

CONDYLOMATA ACUMINATA (ANAL WARTS)

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There is increasing evidence that sexually transmitted infection with human papillomavirus (HPV) forms the aetiological basis of anal and perianal warts, anal intraepithelial neoplasia (AIN) and SCC of the anus. In areas of the world where sexual promiscuity (especially anal intercourse) is more common, and in immunocompromised individuals (HIV-infected individuals Abraham Buschke , 1868-1943, Chief of Dermatology , Rudolf Virchow Hospital, Berlin, Germany . Ludwig W Löwenstein , 1895-1959, pathologist, Berlin, Germany , later New York Post-Graduate Medical School, NY , USA, described this condition in 1925. and transplant recipients), there have been dramatic increases in the incidence of these conditions over the last 30 years, most - importantly of AIN and anal cancers. Similar virally induced changes have been noted in the genital tracts of women (vulval intraepithelial neoplasia [VIN], cervical intraepithelial neoplasia [CIN] and cancers). It is essential to examine all areas of the genitalia and perineum in an affected person as there is often a field change with the virus affecting any squamous epithelium in that area. There are over 170 subtypes of HPV , but certain subtypes (16, 18, 31, 33) are associated with a greater risk of progression to dysplasia and malignancy . SCC is associated with HPV (especially subtypes 16, 18, 31 or 33). Associated warts on the penis and the female genital tract are common.

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