



SKIN CANCER (OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

## A MALAGASY CASE OF TUMOR OF THE VERGE

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**Introduction:** Penile tumors are rare, the incidence rate is 0.4 to 1.0 per 100,000 worldwide. Squamous cell carcinoma accounts for more than 95% of penile malignancies. We report a case of penile cancer.

**Observation:** This is a 47-year-old man, a former ethyl-smoking, uncircumcised, multi-partner. He had a history of sexually transmitted infections and a history of cancer and a similar case in his family. The patient is admitted to the emergency room for bleeding at a left inguinal mass. In its history, the disease has evolved for 10 years, the patient has already benefited a penectomy a year ago whose pathological result was in favor of a squamous carcinoma infiltrated well differentiated non keratinizing. In the left groin, the patient had hemorrhagic painful swelling and he had an amputated penis. He presented hard and fixed right lymphadenopathy, unilateral edema of the left lower limb, the rest of the examination was without particularity. The abdominal ultrasound finds a homogeneous splenomegaly. The other diagnostic test were not honored. After the proposal of a specific treatment, the patient was lost to sight because of a financial problem.

**Conclusion:** There are several risk factors for developing a malignant tumor of the penis, the most found are HPV infections and they are increased in the case of multiple partners. Inguinal lymphadenopathy is the first relay of metastatic diffusion, its rupture is a pejorative prognostic factor.

**Keywords:** Inguinal lymphadenopathy - Penile cancer - Risk factors

