Abstract

Objectives: To evaluate the relevance of size and location of penile condylomatous lesions as prognostic factors to Imiquimod 5% cream treatment response in uncircumcised men. Methods: Twenty-two patients with condylomatous lesions in the glans, prepuce and penile shaft were included in this study. Size was no exclusion criteria. Patients with lesions on scrotal, suprapubic, inguinal or perineal area were excluded from this study. Treatment with Imiquimod 5% cream 3 times per week was given and follow up was at the first and second week and afterwards every second week. Response was classified as complete when all lesions disappeared, partial when lesions diminished in more than 50% of its original size and absence of response if no change was seen or if they diminished less than 50% of its original size. Results: Six patients were excluded from the study because they did not come for follow up. Mean age was 33 years (24-51). Seventy five (12) percent of the patients had a complete response, 18.7% (3) did not have response and 6.3% (1) had partial response. A complete response was observed in 75% (9) of patients with lesions on glans and prepuce. The same response rate was observed in patients with penile shaft lesions. There was complete response in patients with lesions as big as 7cm and as small as 0.3 cm. Response was observed between the first and fourth week. Non responders were classified after 12 weeks of treatment and alternative treatment was advocated. Conclusions: Site and size of penile lesions of condyloma acuminata had no relevance as prognostic factors for treatment response of Imiquimod 5% cream. If Imiquimod was the treatment selected, alternative therapeutic approaches should be advised if no response is seen after the fourth week of treatment.

Keywords

Condiloma acuminado, Virus del papiloma humano, Imiquimod, Condyloma Acuminata, Human Papilloma Virus, Imiquimod