

Anal and Genital Wart of the Child: Be Cautious!

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Human papilloma viruses (HPV) are common pathogens associated with a wide range of cutaneous and mucosal infections in childhood. Different HPV types can cause common warts and anogenital warts. Condylomata acuminata in children may be, but are not necessarily, an indicator of sexual abuse. Each individual case therefore requires careful examination, with consideration of other possible means of transmission [1]. Diagnosis of anogenital warts is generally by means of clinical examination. Additional histological, serological or molecular genetic investigation

may be indicated occasionally. The high rate of spontaneous remission and the rate of recurrence after treatment should be considered. The available topical and surgical treatment options are discussed [2].

It was a case of a 14-month-old infant with no history of disease. The patient presented perianal, erythematous and confluent papular lesions (Figure 2) , associated with the presence of a warty plaque at the vulvar level (figure 1).



Figure 1: a warty plaque at the vulvar level, dermoscopy : papillomatous pattern

Examination of the mother's and father's hands did not reveal the presence of common warts. The diagnosis of anal condylomas was accepted, but the sexual transmission was not ruled out. the patient underwent a

proctological examination in search of an extension of these lesions. The proposed treatment was chirurgical removal and application of imiquimod cream 5%.



Figure 2 : perianal, erythematous and confluent papular lesions, dermoscopy : papillomatous pattern

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