ABSTRACT

Vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (VIN), a subtype of in situ squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), is a common problem particularly among women in their 40s. Two main variants exist: VIN of usual type (uVIN) occurs in young women, and is associated with HPV infection. VIN of differentiated type (dVIN) occurs in post-menopausal women, and is associated with lichen sclerosus. This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved. PMID:28403517 DOI:10.1111/bjd.15573