**TABLE I: HISTOMORPHOLOGICAL PARAMETERS STUDIED IN THE CURRENT STUDY**

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| **CHANGES IN SQUAMOUS COMPONENT** | **CHANGES IN COLUMNAR COMPONENT** | **CHANGES IN GASTRIC CARDIA** |
| 1. Epithelial mucosal injury and mucosal ulceration.
 | 1) Glands beneath crypt epithelium(mucous/oxyntic/mixed). | 1)H.*pylori.* |
| 1. Basal cell hyperplasiaa
 | 2)Multilayering of epitheliume | 2)Inflammation in lamina propria. |
| 1. Papillary hyperplasiab
 | 3)Inflammation of lamina propria | 3)Goblet cells. |
| 1. Spongiosis
 | 4)Goblet cell number/crypt |  |
| 1. Intraepithelial eosinophils
 | 5)Dysplastic changes(mild, moderate, severe). |  |
| 1. Intraepithelial neutrophilsc
 | 6)Squamous islands |  |
| 1. Intraepithelial lymphocytesd
 | 7)Sub-squamous buried epithelium |  |
| 1. Inflammation in lamina propria
 | 8)Splitting of muscularis mucosa |  |

a- Basal zone more than 15% of the total thickness of epithelium is defined as basal zone hyperplasia. Closely packed cells with round to oval nuclei and basophilic cytoplasm are seen .The intra-nuclear distance is lesser than the nuclear width.

b- The length of papilla is greater than 2/3 of the epithelial thickness or an increased papillary length which is >66% of the squamous epithelial thickness

c-Any neutrophil count >1 cell.

d-Any lymphocyte count >10 lymphocytes/10HPF.

e- 4 to 8 layers of squamous cells which are basally located and are overlaid by superficially located mucin filled CE