CASE REPORT OF WARTY SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE VULVA

Figueiredo, Euridice M.A.[1]; Figueiredo, Juliana A.[1]; Câmara, Eduardo R.Z.[1]; Piumbini, Roseane G.[2]

[1]Brazilian National Cancer Institute - INCA, Gynecological Oncology, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

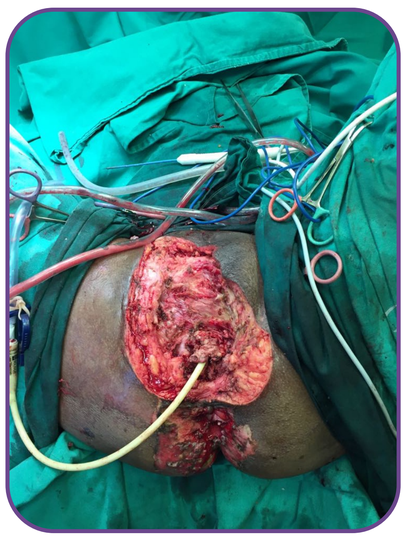
[2]Mario Kroeff Hospital, Gynecological Oncology, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

INTRODUCTION

Warty squamous cell carcinoma (WSCC), a rare variant of squamous cell carcinoma occurring in younger women, is primarily associated with human papillomavirus (HPV) infection.The gross appearance of WSCC resembles verrucous carcinoma, being large and exophytic with a papillary appearance. WSCC is a slow growing tumor. Because of the regional metastasis risk of WSCC, it should be differentiated from other verruciform neoplasms based on its histologic findings.

CASE REPORT

We report a case of WSCC found in the vulva of a 64-year-old woman caucasian, smoker for 30 years. Physical examination revealed a 21 cm pedunculated, cauliflower-like mass with a verrucous surface of the vulva. No regional lymphadenopathy was present. There was no history of any gynecological disease, including vulvar or cervical intraepithelial neoplasia or immunosuppression . A radical vulvectomy was performed in August 2017 with advancement of gracilis myocutaneous flaps by plastic surgery. The histopathology confirmed a warty squamous cell carcinoma of the vulva associated with HPV.We describe its association with HPV using a DNA microarray.



CONCLUSION

We describe WSCC occurring in a woman of old age that is associated with HPV . This suggests that WSCC may occur regardless of age and that various types of HPV can be associated with the pathogenesis of WSCC. It is important to invest in the surgical treatment of such disease,since the procedure has made it possible to improve the quality of life, with better family living and standardisation of the physiological functions.

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