

HEMANGIOMA OF PENIS

B Ranganayakulu, S Konda Reddy, Subha Raju

Hemangioma of the shaft of the penis in a young man is presented for rarity of the growth and rarity of the site encountered in venereology practice.

Key Words : Hemangioma, Penis

Introduction

Hemangiomas are vascular growths occurring usually at birth or during childhood. They are commonly limited to the head and neck, face and trunk. They are benign growths and they result because of vascular malformations that take place during the embryonic life.

Case Report

A male patient aged 30 years, married, having two children was seen for an asymptomatic swelling over the penis present for the past 10 years. It was growing faster since 1 year. The patient denied history of any extramarital exposure and there was no history of trauma to the organ. He had undergone circumcision of prepuce at the age of 10.

The swelling was 3X3cms in size, skin-coloured circular in shape and situated at the proximal part of the shaft of the penis on the dorsal aspect. The surface was smooth, but uneven. The swelling did not increase in size on erection of the penis. There was no bruit or thrill over the swelling. The consistency was soft with lobulated appearance. It was neither tender nor fixed to the deeper tissues. The external genitalia was normal otherwise.

Blood VDRL was non-reactive. Routine laboratory tests on blood and urine were normal. Platelet

count was 3 millions/cmm. Ultrasound examination showed lobulated growth with vascular spaces and multiple micro calcifications.

The growth was excised in toto under local anaesthesia. There was not much bleeding and the wound healed without complications. Histopathological study showed vascular endothelial stroma with large spaces that stained dark brown - consistent with hemangioma.

Discussion

Hemangiomas of genital region are rare. Hemangioma over glans penis has been reported by Mohan et al.¹ Intrameatal hemangioma, producing urethritis,² has also been reported. But hemangioma on the shaft of the penis has not been reported to the best of our knowledge. The hemangiomas that occur at birth or during childhood show spontaneous resolution, but those that occur after early adolescence may not involute further. Active intervention is recommended for them, more so if the growth interferes with bodily functions or leads to systemic problems like thrombocytopenia. Though various modalities of treatment are available, surgical excision is the best method for the growth that is increasing in size.

References

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From the Department of STD, Kurnool Medical College
Kurnool-518 002, Andhra Pradesh, India

Address correspondence to:
Dr. B. Ranganayakulu