

## Condyloma Latum

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A 27-year-old woman suffered from a plaque-like lesion in the perineum for 3 months (Fig. 1). She visited our gynecology outpatient department. Biopsy was performed. Histopathologic examination showed condyloma latum characterized by a broad-based, elevated plaque-like lesion with marked endothelial cell proliferation and plasma cell infiltration (Fig. 2). In addition, serology proved Venereal Disease Research Laboratory positive (1:128), which is diagnostic of syphilis.

Condyloma latum is one of the skin lesions of secondary syphilis. It shows exudative plaques in the perineum, vulva, or scrotum which abound in

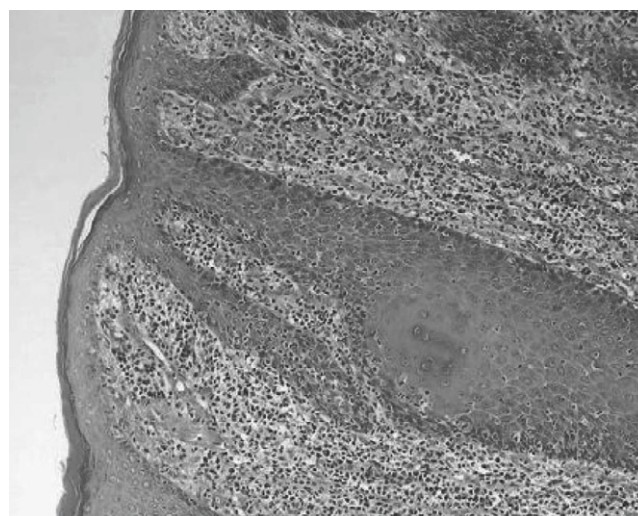
spirochetes. The symptoms of secondary syphilis may last several weeks, after which the patient enters the latent phase of the disease. Superficial lesions may recur during the early latent phase, although they are milder. (*Tzu Chi Med J* 2009;21(3):269)

### References

1. Freinkel AL. Histological aspects of sexually transmitted genital lesion. *Histopathology* 1987;11:819–31.
2. Brown DL, Frank JE. Diagnosis and management of syphilis. *Am Fam Physician* 2003;68:283–90.



**Fig. 1 —** Plaque-like condyloma latum in the perineum.



**Fig. 2 —** Histopathology shows vascular endothelial cell proliferation and marked plasma cell infiltration under the dermis (hematoxylin & eosin, 200×).

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