

## ***A Case of Primary Urethral Condyloma Acuminatum after Urethral Instrumentation***

### **Üretral Enstürümantasyon Sonrası Primer Üretral Kondiloma Aküminata Olgusu**

Lokman Irkilata<sup>1</sup>, Mustafa Aydın<sup>1</sup>, Alper Bitkin<sup>1</sup>, Ebubekir Akgüneş<sup>1</sup>, Caner Moral<sup>1</sup>, Hülya Akpınar<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Urology, University of Health Science, Samsun Training and Research Hospital, Samsun, Turkey

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pathology, University of Health Science, Samsun Training and Research Hospital, Samsun, Turkey

#### **Abstract**

A 72-year-old male with a history of transurethral resection of the prostate one year prior to admission and internal urethrotomy for a urethral stricture three months prior presented with obstructive lower urinary tract symptoms. An endoscopic investigation of the patient revealed widespread papillary formations throughout the urethra. With no pathologies found during cystoscopy of the bladder, the patient underwent transurethral resection and laser vaporization for urethral lesions. Microscopic investigation results revealed condyloma acuminata.

In the literature, different cases of urethral condyloma acuminata have been reported. On first encountering urethral condyloma acuminata, the clinician may easily confuse it with papillary urothelial cancer. Our patient did not have genital lesions and was not sexually active. He only had a history of urethral instrumentation, which was of note given that widespread lesions had developed in a short period of time.

**Key Words:** Condylomata acuminata, urethra, transurethral resection, laser therapy

#### **Öz**

1 yıl önce Prostat Transüretral Rezeksiyonu (TUR-P) ve 3 ay önce üretra darlığı nedeniyle internal üretrotomi öyküsü olan 72 yaşında erkek hasta obstrüktif alt üreter sistem semptomları ile kliniğimize başvurdu. Hastanın endoskopik incelemede tüm üretrada yaygın papiller oluşumlar gözlemlendi. Sistoskopide mesanede patolojik oluşum saptanmayan hastanın üretral lezyonlarına Trans Üretral Rezeksiyon ve lazer ile vaporizasyon uygulandı. Mikroskopik inceleme sonucu kondiloma aküminata olarak saptandı.

Literatür incelendiğinde farklı üretral kondiloma aküminata vakaları bildirilmektedir. İlk defa üretral kondiloma aküminata ile karşılaşan hekim tarafından kolaylıkla papiller üretelyal kanser ile karıştırılabilir. Bizim olgumuzda ek olarak; hastamızda genital lezyon bulunmaması, seksüel aktif olmaması, sadece üretral enstürümantasyon öyküsü olması ve kısa sürede tüm üretrayı tutan yaygın lezyonlar ile başvurusu olgumuzu ilginç kılmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kondiloma aküminata, üretra, transüretral rezeksiyon, lazer tedavisi

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Human papillomavirus (HPV) has an etiological role in the development of cervical cancer in addition to the development oral cavity carcinomas, laryngeal carcinomas, penile and anal cancers (1-3). More common than these cancers, HPV causes the development of genital condyloma acuminata with subclinical progression. Genital condyloma acuminata are generally observed on the skin, external meatus, and rarely observed in the proximal urethra (4). Though HPV causing genital condyloma acuminata is generally transmitted by sexual routes, we aimed to present a case of primary urethral condylomata acuminata involving the entire urethra, which is different from many cases in the literature, in a patient with no risk factors identified after transurethral resection of the prostate (TUR-P).

#### **CASE REPORT**

A 72-year-old male presented with obstructive urinary tract symptoms that had persisted for one month. A clinical history of the patient revealed that he had undergone TUR-P for benign prostatic hyperplasia one year prior to admission and internal urethrotomy for a urethral stricture three months before. Cystoscopy of the patient revealed papillary formations beginning at the distal urethra and extending to the neck of the bladder (Figure 1, 2). It did not reveal any pathology in the bladder. Following this, transurethral resection (TUR) was performed for large papillary tumoral lesions in the urethra, with laser vaporization of small lesions (Figure 3). Pathology results were in accordance with condyloma acuminata (Figure 4). From the patient's history, information was obtained, indicating that sexual relations had not occurred within the past two years. From surgical records, urethral lesions had not been identified during the previous two op-

*This study was presented at the 12<sup>th</sup> International Urooncology Congress, 18-22 November 2015, Belek, Antalya. Bu çalışma 12. Uluslararası Üroonkoloji Kongresi'nde sunulmuştur, 18-22 Kasım 2015, Belek, Antalya.*

**Correspondence Author/Sorumlu Yazar:** Lokman Irkilata **E-mail/E-posta:** irkilatamd@gmail.com

**Received/Geliş Tarihi:** 04.04.2016 **Accepted/Kabul Tarihi:** 20.09.2016 **Available Online Date/Çevrimiçi Yayın Tarihi:** 22.02.2017 **DOI:** 10.5152/clinexphealthsci.2017.32

©Copyright by 2017 Journal of Marmara University Institute of Health Sciences - Available online at [www.clinexphealthsci.com](http://www.clinexphealthsci.com)

©Telif Hakkı 2017 Marmara Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü - Makale metnine [www.clinexphealthsci.com](http://www.clinexphealthsci.com) web sayfasından ulaşılabilir



Figure 1. Urethrosopic appearance of condyloma acuminatum in the central urethra



Figure 3. Urethrosopic appearance of the urethra after transurethral resection of urethral condyloma acuminata

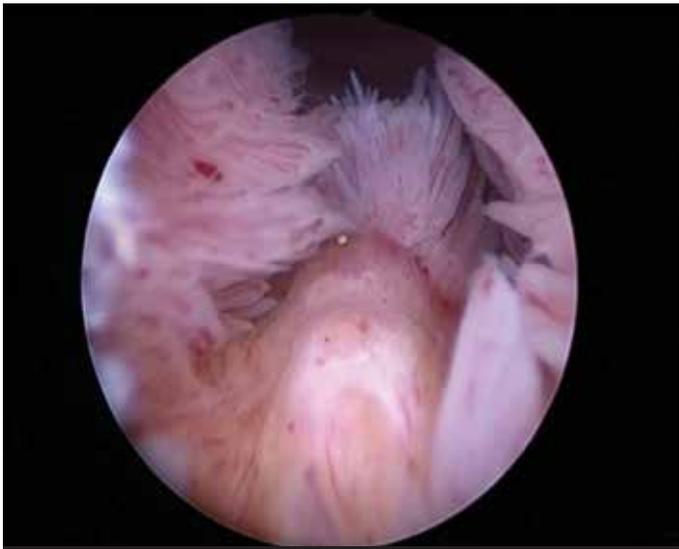


Figure 2. Urethrosopic appearance of condyloma acuminatum in the proximal urethra and verumontanum

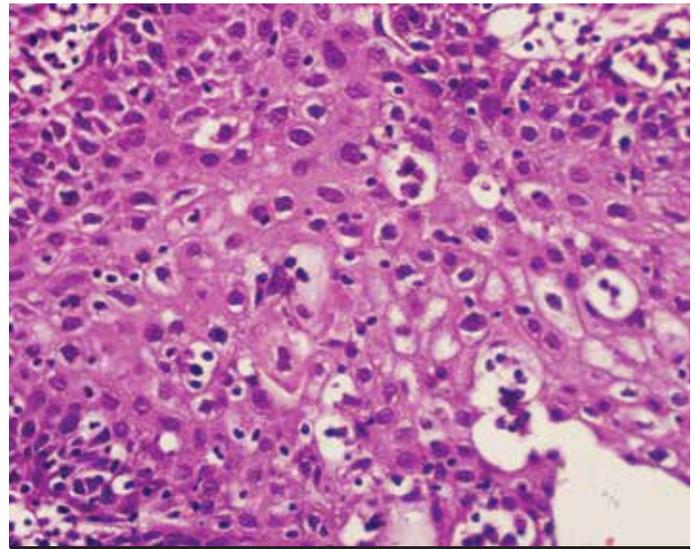


Figure 4. Hematoxylin-eosin stain of urethral condyloma acuminatum is shown (x200)

erations. A physical examination identified no lesion in the external genital region. Additionally, the patient had no immunosuppression finding in his clinical history or in his laboratory test results.

**DISCUSSION**

Condyloma acuminata are lesions formed by HPV, which is generally transmitted by sexual routes. Urethral condyloma acuminata are rarely observed and generally accompany genital condyloma acuminata (2, 3). Frequently, they are identified in the proximal penile urethra and as a single lesion (4). Contrary to this general information related to condyloma acuminata, our patient did not have condyloma acuminata in the genital region. The patient was not sexually active and only had a history of transurethral instrumentation, which made our case interesting. There are very few reports in the literature on primary urethral condyloma acuminata after urethral intervention in patients with no sexual history. Iskander et al. (5) reported that primary urethral condyloma acuminata developed during follow-up

in a patient with a history of urinary tract instrumentation who was monitored for bladder cancer. However, in that patient, lesions were suitable for laser ablation. In our patient, lesions were widespread throughout the urethra. Sumino et al. (6) reported the development of urethral condyloma acuminata in the year following TUR-P in one patient. However, when the patient was questioned further, the authors found a previous history of condyloma acuminata. Irrespective of the difficulty of retrograde urethral viral infections to develop in males, Zaak et al. (7) stated that urethral instrumentation may ease this development.

Laser vaporization is recommended for treatment due to the lower risk of a urethral stricture. For widespread lesions, 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) for five weeks with two instillations per week is recommended. There are publications reporting full eradication with 18 doses of 5-FU treatment in immunosuppressed patients without surgical intervention. For urethral condyloma identified in a 43-year old patient with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and obstructive

urination symptoms, Wen et al. (3) reported the full eradication of urethral lesions with 18 weeks of 5-FU treatment. As our patient was not compliant and did not want the five-week instillation treatment, TUR was carefully performed for urethral lesions and laser vaporization was performed for small lesions. With all identified lesions either resected or vaporized, our patient did not attend check-ups after the initial treatment.

## CONCLUSION

Urethral condyloma acuminatum is an important pathology that may be easily confused with papillary urothelial cancer by clinicians in the first encounter. Our case stands out as the patient did not have genital lesions, was not sexually active, only had a history of urethral instrumentation, and presented with widespread lesions throughout the urethra that had developed in a short period of time.

The patient could not be reached using their contact details during the writing and revision of this case report. Additionally the patient did not attend check-ups during this time. Therefore, the patient was unable to receive the consent from.

**Informed Consent:** Written informed consent couldn't be obtained due to impossibility of reaching the patient.

**Peer-review:** Externally peer-reviewed.

**Author contributions:** Concept - L.I., M.A., C.M.; Design - L.I., A.B., H.A.; Supervision - L.I., M.A., H.A.; Resource - L.I., C.M., H.A.; Materials - L.I., E.A., H.A.; Data Collection and/or Processing - L.I., E.A., H.A.; Analysis and/or Interpretation - L.I., M.A., A.B.; Literature Search - L.I., C.M., H.A.; Writing - L.I., M.A., H.A.; Critical Reviews - L.I., M.A., H.A.

**Conflict of Interest:** No conflict of interest was declared by the authors.

**Financial Disclosure:** The authors declared that this study has received no financial support.

**Hasta Onamı:** Hastaya ulaşılamadığı için yazılı hasta onamı alınamamıştır.

**Hakem Değerlendirmesi:** Dış Bağımsız.

**Yazar Katkıları:** Fikir- L.I., M.A., C.M.; Tasarım - L.I., A.B., H.A.; Denetleme - L.I., M.A., H.A.; Kaynaklar - L.I., C.M., H.A.; Malzemeler - L.I., E.A., H.A.; Veri Toplanması ve/veya İşlemesi - L.I., E.A., H.A.; Analiz ve/veya Yorum - L.I., M.A., A.B.; Literatür taraması - L.I., C.M., H.A.; Yazıyı Yazan - L.I., M.A., H.A.; Eleştirel İnceleme - L.I., M.A., H.A.

**Çıkar Çatışması:** Yazarlar çıkar çatışması bildirmemişlerdir.

**Finansal Destek:** Yazarlar bu çalışma için finansal destek almadıklarını beyan etmişlerdir.

## REFERENCES

- zur Hausen H. Papillomavirus infections--a major cause of human cancers. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1996; 1288: F55-78. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Culp OS, Magid MA, Kaplan IW. Podophyllin treatment of condylomata acuminata. *J Urol* 1944; 51: 655-9.
- Wen YC, Wu HH, Chen KK. Pan-urethral wart treated with 5-fluorouracil intraurethral instillation. *J Chin Med Assoc* 2006; 69: 391-2. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Rothman I, Berger RE, Kiviat N, Navarro AL, Remington ML. Urethral meatal warts in men: results of urethroscopy and biopsy. *J Urol* 1994; 151: 875-7.
- Iskander M, Patrick N, Mistry R. Intra urethral human papillomavirus related warts following urinary tract instrumentation. *Urol J* 2014; 11: 1491.
- Sumino Y, Mimata H, Nomura Y. Urethral condyloma acuminata following urethral instrumentation in an elderly man. *Int J Urol* 2004; 11: 928-30. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Zaak D, Hofstetter A, Frimberger D, Schneede P. Recurrence of condylomata acuminata of the urethra after conventional and fluorescence-controlled Nd: YAG laser treatment. *Urology* 2003; 61: 1011-5. [\[CrossRef\]](#)