



CASE REPORT ON DERMATOFIBROSARCOMA

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ABSTRACT

Dermatofibrosarcoma is a slow growing, uncommon, dermal soft tissue neoplasm. It occurs more commonly over back- trunk followed by abdominal wall, head, neck and proximal extremities, but rarely in toes [1]. It has high recurrence rate but low metastatic capacity.

Keywords: Dermatofibrosarcoma, metastatic capacity, swelling

CASEREPORT

A 52 year old male presented to the OPD with complaints of mass in his head for past 2.5 year. Swelling was gradually progressive in nature, not associated with pain, no history of fever. Patient is a known case of hypertensive for past 10 years and is on treatment. L/E: A swelling of 6x5cms was present in his occipital region. The swelling

was nodular, firm in consistency, mobile with well-defined margins. No warmth, no tenderness (**Figure 1**).

All laboratory investigations were within normal limits. CT scan showed no intracranial extension. Patient was planned for wide local excision and biopsy (**Figure 2**).

Biopsy was taken and sent for HPE examination. HPE revealed spindle shaped cells in the dermis arranged in storiform pattern (Figure 3).

Immunostaining for CD 34 turned out to be positive. Patient was discharged on post-operative day 14, the wound was healthy and healing well.



Figure 1



Figure 2

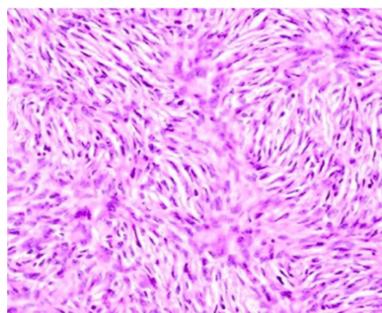


Figure 3

DISCUSSION

Dermatofibrosarcoma is a rare, cutaneous sarcoma with overexpression of platelet derived growth factor B. It affects man and

women equally and the age of presentation is between fourth and seventh decades. It presents as nodular cutaneous mass over trunk, abdominal wall, proximal extremities,

head and neck. Cytogenetically majority of Dermatofibrosarcoma shows the t(17:12)(q22;q13) transformation, which fuses COL1A1 and plate derived growth factor B genes and causes overexpression [2]. It rarely metastasizes. It has good prognosis recurrence is common in 50 to 70% of cases [3] and can be resected with free margins.

CONCLUSION

Any painless lump or swellings arising from soft tissues should be carefully evaluated for soft tissue sarcomas, early diagnosis and curative resection has a major role in management of soft tissue sarcoma, thereby improving the prognosis, and even this case was evaluated in such a way and turned out to be Dermatofibrosarcoma which has very good prognosis. Hence it is important to evaluate each swelling in the angle of malignancy so that it can improve the outcome of the disease.

REFERENCES

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