

# A Case Report of a Muroid Cyst of the Penis

The type of article: -Case Report / Case Study

## Additional Article Information

### Abstract:

Penile cysts are benign tumors that are incredibly rare. A clinical or pathological diagnosis of them is fairly challenging. Less than 200 cases of this have been documented in the literature. Even though the most of them are asymptomatic and present from birth, they are typically only noticeable in adolescence or adulthood. These disorders seldom impair sexual function. This case involves a 57-year-old man with a 2.5 cm nodule on the prepuce (ventral surface) that developed two years ago and affected his ability to perform sexual acts. After cutting out the lesion, a penile muroid cyst was discovered by histological investigation. The patient's sexual function had returned to normal at the six-month checkup, and there had been no recurrence.

### Introduction

The genital tubercle, which has two urethral folds and the scrotal swellings that converge in the middle to create the scrotum, is the developmental origin of the male external genitalia. Penile, scrotal, and perineal raphe are used to identify the center of fusion. Cysts in the midline may arise as a result of an embryological abnormality or the median raphe closing prematurely, giving rise to the term "median raphe cyst" (MRC). But other explanations for the pathogenesis exist as well.<sup>1</sup> The condition was initially described by Mermet in 1895<sup>2</sup>. The cyst can be observed anywhere along the midline, from the glans to the anus<sup>3-5</sup>. Surgery, urology, pediatrics, and infrequently dermatology sees cases of MRC, an uncommon benign lesion<sup>5-7</sup>. Penile muroid cysts are an uncommon benign condition. The ectopic urethral mucosa that was sequestered throughout embryologic development is where cysts most frequently occur. **It is connected** with mucous cells or glands, stratified columnar epithelium is usually found during a cyst's histopathologic investigation.<sup>8</sup>The cysts are often tiny, floppy lumps that may move freely. They are often asymptomatic until an illness or a challenging coitus complicates things.<sup>9</sup>

### Case Report

After taken written informed consent from patients for Research and publication purpose as well

as ethical clearance taken from institute. In the last two years, a 57-year-old man has had a gradually growing nodule on the foreskin of his penis, which has been interfering with his sexual function for the last three months [Fig-1, Fig-2]. There had been no previous surgery, illness, or trauma. We discovered a 2.5 × 2.5 cm soft, sensitive, and cystic nodule on the prepuce (ventral surface) during physical examination [Fig-1, Fig-2]. USG bilateral inguinal and penis collection reveals a hypoechoic lesion of approximately (21x10) mm with interior bright echoes. All standard investigations came back normal. Under spinal anesthesia, Surgical excision of lesion is the treatment of choice and submitted for histopathologic examination (Fig-3, Fig-4, Fig-5) (Fig-5). Histopathologic investigation revealed a cyst wall with a thin layer of squamous epithelium (Fig-6) There weren't any surgical problems, and the patient was discharged on postoperative day 3. Client was seen by the surgical outpatient department every 15 days and there was no reappearance (Fig 7, Fig 8) or pain during sex.



**Fig-1**



**Fig -2**



**Fig -3**



**Fig -4**



**Fig-5**



**Fig -6**

Histopathology Section shows evidence of cyst lined by squamous epithelium with on fragment of fibrocollagenous stroma also seen covered by squamous epithelium.



**Fig-7**



**Fig -8**

## Discussion:

Mucus penile cyst is a rare benign disease that mostly affects young men on the ventral aspect of the glans penis. Epidermal cysts, lipomas, steatocystomas, dermoid cysts, pilonidal cysts, Tyson gland cysts, and urethral diverticula are all differential diagnoses.<sup>2</sup> Several terminologies should be regarded synonymous, including mucus cyst of the penis, genitoperineal cyst of the medium raphe, parameatal cyst, hydrocystoma, and apocrine cystadenoma of the penile shaft.<sup>1</sup> They are midline cysts that can be found anywhere from the anus to the urinary meatus. The majority of them are present from birth, however they are generally not identifiable until adolescence or manhood. The cysts form mostly on the penile ventral side, near the glans. They are usually asymptomatic, but might be worsened by infection, trauma, or making coitus difficult, as in the case of the patient in this report. Excision surgery is necessary.<sup>10</sup> Excision of lesion results in positive outcomes with no signs of recurrence at follow-up intervals of six months<sup>11</sup>, one year<sup>12</sup>,<sup>13</sup> and four years<sup>14</sup>. In a case series by Asarch et al., they noted recurrence in one of six patients after five years, and the cyst was re-excised with no subsequent recurrence<sup>7</sup>. One of the patients treated by Shao et al. after excision developed a fistula<sup>5</sup>. In a 14-year retrospective investigation, Matsuyama et al. found no instances of recurrence following treatment<sup>3</sup>.

## Conclusion:

Penile cysts are an uncommon condition that are present from birth but only become apparent in adolescence. The cyst can appear anywhere from the glans to the anus along the midline. The histological confirmation of the clinical diagnosis. Excision is the treatment of choice with the lowest probability of recurrence

## Notes:

Financial or Other Competing Interests

None.



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