

CASE REPORT AND REIVIEW OF
LITERATURE

TITLE: LEIOMYOMA OF CORPORA CAVERNOSA.

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INTRODUCTION:

A case of Leiomyoma of corpora cavernosa was encountered recently. In view of it's rarity, literature was reviewed through Medline and latogether 8 Articles found in the English language dealing with the issue of penile tumors. Only 3 were related to the present issue.

Benign tumors of the penis are relatively uncommon and consist of cysts, cutaneous nevi, hirsutoid papillomas, non-malignant growths of supporting tiss ues, angiomatous, neurogenous, myogenous, and fibromatous tumors.

Lieomyoma is one of myogenous group of tumors, which to our knowledge has not been reported in a corpus cavernosum location, previously.

L.P. Dehner et al, reported, among 46 soft tissue tumors of the penis, only 3 Lieomyomas involving frenulum, prepuce and glans penis.

Case presentation;

A.B. a 15 y/o boy was referred to our Clinic with a tender lump at the right side of penile root.

On physical examination, he looked normal and well-developed for his age. Integumentum was covered by wart-like pink out-growths, mostly linear. Another abnormal finding was a 2.5 by 2 by 2 cm., tender, firm, fixed, and finely nodular lump over dorsal-proximal corpora extending to the right of the midline.

A surgical resection was planned under general anesthesia and was performed easily. The gap in the corpus cavernosum was closed with fine non-absorbable material.

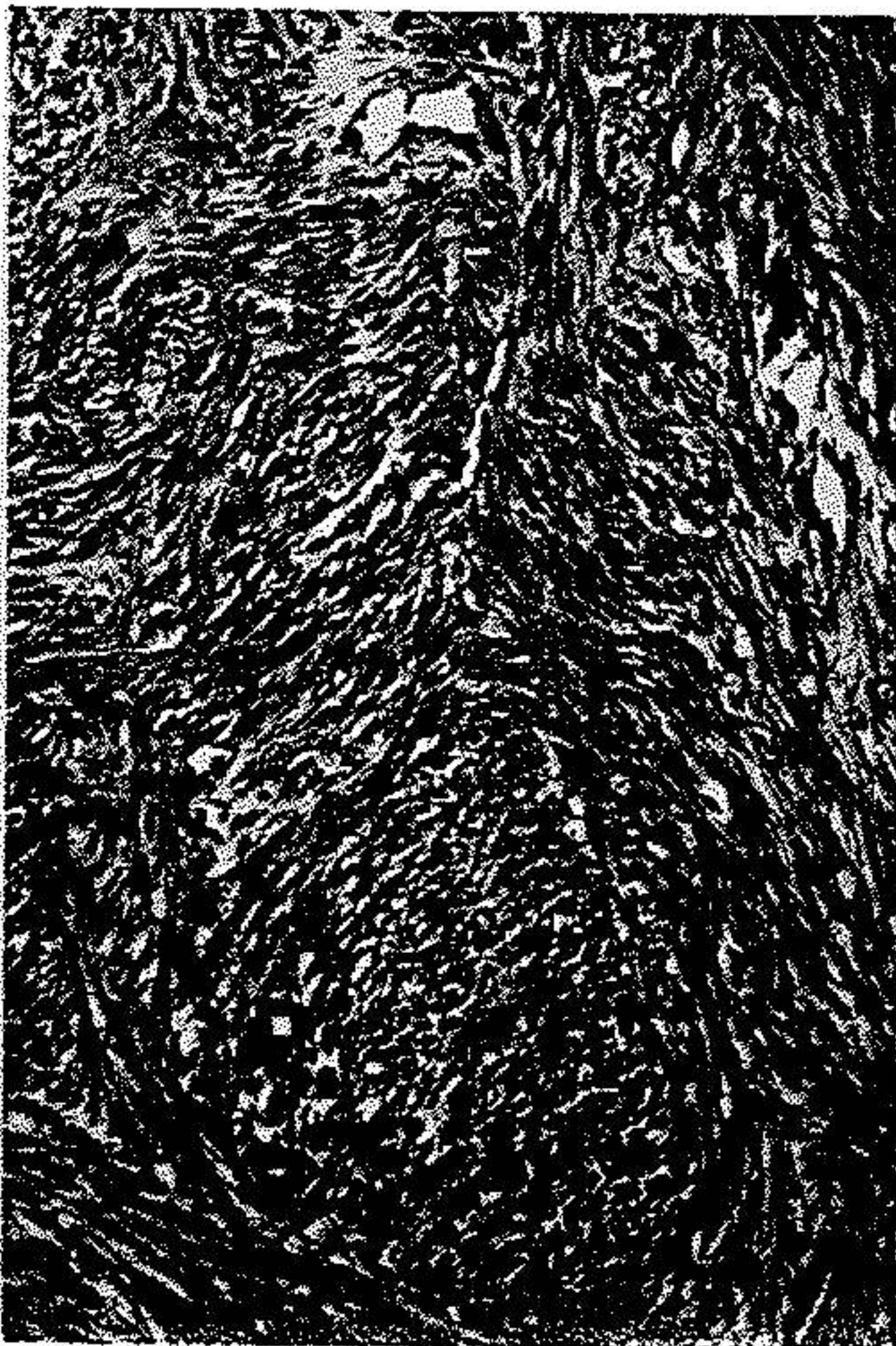
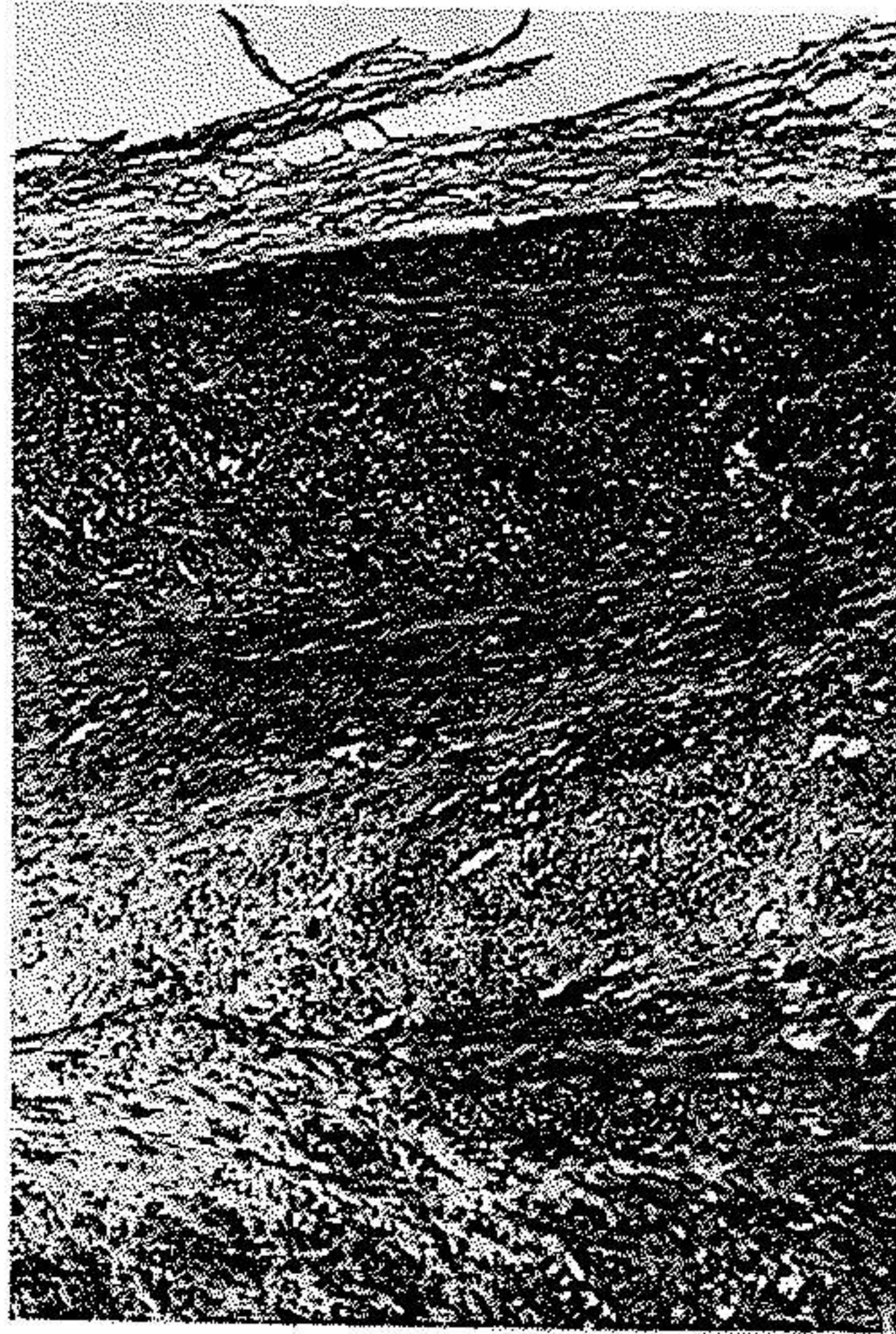
Patient had an uneventful recovery and as usual failed to show up for further examination.

Pathological findings .

Specimen fixed in formaline was a rather round tumor approximately 2 cm. in diameter and homogenous on cut surface. Figures 1 and 2 show photomicrographs of histopathological preparations which are composed of interlacing bundles forming the so-called whorl pattern. The cytoplasm of tumor cells reveal longitudinal myofibrils. These findings are compatible with leiomyomatous tumor. (Figs. 1&2).

Comments:

Leiomyoma of copora cavernosa is a benign tumor of the soft tissue component of the penis. Previously reported cases have all had smooth surfaces and of less than 1 cm. in diameter. However, our present case illustrates another feature. Our case had a 2 cm. tumor with nodular surface and above all it was located, perhaps, for the first time in a corpus covernosum location.



Summary:

A rare case of leiomyoma of penis is reported and a review of literature conducted. This is the first such case yet reported in corpora cavernosa. It also was bigger than 1 cm. and had a nodular surface.

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