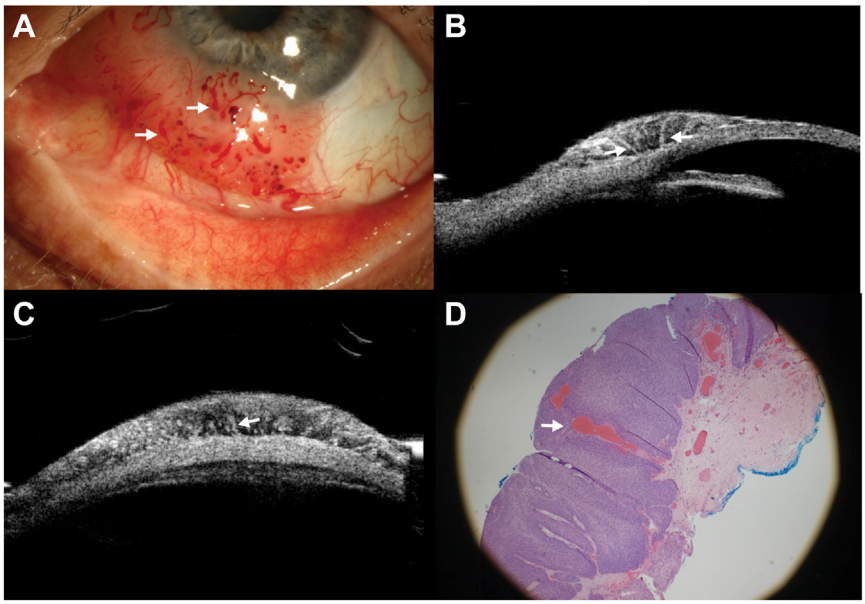

Histopathology and Ultrasound Biomicroscopy Correlation in Conjunctival Intraepithelial Neoplasia

An 83-year-old man with squamous cell carcinoma of the left conjunctiva presented for tumor recurrence. Slit-lamp examination showed an amelanotic lesion on the left bulbar conjunctiva extending from the 5 to 9 o'clock meridians involving fornix and caruncle (**A**). Prominent feeder and intrinsic vessels were visible (white arrows). Ultrasound biomicroscopy (UBM) revealed a solid, well-circumscribed lesion, measuring 1.4 × 15 × 9 mm, without scleral invasion (**B**, **C**, longitudinal and transverse scan, respectively). Internally, multiple linear formations with high reflectivity (white arrows) were visible. Pathology confirmed a diagnosis of conjunctival intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN III). Large, dilated blood vessels (white arrow) were visible (**D**), consistent with the noted UBM findings. Therefore, UBM is a noninvasive aid in the diagnosis and management of CIN (Magnified version of Figure **A**-D is available online at www.aaojournal.org).

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