

## **Case of the Male Epidermoid Carcinoma and the Female Adenocarcinoma**

**Introduction and Objectives:** Primitive cancers of the urethra are scarce both in men and women. The most frequent histological form is the epidermoid carcinoma. The diagnosis is often late. Despite the aggressive treatment based on a mutilating surgery of excision associated with radiotherapy and chemotherapy, the vital forecast remains hopeless.

**Materials and Methods:** Concerning the service of urology of Yaounde Central Hospital (YCH), we indexed two cases, namely: a case of male urethral epidermoid carcinoma and a case of female adenocarcinoma of the urethra among so much of other urologic cancers over a period of more than 5 years. For the man, a first time of urethroplasty according to BENGT JOHANSEN's technique was carried out and the pathology concluded to a well differentiated epidermoid carcinoma, invasive and keratinized of viral papillomatous origin. The lady benefited of a probe of pubic cystostomy. The biopsy showed an adenocarcinoma of the urethra.

**Results:** They are tumors which mainly threatens old subjects in the both sexes up to 80 years. The causes are not well known. Urethral stenosis, chronic inflammations of the urethra and the human papilloma virus 16 (HPV 16) account for these cancers. They are wrongly considered like those of a trivial urethral stenosis which partly explains the delay of the diagnosis. The urine cytology test returned negative. Opacification test of the low urinary tracts evokes the diagnosis by showing characteristic images. Echography could be recommended for the evaluation of the tumoral invasion of the cavernous and spongy bodies in spite of its very still limited sensitivity. A broad surgical excision is recommended according to the spread of the tumour or endoscopic resections for superficial forms. Nowadays, the current hope lies on therapeutic protocols combining radiotherapy and chemotherapy while being based on the results obtained in of epidermoid cancers of the esophagus and the anus. The incidence of the cancer of the urethra so far, remains not well known in our countries.

**Conclusion:** Primitive cancers of the urethra remain a rare pathology and little studied (around 600 cases in world literature). Mictionnal disorders of obstructive types associated with an induration of the male urethral tract and an image in gap on the cysto-urethrographic test are suspicious means of a urethral tumor while waiting for a pathologic confirmation: 78% of the cases are epidermoid carcinoma, 16% urothelial carcinoma and 6% are adenocarcinoma. The prognosis remains hopeless.