

## Penile Location of Buschke-Löwenstein Tumor

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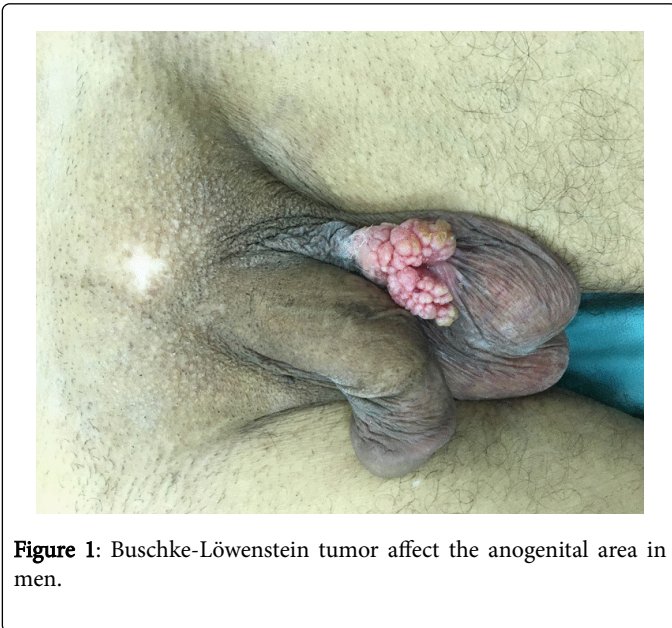
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### Image Presentation

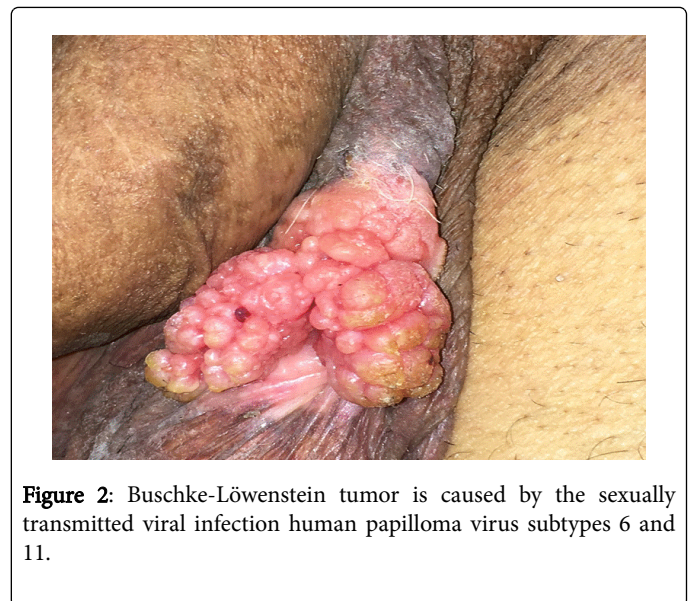
Buschke-Löwenstein tumor, also known as giant acuminated condyloma, is a rare verrucous infiltrating lesion reported to affect the anogenital area in both men and females with a man predominance and an estimated incidence around 0.1% in general population (Figure 1) [1].



**Figure 1:** Buschke-Löwenstein tumor affect the anogenital area in men.

Despite being described many years before, it has been recognized as a distinct entity only since in 1925 by Buschke and Löwenstein for whom it owes the name. Buschke-Löwenstein tumor is caused by the sexually transmitted viral infection human papilloma virus subtypes 6 and 11 (Figure 2). Poor hygiene, promiscuity, chronic irritation and immunocompromised states are often implicated in its genesis [2].

Buschke-Löwenstein tumour is characterized by high recurrences rates and an elevated incidence of malignant transformation into an invasive verrucous carcinoma and appear to be as an intermediate lesion between banal condyloma acuminata and verrucous carcinoma. However, the border between Buschke-Löwenstein tumours and verrucous carcinoma remains unclear. [3]



**Figure 2:** Buschke-Löwenstein tumor is caused by the sexually transmitted viral infection human papilloma virus subtypes 6 and 11.

Different therapeutic modalities such as topical agents, intralesional injections, chemotherapy, radiotherapy and surgery have been reported [1]. Surgical radical excision remains the mainstay of the treatment with different techniques depending on the anatomical location and size of lesions with series reporting with low recurrence rates and acceptable and satisfactory cosmetic results [2]. Regardless of the treatment modality, careful follow-up is recommended because of the high risk of recurrence and the possibility for malignant transformation.

### References

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