

Scrotal Buschke-Löwenstein tumor in a teenager: A case Report.

ABSTRACT

Buschke- Löwenstein tumor is an uncommon pathology, transmitted mainly by sexual route. It is more encountered in young adult males. Its occurrence in children and adolescents should eliminate a notion of sexual abuse. We report a case of Buschke-Lowenstein tumor of scrotal localization in a 13-year-old teenager. He presented with a scrotal confluent nodules. Clinical examination showed a large oozing cauliflower painful mass invading the entire scrotum. Inguinal lymphadenopathy was also found. The analysis of the oozing fluid shows the presence of numerous gram negative bacilli. The microscopic examination revealed an acanthotic papillomatous epidermis with koilocytosis, associated with a dense, fibrous and inflammatory dermis. The patient underwent complete excision of the tumour and the postoperative course was simple. Buschke-Löwenstein tumor is uncommon in teenagers. Nevertheless its clinical and histological presentation is typical.

Keywords: Buschke-Löwenstein tumor – Scrotum – Teenager.

Introduction

Buschke-Löwenstein tumor or giant condyloma acuminata is a rare nosological entity first described in 1896 by Buschke and clearly defined in 1926 by Löwenstein(1,2). It is frequently classified as a well-differentiated variant of squamous cell carcinoma(3). Others consider it as an intermediate form between the banal condyloma acuminata and squamous cell carcinoma (4,5). It is a disease almost exclusively caused by the Human papillomavirus (HPV), in particular serotypes 6 and 11(4,6). It is characterized histologically by pseudoepitheliomatous acanthosis, papillomatosis and koilocytosis (3,5–7). It is an aggressive tumor that infiltrates and pushes back adjacent tissues (8). In men, it is mainly found in the penis and the anoperineal region, while the scrotal location is less frequent(3,4,9–11). It is also rarer in children and adolescents, and in these cases the notion of sexual abuse must always be eliminated (12,13). We report a case of giant condyloma acuminata in a teenager.

Presentation of the case

A 13-year-old male patient, presented with a scrotal mass that has been evolving for several months. The onset of the disease is said to be one year ago, with the appearance of isolated little itchy papules in the scrotum, for which the patient received antibiotic therapy which had no effect on these lesions. The course was marked by the proliferation of these papules, then the formation of nodules, then their confluence until the formation of the mass which motivated the consultation.

Clinical examination revealed a large, budding cauliflower mass made up of numerous confluent nodules of varying size, oozing, invading the entire scrotum, without involvement of the penis. It measures 20 cm long axis (figure 1). It was very painful on palpation and has a fairly firm consistency. Palpation of the inguinal lymph node areas revealed lymphadenopathy. The remainder of the physical examination is unremarkable.

Cytobacteriological examination of the oozing fluid revealed the presence of a few polymorphonuclear cells and a few gram-negative bacilli. Culture showed *Pseudomonas fluorescens* sensitive to, inter alia, aztreonam. The HIV serology was negative.

Testicular ultrasound showed a heterogeneous, hypervascularized budding tissue mass with necrotic components, infiltrating the bursae with extension into the soft pubic tissues, enveloping the hypotrophic and invaded testes. It also showed a bilateral multi-septal hydrocele as well as multiple superficial inguinal and femoral lymphadenopathy.

The biopsy performed showed an acanthotic, papillomatous epidermis (Figure 2a) with extensive koilocytosis (Figure 2b). The dermis is dense fibrous, richly infiltrated with plasma cells, lymphocytes and eosinophils (Figure 2c). There are many congestive blood vessels there.

All these elements allowed us to make the diagnosis of a giant Buscke-Löwenstein tumor. The patient was transferred to a urology department for adequate surgical management.

Discussion

Buschke-Löwenstein tumor is a condition that develops primarily following infection with HPV serotypes 6 and 11 (9) although a few cases without this virus have been described (14). It is quite often associated with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection (9,10) although this was not the case in our patient.

Our patient is male, which is consistent with most of the published work on the subject, which shows a clear predominance of men among affected patients. The sex ratio is around 2.7: 1 (5). This difference could be explained in part by the fact that women would consult much more frequently than men, especially in gynecology where HPV infection would be detected more quickly and therefore more quickly taken care of (2).

The patient is 13 years old. The mean age of onset of this tumor is 43.9 years (5). It is considered a sexually transmitted disease (1, 6, 10, 11,14) which could explain its high prevalence in young adults. However, the notion of sexual abuse, which was not found in our patient, should always be suspected in young adolescents and children (5,13). It should be noted that HPV can be transmitted asexually in these patients by self-inoculation or by heteroinoculation via soiled objects (13,14)

The tumor is of scrotal location in our work. This is an infrequent location given that the majority of studies report a penile or anoperineal location (12,15–18). A few cases of extragenital localization have been described(19).

In our case, it appears as a confluence of nodules of variable size giving a cauliflower or bunch of grape appearance. This description is similar to most of those found in the literature (2,7–9, 11,18). The lesion was oozing, which is a characteristic quite frequently found as well. This is caused by the presence of fistulas which promote bacterial superinfection as shown by cytobacteriological analysis of the fluid collected (1, 3,7). This bacterial superinfection can also explain the presence of inguinal lymphadenopathy.

Pathological examination shows acanthotic, papillomatous epithelium with koilocytosis. The dermis is dense fibrous and is the site of a diffuse polymorphic inflammatory infiltrate made up of lymphocytes, plasma cells and eosinophils. The basement membrane is intact. This description is quite typical for this tumor and agrees with the data in the literature (2, 6, 8, 10, 15,18).

The main differential diagnosis is squamous cell carcinoma, which will present with numerous atypias and mitoses, but above all with an invasion of the basement membrane (2).

The management of this tumor is complex, particularly because of its size and the depth of infiltration into adjacent tissues (20). Our patient was transferred to a urology department for surgical management, which is the gold standard for giant condyloma acuminata (2,3). He received antibiotherapy before complete excision of the mass. Postoperative course was simple. He left hospital one week after the surgery. Other treatment alternatives are described, including chemotherapy, radiotherapy, topical treatments (podophyllin), and electrocaogulation among others (2, 4,5), with varying success rates depending on the authors.

The disease can progress to recurrence in 60 to 66% of cases despite complete excision or to cancerization promoted by radiotherapy treatment (2, 4,11).

Conclusion

We reported a case of Buschke-Löwenstein tumor in a 13-year-old boy. This is a rare tumor caused by HPV. The clinical and histological presentations are characteristic. Because of its high potential for recurrence and malignant transformation, the treatment of choice remains surgical excision.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Disclaimer regarding Consent and Ethical Approval:

As per university standard guideline, participant consent and ethical approval have been collected and preserved by the authors

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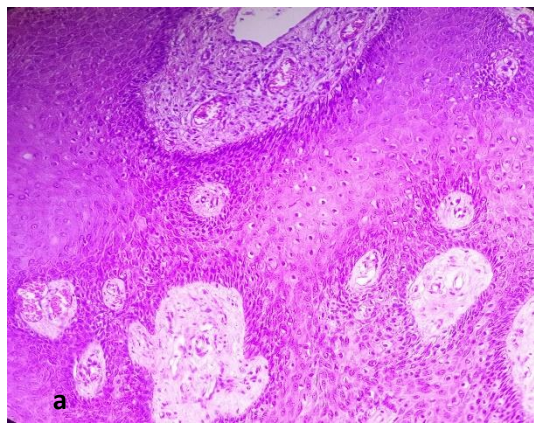
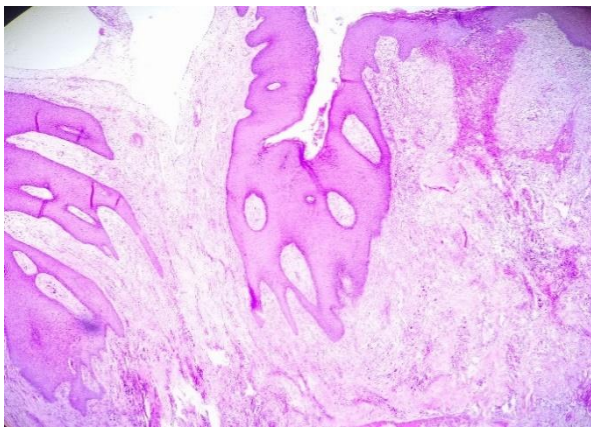
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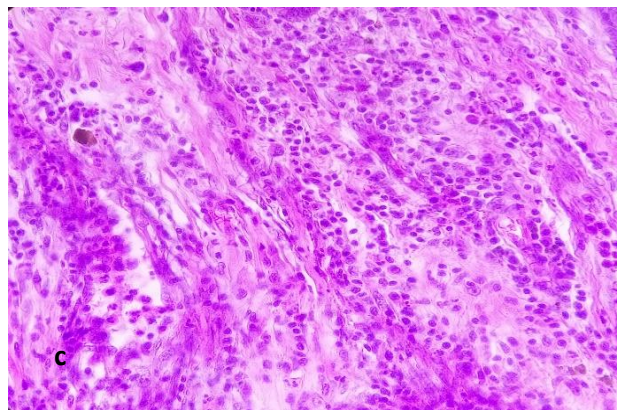
Figures



Figure 1: voluminous cauliflower-like budding mass made up of numerous confluent nodules of variable size, oozing, invading the entire scrotum, without affecting the penis. It measures almost 20 cm long axis.



b



c

Figure 2: Pathological examination. a: Acanthotic and papillomatous epidermis (HE, x10). b: Numerous koilocytes visible, as well as congestive blood vessels in the superficial dermis (HE, x20). c: Diffuse polymorphic inflammatory infiltrate made up of lymphocytes, plasma cells, and eosinophils (HE, x40).

