

Giant verruca vulgaris: a case report

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Abstrak

Verruca vulgaris merupakan lesi kulit yang paling sering disebabkan oleh virus papiloma humanis (HPV). Jarang didapatkan lesi berukuran besar, kronik, terisolasi, dan soliter. Kami melaporkan kasus verruca vulgaris raksasa pada seorang pria berusia 66 tahun pada dorsal pedis sinistra yang membesar perlahan dan mengeras dalam 10 tahun. Lesi berupa nodus soliter verukosa, hiperkeratotik, berwarna abu kecoklatan, berbatas tegas, berbentuk bulat berukuran 3x 2,4x 0,4 cm. Pada pemeriksaan histopatologis terdapat hiperkeratosis/ortokeratosis kompak, banyak koilosit pada lapisan granular dan spinosum atas, akantosis, dan pemanjangan rete ridges yang mengarah ke sentral. Pemeriksaan rantai polimerase (PCR) dan hibridisasi in situ gagal mengidentifikasi DNA HPV. Pasien berhasil diterapi dengan salep asam salisilat 40%.

Common wart is the most frequent clinical lesion caused by human papillomaviruses (HPVs). Giant, chronic, isolated, and solitary lesion is uncommon. We reported a case of giant verruca vulgaris in a 66 year-old man on left dorsal pedis that slowly enlarged and hardened in 10 years. It was a solitary hyperkeratotic verruca vulgaris, grey brownish in color, circumscribe, round, and 3x2.4x0.4 cm in size. Histopathologic examination revealed compact hyperkeratosis/orthokeratosis, many koilocytes in the granular and upper spinous layer, acanthosis, and elongated rete ridges that were pointing radially toward the center of the lesion. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and in situ hybridization failed to identify HPV DNA. The patient was successfully treated with salicylic acid 40% ointment.