerviron® ovules, during the routine gynecological examination one adverse reaction was noted, which was erythema. The erythema was followed by itching and abnormal vaginal discharge. The investigators determined that this was not related to treatment with the medical device. At the following visit, the reaction was absent.

Two other patients received combined treatment with antibiotics and Cerviron® ovules. After 30 days, both patients reported an adverse reaction of itching and erythema. Investigators determined that the symptoms were consistent with the initial diagnosis. After 60 days, these reactions were absent in both patients. All the aforementioned incidents were linked to preexisting conditions and the investigators decided that they must not be regarded as adverse reactions to the medical device Cerviron®.

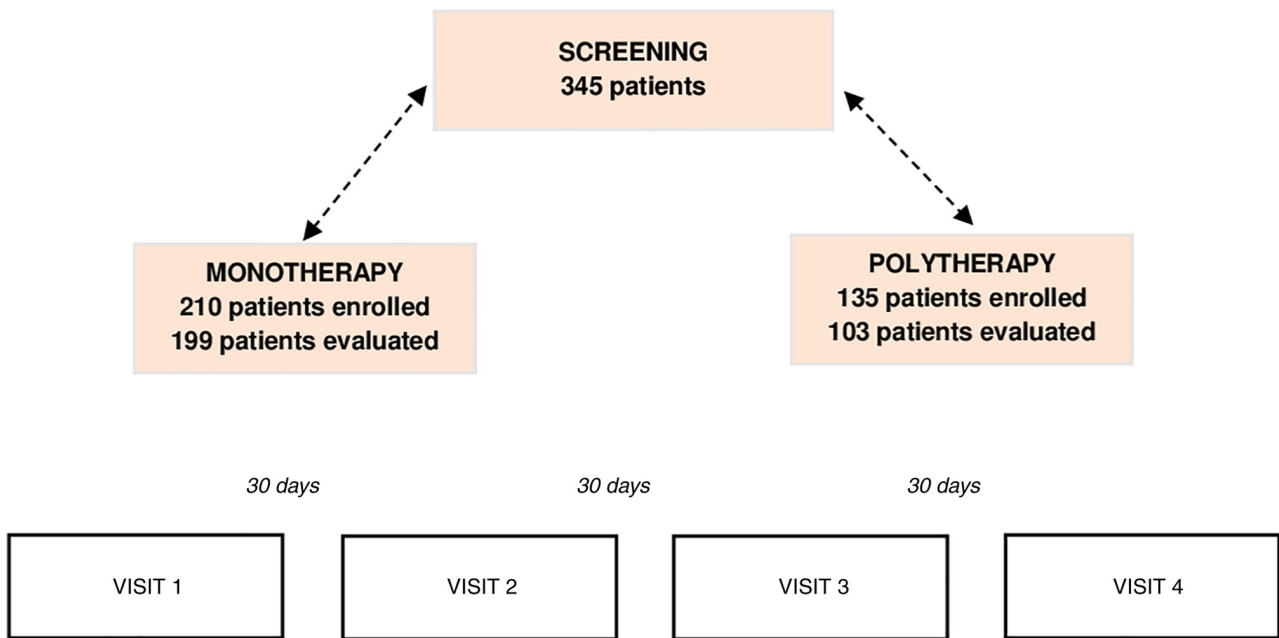


Figure 1. Schematic diagram for the present study.

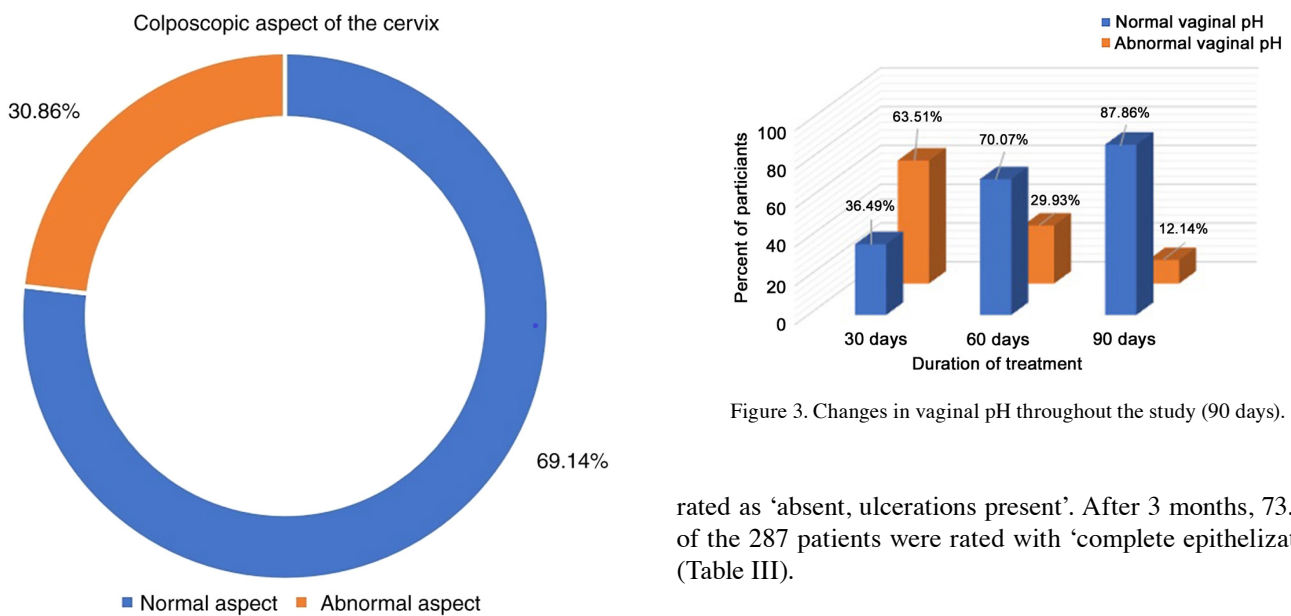


Figure 3. Changes in vaginal pH throughout the study (90 days).

Figure 2. Clinical performance assessed by the investigator by colposcopy.

Clinical performance assessed by the investigator by colposcopy. A significant proportion of 69.14% patients were rated with the indicator ‘normal aspect’ during colposcopy (Fig. 2).

Re-epithelialization degree of the cervical mucosa by gynecological examination. For only 302 patients out of 345, medical records evaluating the degree of epithelialization of the cervical mucosa were available. At the initial visit, 302 participants were assessed, of which 3.64% were rated with ‘complete epithelialization’, 40.40% were rated with degree of ‘partial re-epithelialization’ and 55.96% were rated with ‘absent, ulcerations present’. At 30 days, 47.68% of the 302 women assessed, had a favorable degree of re-epithelialization, with only 4.30%

rated as ‘absent, ulcerations present’. After 3 months, 73.17% of the 287 patients were rated with ‘complete epithelialization’ (Table III).

Vaginal pH level evaluation. It was observed that following a 3-month treatment with Cerviron[®], 87.86% of the patients presented with a normal pH (Fig. 3).

Evaluation of the level of pain. Of the total number (n=302) of patients examined at visit 1, 46.67% reported mild pain levels and 28.00% had no pain at all. At the second visit, 68.49% of the population (207) rated pain severity as no pain or mild severity in 26.71%. A very high proportion (86.47%) was pain free at the last visit after 3 months of treatment with Cerviron[®] (Fig. 4).

Evaluation of the level of vaginal bleeding. At the first visit, 302 women included in the study were evaluated, of whom 48.70% reported no bleeding observed after treatment with Cerviron[®] and 33.91% reported low amounts of vaginal bleeding. The efficacy of medical device was more clearly observed at visit 2, where 77.68% of patients experienced no

Table III. Degree of re-epithelialization at initial evaluation, 30 and 90 days.

Degree of re-epithelialization	Initial evaluation	At 30 days	At 90 days
Absent	169 (55.96%)	13 (4.30%)	6 (2.09%)
Partial	122 (40.40%)	145 (48.01%)	71 (24.74%)
Complete	11 (3.64%)	144 (47.68%)	210 (73.17%)
Total (N)	302	302	287

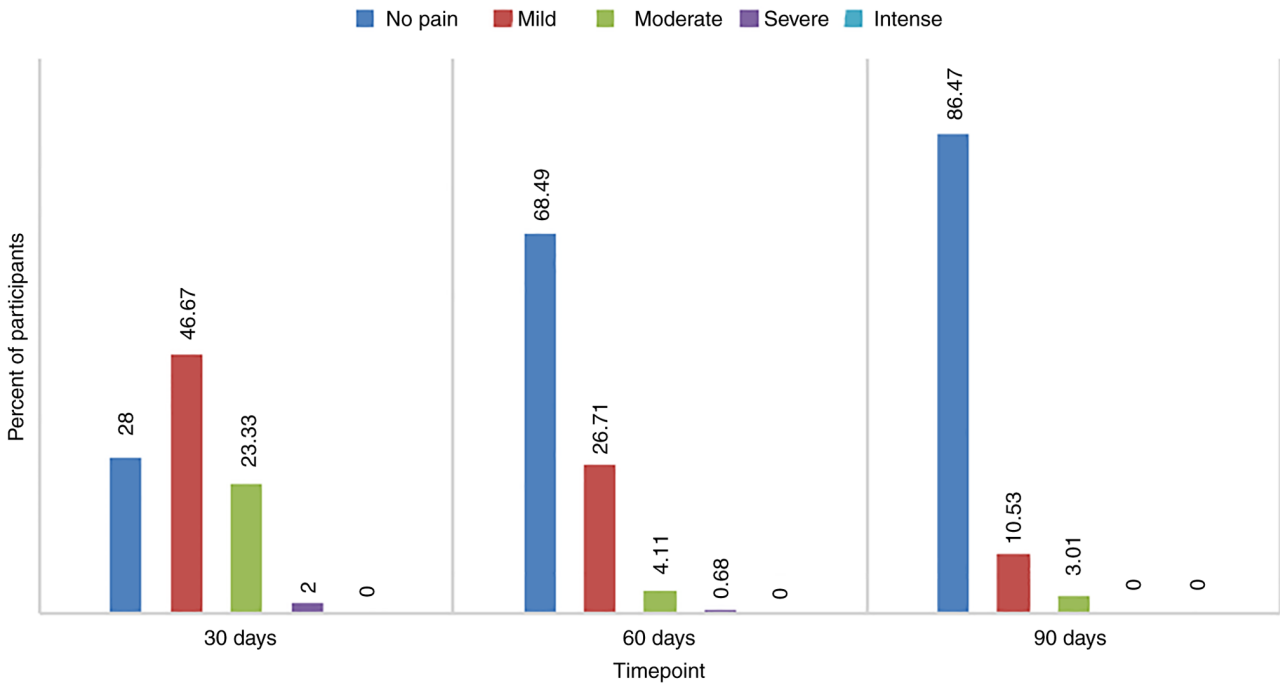


Figure 4. Evaluation of pain level between the study visits (90 days).

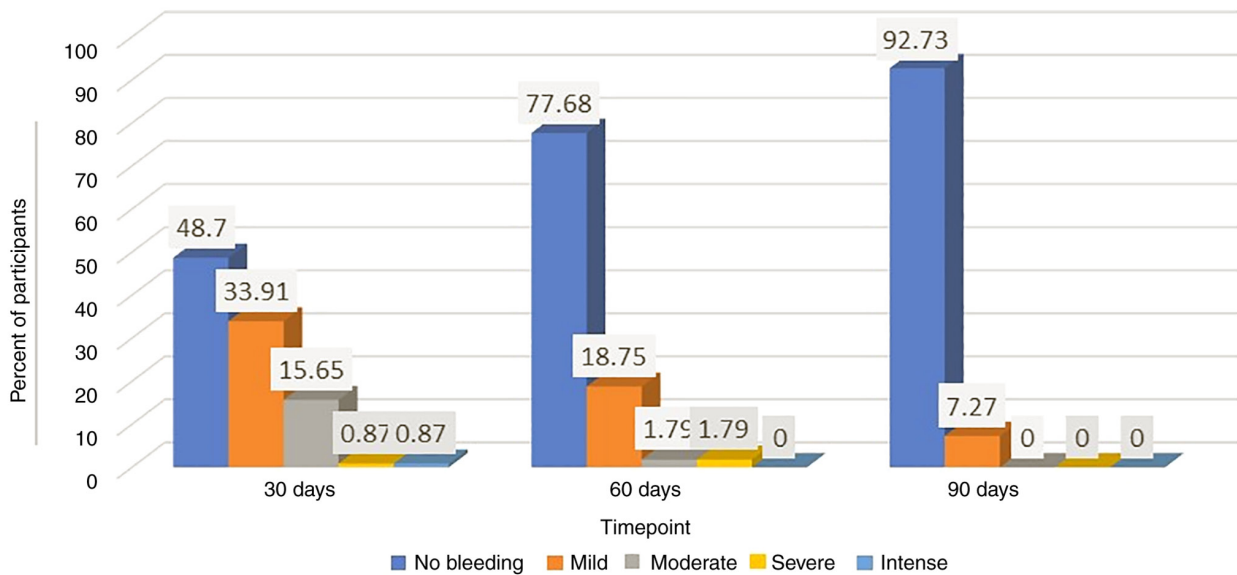


Figure 5. Evaluation of the level of vaginal bleeding throughout the study (90 days).

bleeding at all and 1.79% experienced moderate or severe bleeding. After 3 months of treatment, this improvement was

noteworthy when 92.73% of patients reported no bleeding and only 7.27% of patients reported a mild level of bleeding (Fig. 5).

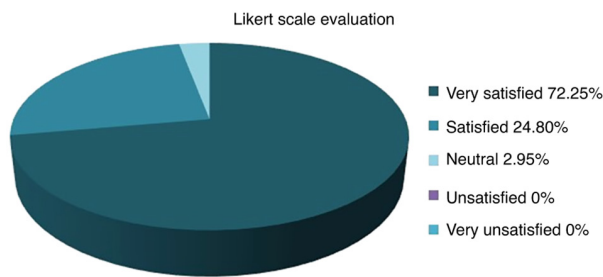


Figure 6. Likert Scale evaluation at the end of the study.

Degree of satisfaction after using Cerviron® ovules. In terms of degree of satisfaction offered, participants in the largest population (72.25%) were reported to be 'very satisfied' with the medical device. The degree of satisfaction was measured by a 5-point Likert scale (29) (Fig. 6).

Discussion

A very important aspect that influences the management of cervical ectopy is age. Cervical ectopy is predominant in young adolescents, with a prevalence of up to 80% in sexually active adolescents (30). However, factors associated with the evolution and devolution of cervical ectopy are diverse and mechanisms have yet to be elucidated. Since ectopy is observed frequently in adolescent girls and pregnant women, it may vary in response to hormonal fluctuations observed in pregnancy and during contraception with combined oral contraceptives (30). Screening for *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* can prevent a range of gynecological conditions, such as urethritis, cervicitis, cervical erosions (31). Infection in the lower genital tract can result in upper genital tract complications, such as pelvic inflammatory diseases, ectopic pregnancy, chronic pelvic pain, and infertility in asymptomatic women, and transmission of infection during pregnancy and labor (32).

Cryotherapy (cryosurgery) of the cervix is an effective treatment for symptomatic cervical ectropion (33). Other surgical techniques have been applied for ablation of the squamocolumnar junction. Cauterization has been applied for this purpose since 1920, but it involves additional risks, such as burning lesions if the safeguard plate is not located correctly (34). Some specialists even consider the cervical ectropion as a normal finding that does not require treatment despite the red and inflamed appearance of the cervix. However, cervical ectropion is considered as one of the most common types of chronic cervicitis worldwide (35). Topical treatments for cervical ectropion, including cervical painting with gentian violet paint or microwave tissue coagulation, are still widely used (4). Although the debate is still ongoing, a harmonized treatment strategy would reduce complications of cervical ectropion, such as developing abnormal metaplasia and/or vaginal infection. Applying an intervention to treat cervical ectopy is recommended, especially when considering taking preventive action against cervical cancer. Ectopic cells are modified over time by squamous metaplasia and epithelialization, cervical infection with *Neisseria gonorrhoea* or *Chlamydia trachomatis*, low pH values or trauma (12). Cerviron® appears to have a very potent action

in rebalancing the vaginal pH. In a previous clinical investigation, NCT04735705, vaginal pH values measured over 90 days showed that Cerviron® restores altered vaginal pH. The difference in vaginal pH values between baseline vs. 90 days, at a 5% significance level was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).

A literature review conducted by Machado *et al* indicated that treatment can be used to relieve occasional symptoms associated with ectopy, but does not support routine treatment for ectopy (12).

By contrast, a study conducted by Soares *et al*, showed a positive association between cervical ectopy and human papillomavirus, HIV, bacterial vaginosis, cervical epithelial atypia, postcoital bleeding, and desquamative inflammatory vaginitis (36). Recognition of cervical ectopy should alert the clinician to the possibility of a genital chlamydia infection. Opportunistic screening for chlamydia in young people should be offered to reduce the prevalence of infection and its sequelae. *Chlamydia trachomatis* is the most common bacterial sexually transmitted disease. In women, chlamydial infection usually presents as cervicitis, which can lead to up to 30 to 50% of pelvic inflammatory disease episodes. Pelvic inflammatory disease has significant reproductive sequelae, such as tubal infertility and ectopic pregnancy (37).

The main mechanism of action of the medical device is the dispersion of the substances in the vagina and the formation of a protective barrier that accelerates the natural healing process of the damaged epithelium.

The effect of the medical device is obtained due to the presence of the bismuth subgallate and vegetable collagen. Bismuth subgallate is an insoluble solution, with a very low bio-availability which will create a physical barrier over the affected area of the vaginal mucosa and therefore will not allow oxygen and pathogens to come into contact with it (38,39). In this way, the substances create the premise that allows the damaged tissue to heal naturally. The role of exogenous collagen is to be a "sacrificial substrate" in order to reduce excess metalloproteins that delay wound healing and to regulate the healing of damaged tissue (14, 40-43). As such, Cerviron® supportive therapy may be prescribed in sexually active patients for at least 1-3 months, 10-15 consecutive days, to prevent these infections.

The findings in the present study revealed that a 90-day treatment (3 treatment sessions of 30 days each) with Cerviron vaginal ovules was beneficial in providing a complete degree of cervical epithelialization and reduced the multitude of the vaginal symptoms, including bleeding, inflammation, malodor, dysuria, dyspareunia, pain and leukorrhea. This result is consistent with previous clinical studies that included the same medical device, NCT04735705 and NCT04735718 (44).

In conclusion, the findings of the present study revealed that administration of Cerviron® vaginal ovules provided a complete degree of epithelialization in majority of patients attending a 90-days treatment. Moreover, subjects presenting a high grade of ulceration at the baseline visit, following treatment with Cerviron® presented a complete degree of epithelialization. Cerviron® ovules are an exceptional adjuvant for acceleration of healing of cervical erosions. They favor the re-epithelialization of the damaged

tissue and restoration of the initial colpo-ecosystem. Their topical application was observed to be effective in reducing unpleasant symptoms such as vaginal discharge, pelvic pain, and vaginal bleeding. In terms of adverse events, the medical device is considered safe. The only contraindication to Cerviron® ovules has been determined as hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients within the medical device.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Mrs Florentina Liliana Calancea (MDX Research, Timisoara, Romania) for medical writing and Mr Alexandru Pinta (Labcorp Austria GmbH, Vienna Austria) for support in data management and statistical analysis.

Funding

Perfect Care Distribution SRL (<https://www.perfectcare.ro/>), the study sponsor, offered the tested medical devices and a partial grant support.

Availability of data and materials

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request. The study and its details are registered in www.clinicaltrials.gov under ID NCT05668806.

Authors' contributions

IP, RP and ADT were involved in the study design, methodology and original draft preparation. IP and DTS performed the data collection and data analysis. RP, ADT and IP were involved in analysis and interpretation of data. EP and FD-P were involved in manuscript review and editing. IP, DTS and ADT participated in the interpretation of the study results. FD-P and EP confirm the authenticity of all the raw data. All authors approved the final version of the manuscript to be published.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Only participants that voluntarily provided their written consent to the collection of their study data were included. The collected data and study procedures were conducted in accordance with the ethical principles that have their origin in the Declaration of Helsinki. As this is a post-marketing clinical follow-up study, an Ethics Committee approval was not required, but the study protocol was approved by a Notified Body (Ente Certificazione Macchine SRL, Bologna Italy).

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

FD-P and EP are employed at Perfect Care Distribution SRL. All the other authors declare no competing interests. The

funder Perfect Care Distribution SRL had no role in the design of the study, or in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data, or in the writing of the manuscript, or in the decision to publish the results.

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