Anal Condyloma
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Sexually active people have at least a 50% risk of becoming infected at least once in their lifetime, if they are not vaccinated.

The incidence of **HPV related cancers** is 6250 in women and 1600 in men.

**HPV types**

- Low risk: 6 – 11

Patients with warts within the anal canal may have a history of receptive anal intercourse but not necessarily.
Anal Condyloma

Patient evaluation

- Complete history
- Digital exam
- Anoscopy
- Liquid base cytology
- High resolution anoscopy
Anal Condyloma

When?  Who?

HPV vaccination

What are the medicolegal issues?
### Management of condyloma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Treatment Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>External genital warts (HPV)</strong></td>
<td>Podofilox 0.5 % solution or gel: application with cotton swab twice daily for 3 days, then 4 days without therapy; can repeat cycle up to four times (max 0.5 mL per day) or imiquimod 5 % cream: apply three times per week up to 16 weeks, washing treated area with soap and water 6–10 h afterward or sinecatechins 15 % ointment: apply three times daily for up to 16 weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Provider administered</strong></td>
<td>Cryotherapy with liquid nitrogen or cryoprobe or podophyllin resin 10–25 % in a compound tincture of benzoin or trichloroacetic acid (TCA) or Bichloroacetic acid (BCA) 80–90 % or surgical removal</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Anal warts (HPV)</strong></td>
<td>Cryotherapy with liquid nitrogen or trichloroacetic acid (TCA) or bichloroacetic acid (BCA) 80–90 %: can be applied weekly as needed or surgical removal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Surgical management