



SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, HIV/AIDS

## GLYCYRRHIZINIC ACID 0,1 % SPRAY AS TOPICAL TREATMENT FOR EXTERNAL ANOGENITAL WARTS IN HIV PATIENTS: A CASE SERIES WITH CLINICAL AND DERMOSCOPIC EVALUATION

Catherina Jessica Sutantoyo<sup>(1)</sup> - Pati Aji Achdiat<sup>(1)</sup> - Rasmia Rowawi<sup>(1)</sup> - Hendra Gunawan<sup>(1)</sup>

Padjadjaran University, Faculty Of Medicine, Dr Hasan Sadikin Hospital, Dermatology And Veneorology Department, Bandung, Indonesia<sup>(1)</sup>

BACKGROUND: Patients with human deficiency virus (HIV) infection are more likely to develop anogenital warts (AGW) compared to HIV-negative people and are susceptible to treatment failures and recurrences. Glycyrrhizinic acid (GA) which extracted from liquorice root (Glycyrrhiza glabra) is known to have antiviral properties. Few studies demonstrated the efficacy of GA 0,1% spray for treating external AGW, however their role has not been yet studied specifically for patient with immunocompromised condition.

OBSERVATION: We report two cases of AGW in HIV-infected patients responded well to GA 0,1% spray. The treatment were applied by the patients three times a day for eight weeks, in addition to the highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). Diagnosis were made by visual inspection and dermoscopy image analysis. The dermoscopy finding revealed AGW with fingerlike, knoblike pattern and hairpin vessels. Histopathology and PCR examinations confirmed the diagnosis of AGW. Patients were evaluated both clinically and by the use of dermoscope. After eight weeks, we observed the significant reduction in number and size of the lesions and on dermoscopy examination noted decreased thickness of AGW and evolution of vascular pattern into thrombosed vessels. There were no side effect reported.

KEY MESSAGE: To our knowledge, there was no case series in the literature which describes the use of GA 0,1% for the treatment of AGW in an HIV positive patients. Further studies are required to evaluate the beneficial effect of GA for treating AGW in immunocompromised patients. Dermoscopy is recommended in the evaluation of treatment progress indicator.





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