



SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, HIV/AIDS

RECTORAGY - THE FIRST SIGN OF CONDYLOMATA ACUMINATA. A CASE REPORT

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Introduction and aim: Condyloma acuminatum is the most common sexually transmitted disease, with more than 100 types known to this date. The HPV type 6,11,42-44 is especially sexual transmitted. Frequent localization is in the genital area, but it can also be found on the oral mucosa, perianal area and the lower digestive tract (anorectal area). The risk factors for genital and anal HPV infection are: sexual behavior (homosexuality), number of sexual partners and other sexually transmitted diseases (HIV). Diagnosis is set clinically for the genital area, while anoscopy and proctosigmoidoscopy are essential for internal extends.

Case: 34 years old man MSM, HIV and VDRL negative, coming in the emergency unit with tenesmus and bleeding. At the clinical examination he presents: multiple reddish-brown papillomatous tumors cauliflower-like clusters on the penis, perianal and suprapubic area, painless. Colonoscopy detected multiple white verrucous papules, which at the histopathological examination revealed acuminate condyloma.

Treatment and outcome: several different treatment modalities are available for treating condyloma of genital, anal and anorectal areas and they include topical, immunological and surgical techniques.

Conclusion: low gastro-intestinal bleeding can be the first sign of HPV infection. Routine colonoscopy examination is important in patients with perianal condylomata especially if they happen to be homosexual. The particularity of this case stands in the triple localization of acuminate condylomas: genital, perianal and anorectal regions.

