

Condyloma acuminata mimicking cutaneous microcystic lymphatic malformation

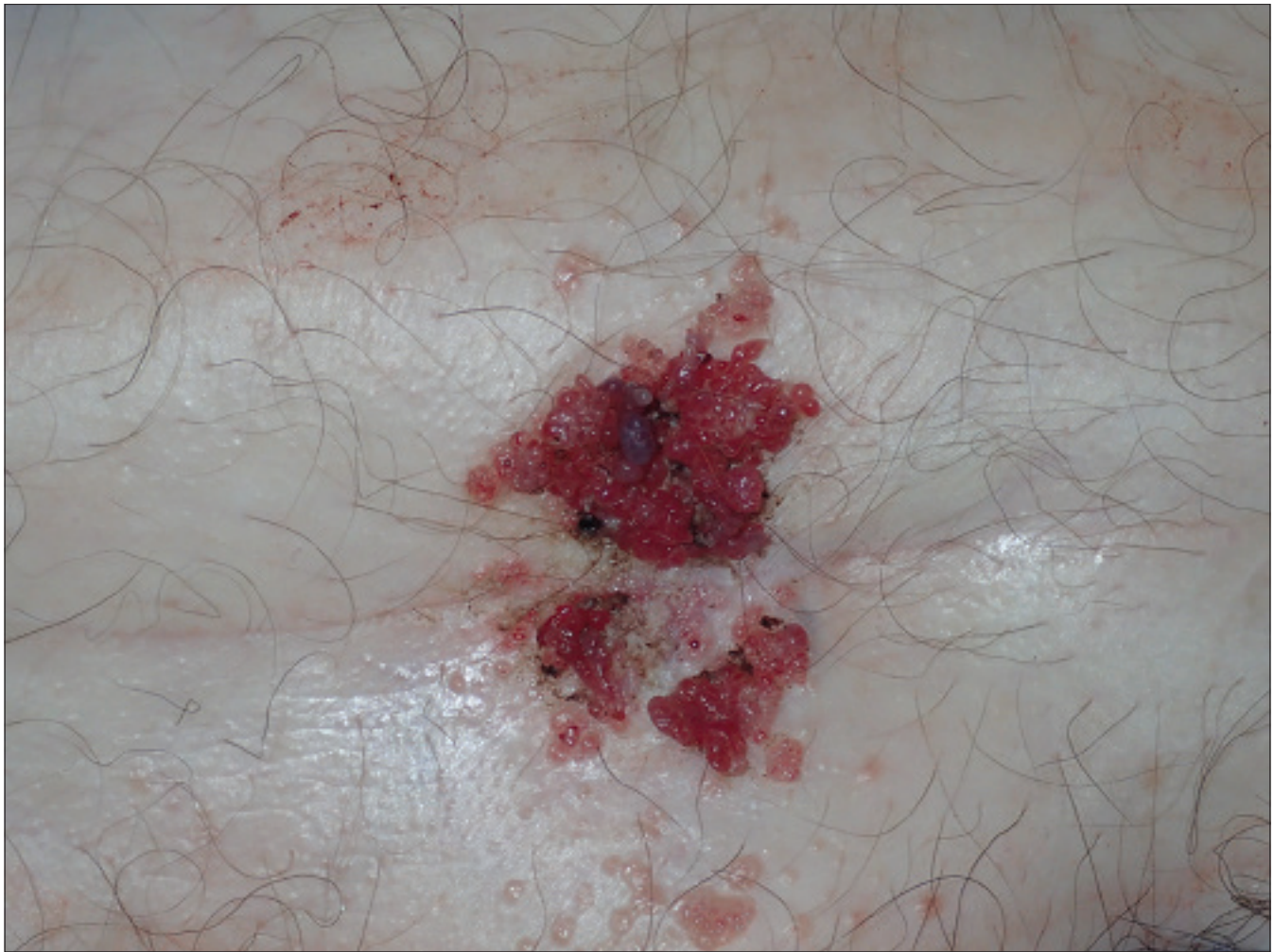


Figure 1: Grouped multiple, red and translucent small cysts-like lesions (‘‘frog spawn’’ pattern) in a fold of the pubic region

A man in his 80s' presented with a rapidly growing lesion on his hypogastric region. Agminated small, red and translucent papules (‘‘frog spawn’’ pattern) were observed [Figure 1] at the site. Koilocytes and a low-risk subtype human papillomavirus virus (HPV) infection were demonstrated in a skin biopsy. A diagnosis of condyloma acuminata was made. The lesion was excised by curettage.

How to cite this article: Gómez-Arias PJ, Sanz-Zorrilla A, Salido-Vallejo R. Condyloma acuminata mimicking cutaneous microcystic lymphatic malformation. *Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol* 2022;88:792-3.

Received: March, 2020 **Accepted:** May, 2020 **Epub Ahead of Print:** February, 2021 **Published:** November, 2022

DOI: 10.25259/IJDVL_339_20 **PMID:** 33666056

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-Share Alike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as the author is credited and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Immunosenescence and development of the lesion in a moist area might have contributed to this clinical presentation. Unusual clinical forms of anogenital warts do not seem to be related with the presence of high-risk HPV subtypes.

The differential diagnosis of “frog spawn” pattern lesions should not only include microcystic lymphatic malformation, but also condyloma, in keeping with the patient’s age.

Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

Pedro Jesús Gómez-Arias, Alicia Sanz-Zorrilla¹, Rafael Salido-Vallejo²

Department of Dermatology and Venerology, Reina Sofía University Hospital, ¹Department of Pathology, Reina Sofía University Hospital, Córdoba,
²Department of Dermatology, University Clinic of Navarra, School of Medicine, University of Navarra, Pamplona, Spain

Corresponding author:

Dr. Pedro Jesús Gómez-Arias,

Department of Dermatology and Venerology, Reina Sofía University Hospital, Avenida de Menéndez Pidal s/n 14004, Córdoba, Spain.

pjga10@hotmail.com