Dermatomyofibroma in a young Irish female

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Dermatomyofibroma represents a rare, benign mesenchymal neoplasm of fibroblast and myofibroblast differentiation. They are most often found in young adult women and male children. Case Report: We report a case of dermatomyofibroma, which to our knowledge is the first reported case in Ireland. Histologically, dermatomyofibroma typically demonstrates proliferation of uniform spindle cells arranged as well-defined intersecting fascicles, parallel to the epidermal surface. The tumor respects skin appendages and the epidermis remains unchanged. Elastic fibers are preserved. With regard to immunohistochemistry, the spindle cells are variably positive when stained with antibodies directed against actin and negative for desmin, S100, and CD34. There are no reports of metastases or recurrence of this benign tumor in the literature. Conclusion: Dermatomyofibroma typically occurs in young females and represents a benign tumor with no reported potential to recur or metastasize. It should be considered in the differential by the dermatologist when evaluating lesions resembling large dermatofibroma.

Keywords: Dermatomyofibroma, Fibroblasts, Myofibroblasts
in the dermis (Figure 2). The epidermis was normal and there was no destruction of adnexal structures. On immunohistochemistry, the spindle cells expressed h-caldesmon (Figure 3) and were weakly positive for actin (Figure 4). There was also some weak nuclear positivity for β-catenin (Figure 5). Calponin, S100, and CD34 were negative. The proliferation was cytologically bland so there was no concern for malignancy. Histologically, the differential was superficial extra-abdominal desmoids fibromatosis, however, it is usually found in deeper soft tissue and not a superficial skin biopsy. Following discussion at the dermatopathology meeting and taking into consideration clinical features, histology, and immunohistochemistry, the consensus was that this skin lesion was consistent with dermatomyofibroma.

**DISCUSSION**

Dermatomyofibroma is a rare benign dermal neoplasm composed of fibroblasts and myofibroblasts.
It was first described in 1991 by Hügel as a “plaque like fibromatosis” [1]. It presents as an erythematous or brown asymptomatic 1–2 cm plaque. It is most common in females with a mean age of 28 and mostly occurs on the shoulder. Most often it is a single lesion but multiple lesions have been described [2]. In pediatric populations it has been reported to most commonly affect males, whereas it mostly affects females in the adult population. The reason for this is not fully understood, but is possibly related to female hormones [3]. Histologically dermatomyofibroma typically demonstrates proliferation of uniform spindle cells arranged as well-defined intersecting fascicles, parallel to the epidermal surface [4]. The tumor respects skin appendages and the epidermis remains unchanged [5]. Elastic fibers are preserved. With regard to immunohistochemistry, the spindle cells are variably positive when stained with antibodies directed against actin and negative for desmin, S100, and CD34. There are no reports of metastases or recurrence of this benign tumor in the literature. Clinically the differentials include dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans or a dermatofibroma but the clinical and histological features were not consistent in this case. The main histopathological differential is a superficial extra-abdominal desmoid fibromatosis, however, this is usually found in deeper soft tissue than in this case.

CONCLUSION
Dermatomyofibroma typically occurs in young females and represents a benign tumor with no reported potential to recur or metastasize. It should be considered in the differential by the dermatologist when evaluating lesions resembling large dermatofibroma.

REFERENCES


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Author Contributions
Amy Ridge – Design of the work, Drafting the work, Final approval of the version to be published, Agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved
Grainne Heuston – Acquisition of data, Drafting the work, Final approval of the version to be published, Agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved
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Authors declare no conflict of interest.

Data Availability
All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

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