

## RADIOTHERAPY FOR GENITAL EXTRAMAMMARY PAGET'S DISEASE: A CASE REPORT

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Extramammary Paget's disease (EMPD) is an uncommon cutaneous adenocarcinoma. It predominantly involves apocrine gland-bearing areas, especially the vulva, scrotum, and perianal areas. In contrast to mammary Paget's disease, extramammary Paget's disease may or may not be associated with internal malignancy. Initially, the lesion is typically erythematous, dry, and raised with pruritus. It later may turn into an eczematoid, crusted, ulcerated, or papillary lesion with pain and bleeding. Patients often give a history of prolonged treatment with topical corticosteroid and antifungal agents before a diagnosis is made by biopsy of the lesion. Extramammary Paget's disease should be highly suspected if a skin lesion fails to clear with topical steroid and antifungal treatment.

Many different treatment modalities have been reported, including surgery or Mohs micrographic surgery, radiotherapy, chemo-radiotherapy, topical chemotherapy and topical immune modulator. The effectiveness of radiotherapy is generally difficult to ascertain because most of the literatures comprised mostly of individual case reports. We report a case of genital EMPD treated with curative intent radiotherapy and to review relevant literatures of treatment modality except surgery as a first-choice treatment in anogenital EMPD.

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### INTRODUCTION

Extramammary Paget's disease (EMPD) is a rare disorder that most commonly involves the anogenital region in a middle-aged or elderly patient. It is a neoplastic condition in which there is intraepithelial infiltration by neoplastic cells showing glandular differentiation. The lesions most commonly present as solitary, scaly, well-circumscribed eczematous

plaque with bleeding or ulceration. They might progress to invasive adenocarcinoma. Mammary Paget's disease is almost always associated with an underlying malignancy of the breast. Extramammary Paget's disease may or may not be associated with internal malignancy. When an underlying internal malignancy is present, its location is linked to the location of extramammary Paget's disease [3]. Therefore, investigation should include a

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