



Figure 3: Beneficial effect of dysplastic cornea lesion resection in an African Xeroderma pigmentosum (XP) patient.

A) North African XP-C patient (XP394BE), age 17, Case 6. Visual acuity (VA) = count fingers at 2'. Extensive conjunctival injection, corneal neovascularization and a large elevated plaque in central cornea of the right eye with a nasal, irregular, papillomatous-appearing white area. **B)** Close view, right eye of patient. Although the appearance of this lesion was alarming, and globe removal was initially considered, biopsy showed the lesion was not cancerous and therefore could be resected. **C)** The patient, age 18, seven months after resection of lesion. **D)** Close up of right eye. The patient began daily aggressive ultraviolet light protection following surgery which included photo protective glasses with side shields. VA was improved to 20/250 seven months after resection of lesion. **E - H)** Cytology and immunohistochemistry of lesion which shows markedly thickened keratinized epithelial cells, moderate to marked dysplasia with loss of cellular polarity and mitosis (**E**). Lesion was positive (arrows) for cytokeratin 8 (CK8, **F**), minimally positive (arrow) for cell-cycle dependant protein Ki67 (**G**) and negative for p53 (**H**).