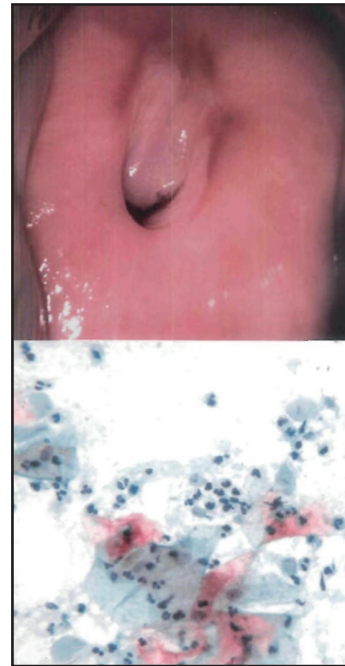
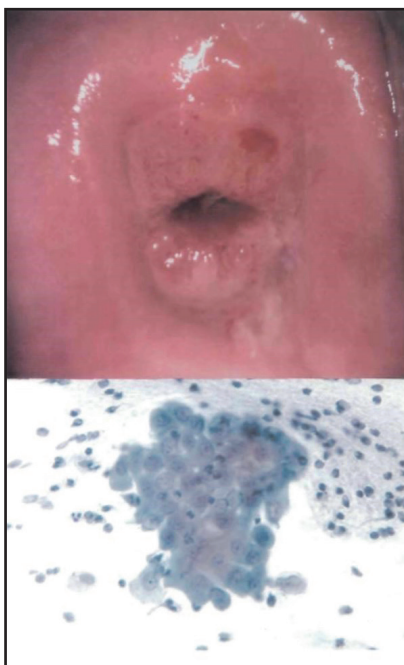


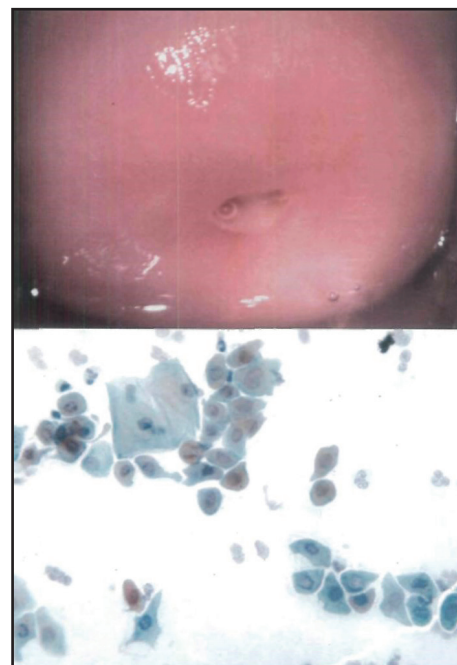
**Fig. 1**  
Colposcopic picture (a) and cytological picture (b) at 1 month from excisional surgery in a control group patient (group 2).  
a) A large area of deepithelialisation can be observed, with spontaneous bleeding.  
b) The red blood cells obscure the view. Specimen inadequate for examination.



**Fig. 2**  
Colposcopic picture (a) and cytological picture (b) at 4 month from excisional surgery in a control group patient (group 2).  
a) Treatment outcomes can be observed with a periorificial metaplastic epithelium.  
b) Reactive cellular changes caused by phlogosis. Enlarged nuclei and perinuclear halos with cytoplasmic vacuolations can be observed.



**Fig. 3**  
Colposcopic picture (a) and cytological picture (b) at 1 month from excisional surgery in a group 1 patient  
a) Cervical reepithelialisation can be observed with metaplastic squamous epithelium.  
b) Squamous epithelium with typical repair, associated with mild phlogosis. Enlarged nuclei can be observed with evident nucleolus. Basophilic cytoplasm.



**Fig. 4**  
Colposcopic picture (a) and cytological picture (b) at 4 months from excisional surgery in a group 1 patient.  
a) Complete reepithelialisation can be observed with a trophic and mature squamous epithelium.  
b) Mature squamous metaplasia

