

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.