

Case Report

A rare penile lump: A case of recurrent myopericytoma

Roshani I. Jayaweera¹, Sachini D. Mendis¹, Chandrika J.K. Jayakody¹

Abstract

Myopericytoma is a rare, slow-growing, benign perivascular tumour that typically arises in the skin, subcutaneous tissue, and superficial soft tissue, most frequently in the lower limbs. Involvement of the genitalia, particularly the penis, is exceptionally rare with very few cases reported worldwide. We present a case of a 35-year-old immune-competent male who developed a painless lump over the glans penis. Excision biopsy revealed histological features consistent with myopericytoma. Nine months later, a recurrent lesion was detected adjacent to the original excision site. This case highlights the diagnostic challenges associated with rare soft tissue neoplasms, the importance of considering myopericytoma in the differential diagnosis of penile masses, and the need for complete excision with long-term follow-up to prevent recurrence.

Key words: Myopericytoma, Penis, Benign mesenchymal tumour, Perivascular tumour

Affiliation: ¹Central STD Clinic, National STD/ AIDS Control Programme, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Authors: Dr Roshani I. Jayaweera, MBBS, MSc ComMed, PG Dip Ven, MD Senior Registrar in Venereology; Dr. Sachini D. Mendis, MBBS, PG Dip Ven, MD, Senior Registrar in Venereology; Dr. Chandrika J.K. Jayakody, MBBS, PG Dip Ven, MD, Consultant Venereologist

Corresponding author: Dr. Roshani I Jayaweera, Email: rrjayaweera@yahoo.com

 <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-9371-9941>

Sri Lanka Journal of Sexual Health and HIV Medicine 2025;7: 82-84

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4038/joshhm.v7i1.105>

Conflicts of interest: No conflicts of interest, **Funding:** None, **Originality:** This is an original work that has not been previously published

Received: 2025-07-17 | **Accepted:** 2025-09-19



Introduction

Myopericytoma (MPC) is a rare slow-growing benign neoplasm arising from perivascular myoid cells. (1) It usually occurs in the skin, subcutaneous tissues, and superficial soft tissues commonly in the lower limbs and occasionally in the head and neck region. (2,3) We report a case of myopericytoma of the penis in a 35years old male, which was treated with surgical excision.

Case presentation

A 35-year-old married male presented to the Central STD Clinic, Colombo, with a complaint of a painless lump over the glans penis for one

month. Examination revealed a slightly tender nodular lesion over the ventral aspect of the penis, measuring 0.5 cm × 1 cm. The lesion was mobile and not fixed to the overlying skin or underlying structures, suggesting its location in the subcutaneous plane. There was associated right-sided non-tender firm inguinal lymphadenopathy. Gonococcal culture of the urethral swab was negative. There was no serological evidence of syphilis or HIV infection. The lump was excised under local anaesthesia, and histology revealed a benign pericytic tumour consistent with myopericytoma. Nine months after excision, another painless lump was detected at the glans penis adjacent to the previous excision site.

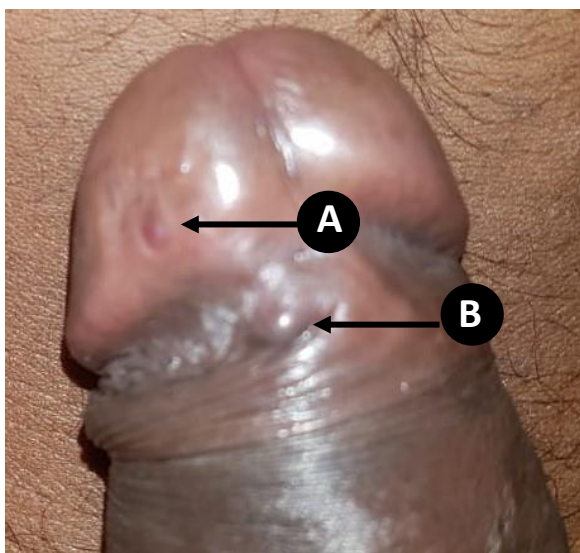


Figure 1; Penile Myopericytoma. A -Old lesion scar, B-New lesion

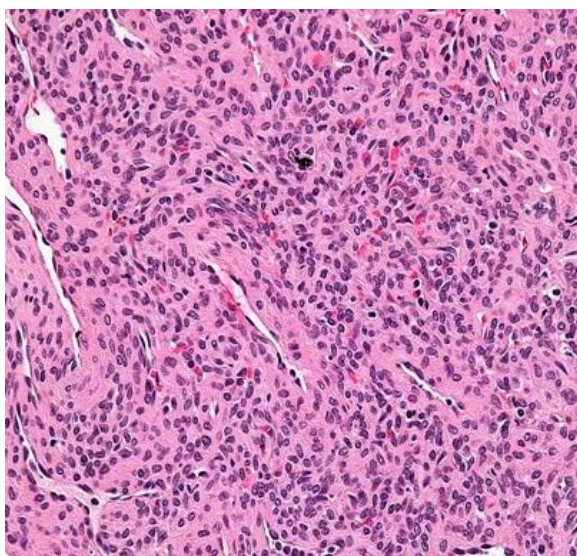


Figure 2; Plump cells arranged around blood vessels (haematoxylin and eosin stained; original magnification, ×200)

Discussion

Myopericytomas are a group of rare tumours that have features similar to myofibroma. It is mostly seen among middle-aged adults. It arises from perivascular myoid cells. So far there have been only a few reported cases. Sometimes these tumours are misdiagnosed as sarcomas. (2) . These lesions usually present as a single, well-demarcated painless slow-growing mass, measuring only a few centimetres in size. (3) In rare cases, tumours are found in oral and nasal cavities. It can also involve visceral organs such

as lungs, gastrointestinal organs, heart and brain as well. (3)

Myopericytoma can be inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern. Some patients with these lesions carry mutations in the PDGFRB gene (4). There is an association between Myopericytoma with HIV infection and the Epstein-Barr virus. In HIV patients, lesions tend to occur more in visceral organs such as the bronchus, larynx, tongue, liver, and brain. (4,5) Histologically, these tumours consist of spindled myoid cells arranged around small blood vessels (6).

Treatment and prognosis: The treatment of choice is complete surgical excision, which generally leads to excellent prognosis. Recurrence is rare, but has been documented, particularly in cases of incomplete excision (4). Although malignant transformation is very uncommon, atypical MPCs with infiltrative growth, high mitotic activity, or nuclear atypia have been described (4). Such cases warrant vigilant follow-up.

Conclusion

Myopericytomas are a rare entity mesenchymal neoplasm that may be encountered in the penis, while the recurrence can be due to poor excision of the primary lesion or due to a recurrence.

References

1. Laga AC, Tajirian AL, Islam MN, Bhattacharyya I, Cohen DM, Plamondon CJ, Robinson-Bostom L. Myopericytoma: report of two cases associated with trauma. *J Cutan Pathol*. 2008 Sep;35(9):866-70. doi: 10.1111/j.1600-0560.2007.00910. x. Epub 2008 May 20. PMID: 18494828.
2. Dray MS, McCarthy SW, Palmer AA, Bonar SF, Stalley PD, Marjoniemi V, Millar E, Scolyer RA. Myopericytoma: a unifying term for a spectrum of tumours that show overlapping features with myofibroma. A review of 14 cases. *J Clin Pathol*. 2006 Jan;59(1):67-73. doi: 10.1136/jcp.2005.028704. PMID: 16394283; PMCID: PMC1860256.
3. Rodríguez D, Cornejo KM, Sadow PM, Santiago-Lastra Y, Feldman AS. Myopericytoma tumor of the glans penis. *Can J Urol*. 2015 Jun;22(3):7830-3. PMID: 26068635.
4. Eduardo Calonje MD, DipRCPath, in McKee's Pathology of the Skin, 2020 Connective tissue tumors. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/myopericytoma>
5. Lau PP, Wong OK, Lui PC, Cheung OY, Ho LC, Wong WC, To KF, Chan JK. Myopericytoma in patients with AIDS: a new class of Epstein-Barr virus-associated tumor. *Am J*

- Surg Pathol. 2009 Nov;33(11):1666-72. doi: 10.1097/PAS.0b013e3181aec307. PMID: 19675451.
6. Myopericytoma - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics. (n.d.). Retrieved August 18, 2025, from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/myopericytoma>