

Opis choroby *

Definicja

Squamous cell carcinoma of the anal canal is a rare epithelial intestinal neoplasm, arising from squamous epithelial cells in the anal canal, with variable macroscopic appearance, ranging from small, benign lesions (that mimic fissures, hemorrhoids or anorectal fistulae) to a large, exophytic or ulcerating tumor localized within the anal canal. Patients may be asymptomatic or present difficulty to defecate, anal bleeding, pain and/or discharge, and often have a history of chronic anal fistulae and abscesses, Crohn's disease, hemorrhoids, or, especially in younger patients, immunosuppression (such as HIV infection). Association with HPV infection is commonly reported.

Dane

Klasyfikacja

Choroba

Kod ORPHA

424019

Kod OMIM

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Kod ICD10

C21.1

Kod ICD11

2C00.3

*Źródło

orphanet