SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, HIV/AIDS

NATURAL EVOLUTION OF HPV INFECTION: FROM BOWENOID PAPULOSIS TO SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

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BACKGROUND: Penile cancer is a rare entity, which may have HPV infection as a risk factor or not. High-risk viruses have been documented in approximately 40% of these neoplasms, theoretically sharing compatible sequences with human and viral microRNAs, which would suggest common viral regulatory mechanisms. When studying high-grade oncogenic HPV positive penile cancer samples, it has been documented that expression of miR-218 is reduced, this added to the inhibition of p53 and Rb would be the most influential events in induction of carcinogenesis in these patients.
It is well known that persistence of HPV is a necessary event for development of neoplasia; acquisition of new infections favors this phenomenon and it has been established that in men index is high and is directly related to sexual behaviors of this population group.
We present a case of evolution of Bowenoid Papulosis to Carcinoma in a period of 10 years.

OBSERVATION: A 39-year-old male patient who presents with papules and warty, grayish plaques on the body of the penis in 2005, distributed along the length of balano-preputial sulcus. Bowenoid Papulosis is diagnosed with a positive HPV PCR genotype 16. He does not consult until 2009 presenting a warty plaque, pigmented 1.5 cm in diameter, located in balano-preputial sulcus and glans; again, he stopped going to the doctor's office until 2016 when he presented a vegetative tumor in the same location and was diagnosed with Well Differentiated Squamous Cell Carcinoma.

KEY MESSAGE: HPV, Natural history