A 22-year-old male patient presented with a 3-month history of persistent, colicky, lower abdominal pain. He was referred for colonoscopy. Total colonoscopy showed multiple small-to-medium sized pale pink, nonulcerated, polypoid lesions in the distal part of the rectum, occupying most of the circumference (▶Fig. 1).

The patient’s medical history was not significant. After discussing his sexual history, he mentioned having a male partner for 2 years. Basic investigations were carried out, including human immunodeficiency virus serology; they were all negative.

▶Fig. 1 Endoscopic view of squamous cell papilloma of the rectum using white light (a,c,d) and narrow-band imaging (b,e).

▶Fig. 2 Complete endoscopic mucosal resection of squamous cell papilloma.
tive. After discussing the treatment options with the patient, endoscopic mucosal resection of the lesions was performed (▶Fig. 2, ▶Video 1). Histopathological examination showed squamous cell papillomatosis of the rectum, with mild-to-moderate atypia (▶Fig. 3). Isolation of the human papilloma virus (HPV) from the specimen was not possible. Squamous cell papilloma (SCP) is a benign lesion that is a result of infection with HPV [1]. HPV-associated diseases are sexually transmitted and mainly affect the genitals, causing wart formation [2]. SCP arises from the stratified squamous epithelium of the skin, lip, oral cavity, tongue, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, cervix, vagina or anal canal [3]. SCP of the gastrointestinal tract is
mainly localized to the oropharynx, esophagus, and anal canal [4]. The current case was an extremely rare case of rectal SCP.

The authors

Mohamed Nabil Alkady1, Shaimaa Elkholy2

1 Tropical Department, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt
2 Internal Medicine Department, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt

Corresponding author

Shaimaa Elkholy, MD
Internal Medicine Department, Cairo University, 531, 17th street, 5th district 6 of October City, Cairo 00202, Egypt
Fax: +20-2-37493563
shuma50082@gmail.com

Competing interests

None

References