

microcytaire, particulièrement une colite collagène.

Références

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patient est décédée dans un tableau de détresse respiratoire, avant l'imagerie par résonance magnétique avec angiographie cérébrale demandée pour trancher entre l'origine thrombotique et/ ou athérosclérotique de son accident vasculaire cérébral.

Figure 1 : Radiographie du bassin de face : des images d'ostéocondensation du bassin



Figure 2 : Ischémie pariéto-occipitale droite semi-récente

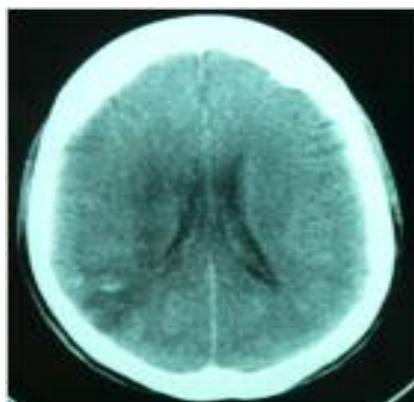
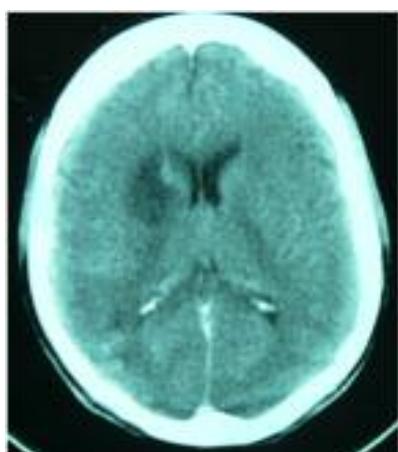


Figure 3 : Plage hypo-dense capsulo-lenticulaire droite



Conclusion

Le POEMS syndrome est une entité rare. Du fait du polymorphisme clinique, le diagnostic est souvent tardif. Il faut savoir l'évoquer devant l'association d'une immunoglobuline monoclonale à une poly neuropathie, organomégalie, endocrinopathie et des manifestations cutanées. Un diagnostic précoce pourrait diminuer le risque d'évolution défavorable et augmenter l'espérance de vie.

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Giant Condyloma in Pregnancy

Buschke-Lowenstein tumor (BLT) or giant condyloma is one of the most common sexually transmitted infections, triggered by human papillomavirus (HPV) originally described in 1896 by Buschke. BLT was defined as a separate entity, in 1925, by Buschke and Lowenstein [1].

The prevalence of HPV infection in a population of pregnant women in the third trimester reaches 46 % [2]. During pregnancy, condylomas tend to proliferate because of physiological changes of external genitalia tract and immunological effects that promote HPV replication [3]. BLT is known to be a histologically benign tumor, but it carries a risk of malignant transformation [4].

We report a case of BLT successfully treated by surgical excision alone, 1 month after childbirth.

Case report

A 30-year-old woman presented with a giant condyloma. The patient was single with a history of sexual promiscuity, primigravida and at week 36 of gestation. She first noted that a small excrescence had appeared during week 10 of gestation. This lesion had rapidly increased in size. On physical examination, an enormous vegetative growth covering area between the mons pubis to the perianal region was noted (figure 1). A gigantic oedema obscured urethral outlet. The exophytic

papillomatous lesion was complicated by fissurations discharging pus and blood. The tumor several small condyloma were noted around the tumor. The patient complained of pain in the vulva and the perianal region. A full screening for other sexually transmitted infection was negative. Treatment was deferred until after she gave birth. Caesarean section was performed at week 38 of gestation. One month after child birth, oedema disappeared and surgical treatment with the excision of the involved skin was carried out under general anesthesia (figure 2). Satellite lesions around the tumor were treated by laser CO2.

Figure 1: Buschke –Lowenstein tumor



Figure 2: Exposed area after surgical excision



Histopathology reveals papillomatosis and severe acanthosis with intraepithelial hyperplasia and without cellular atypia. Six months postoperatively, the wound was healing well. She remained free of recurrence at a 1 year follow-up.

Conclusion

HPV vulvoperineal lesions during pregnancy may, in rare cases, develop into Buschke – Lowenstein tumor. The choice of treatment is crucial. Surgery is the treatment of choice and is