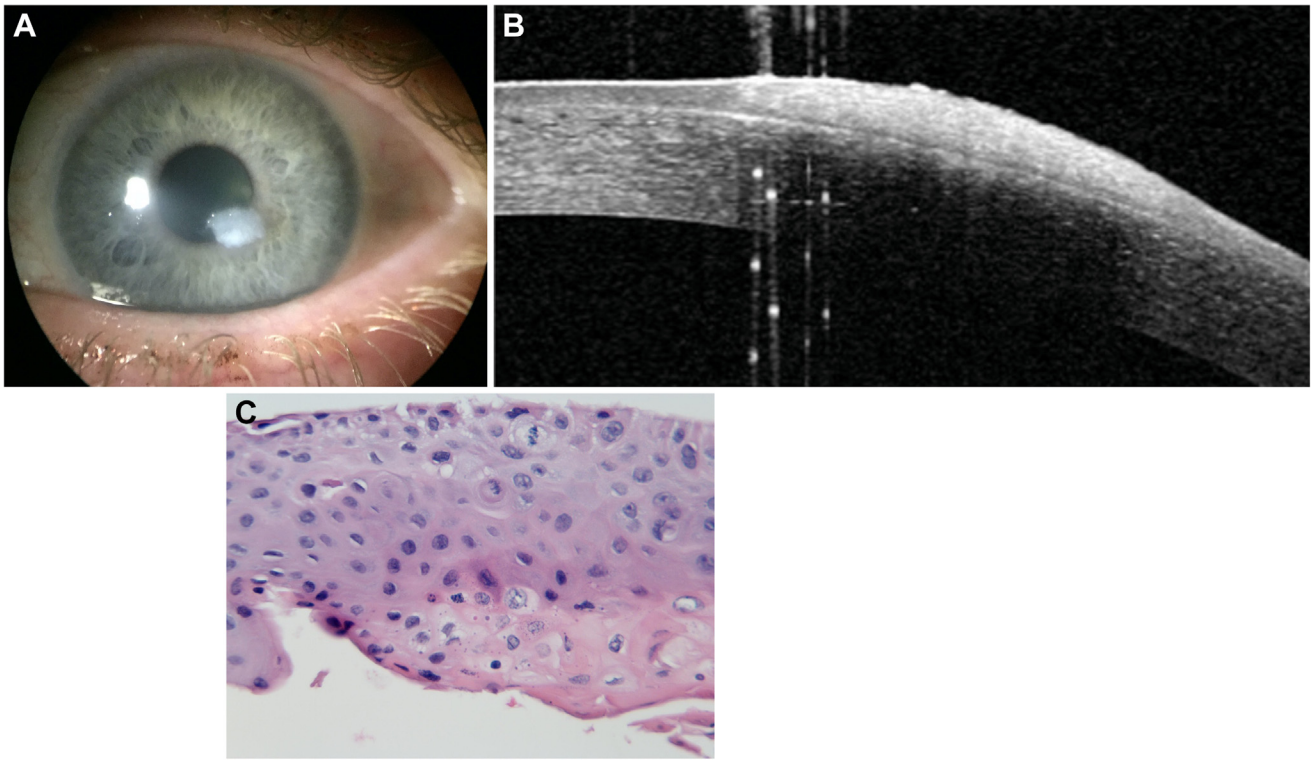

Remission of Ocular Surface Squamous Neoplasia

A 59-year-old woman presented with an elevated dense white corneal plaque (**A**). Anterior segment-OCT demonstrates confinement to the corneal epithelium (**B**). Histologic evaluation demonstrated acanthosis, dyskeratosis, nuclear atypia, and mitotic figures above the base of the epithelium indicative of moderate to severe keratinizing dysplasia of squamous epithelium. (**C**). Over 6 years of follow up, the corneal epithelium has demonstrated an occasional small recurrence. Despite the suspected dysplasia, progression to aggressive ocular surface squamous neoplasia was prevented by the patient's innate immune system. The authors interpreted this to show regression and abortion of the dysplastic process with the production of a small mass of dysplastic cells bordered by normal corneal epithelium. (Magnified version of Figure **A**-**C** is available online at www.aaojournal.org).

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