

Giant Condylomata Acuminata or Buschke-Löwenstein Tumour: Clinic and Dermoscopy

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Buschke-Löwenstein tumor, also known as, giant condyloma acuminatum is an extremely rare sexually transmitted disease associated due to human papilloma virus infection, mostly Type 6 or 11. It affects the anogenital region. It is not just locally aggressive and destructive, but also, malignant transformation is possible. We report a case of a 48-year-old male patient with a perianal Buschke-Löwenstein tumour [1,2].

2. CLINICAL IMAGE

This is a 48-year-old man, who has unprotected sexual intercourse with multiple partners; presented with a progressively enlarging mass in the pubis region since 8 years. At our clinical examination: we objected mass located in perinea, which was bulky, friable, exophytic and cauliflower like. Dermoscopic findings include multiple filiform and round projections, with dendritic blood vessels (Figure 1 - Figure 3). No inguinal lymphadenopathy was noted. The examination of the anal and oral mucosa was normal. Systemic examination was normal. Laboratory examination showed that haematological and biochemical investigations were

within normal limit. HIV test was negative. The diagnosis retained was giant condyloma acuminatum. Radical local excision of the lesion was performed and histopathological examination demonstrated hyperkeratosis, papillomatosis, and acanthosis with presence of koilocytosis of the epithelium, intact basement membrane without malignant transformation or invasiveness. Three months after surgery, there has been no local or remote recurrence.



Figure 1: Bulky, friable, exophytic and cauliflower like mass in perinea.

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Figure 2: Dermoscopic features multiple filiform and round projections, with dendritic blood vessels.



Figure 3: Control after tumor excision.

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