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Three cases of Skene's gland cyst at pediatrics age

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Abstract

Objective: To illustrate the imaging features of Skene’s cysts. Three pediatrics cases are reported at different age.

Case 1: Female newborn with a superficial interlabial yellowish cyst, detected in physical examination with no symptoms.

Case 2: Two-year-old girl, left monorrenal. Presentation of a cystic mass adjacent to the vaginal opening.

Case 3: Fifteen-year-old teenage healthy girl, presents two episodes of urinary infection and a cystic lesion which protrudes in the interlabial area.

Discussion: Skene’s gland or paraurethral gland are homologous to the male prostate gland. The cysts of these glands are very rare congenital anomaly in females, which are included in the differential diagnosis of interlabial cysts. Several interlabial masses, including those of embryo- logical origin, ectopic tissue, prolapse, urological anomaly, or neoplasia, can superficially resemble simple cysts. The paraurethral gland cyst is one of the most common neonatal interlabial cysts.

However, cases in older children have also been reported. Perineal ultrasound plays a leading role in the evaluation of pediatric patients, along with MRI in complex cases, which allow characterization of the lesion and its relationship with adjacent structures and an adequate differential diagnosis, which includes prolapse of ectopic ureterocele, cyst of Gartner, hydrometrocolpos associated with an imperforate hymen and botryoid rhabdomyosarcoma.