

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, HIV/AIDS

## A CASE OF BUSCHKE-LOWENSTEIN TUMOR IN SYPHILIS PATIENT: SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH COMBINATION OF CRYOTHERAPY AND TRICHLOROACETIC ACID

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Background: Condyloma acuminatum caused by human papillomavirus are the most common sexually transmitted disease. In rare cases, the disease could progress to a destructive but nonmetastasizing neoplasm called Buschke-Lowenstein Tumor (BLT), also known as giant condyloma acuminatum. BLT differs from normal condyloma acuminatum by presenting with locally invasive growth, lack of spontaneous resolution, a tendency for recurrence after treatment and potential for malignant transformation. Among the treatments available for these lesions are cryotherapy, surgical removal, laser therapy, electrosurgery and trichloroacetic acid (TCA). Conservative and or multimodal therapy has been reported in a few cases, but its effect is not yet proved.

Observation: We report a case of a twenty-eight-year-old man, of unknown sexual orientation, HIV negative with latent syphilis infection who underwent the series of Benzathine Penicillin therapy, also co-infected with giant condylomata acuminata which predominantly affecting the perianal region that had been present for three months with the progressive size increase. At physical examination this vegetative lesion presented as a cauliflower-like tumor measuring 10 cm in length and 6 cm in diameter; it was hard, ulcerated, and not painful. These lesions were successfully treated with a combination of cryotherapy one session per week in six weeks and TCA ninety percents solutions as caustic agent one session per week in ten weeks, with only mild and well-tolerated side effects. No recurrences were observed after a follow-up period of over twenty-four months.

Key message: This report highlight the value of cryotherapy as an invasive treatment and TCA solutions as a non-invasive treatment of BLT in syphilis patients. No differences in the management of condyloma acuminatum in patient co-infection with other sexually transmitted infection.





