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Title	Penile Verrucous Carcinoma
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Aim	Penile verrucous carcinoma is a rare tumor. Verrucous carcinoma is thought by most to represent a well-differentiated or low grade squamous-cell carcinoma(SCC) exhibiting slow invasive growth. Regional lymph node metastasis is rare and distant metastasis has yet not been reported. It accounts for 5 to 24 % of all penile malignancies and represents 5 to 15% of all penile SCC
Materials & Methods	We report a case of verrucous carcinoma with micro invasion at the 65 year old patient. The treatment consisted of penectomy and bilateral orchidectomy.
Result	The exophytic cauliflower-like mass is located on the posterior face, measured 4x3.5 cm ulcerated on surface, infiltrating the nipple on 0,7 cm, and located at 5 cm of the surgical margin. The microscopic examination of the tumor revealed the well-differentiated papillary ,constitutions with acanthosis and hyperkeratosis extending into the underlying stroma with broad bases and pushing borders.
Conclusion	Verrucous carcinoma is an uncommon exophytic low-grade and well-differentiated variant of SCC with slow invasive growth and without any distant metastasis. It is also known by several other names(giant condyloma accuminatum or Buschke-Lowenstein tumor).Surgical excision, sparing as much of the penis as possible is the usual treatment for penile verrucous carcinoma. Local excision and partial penectomy are most commonly used. The presence and the extent of metastasis to the inguinal region are the most important prognostic factors for survival in patients with squamous penile cancer.