



Fig. 3. Hyperplastic and dysplastic squamous intraepithelial lesions. (A) Squamous hyperplasia. The squamous cell layer is severely increased. Haematoxylin and eosin. Bar, 250 μ m. (B) Mild dysplasia. The architectural disturbance is restricted to the lower third of the epithelium, with mild cellular atypia. Haematoxylin and eosin. Bar, 250 μ m. (C) Moderate dysplasia. Two-thirds of the epithelium is affected and is basically composed of basal and parabasal cells with loss of cell orientation and mild atypia. Haematoxylin and eosin. Bar, 300 μ m. (D) Severe dysplasia. The whole epithelium is affected. There is severe loss of normal cell orientation and severe cellular atypia. Haematoxylin and eosin. Bar, 150 μ m.