ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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DERMATOLOGICAL SURGERY

## MULTIDISCIPLINARY MANAGEMENT IN THE TREATMENT OF HUGE PLEXIFORM NEUROFIBROMA: SURGICAL APPROACH RELATED TO THE EMBOLIZATION INTERVENTION

Anna Paula Vaz Oliveira Bomtempo<sup>(1)</sup> - Graziele Cristina Palancio Morais<sup>(2)</sup> - Luciana Carmen Zattar<sup>(3)</sup> - Antônio Sérgio Zafred Marcelino<sup>(3)</sup> - Francisco César Carnevale<sup>(4)</sup> -Fernando Melhado Tovo<sup>(2)</sup> - Tatiane Zago Curi<sup>(2)</sup> - Silmara Da Costa Pereira Cestari<sup>(2)</sup> -Reinaldo Tovo Filho<sup>(2)</sup>

Hospital Sírio Libanês, Dermatology, São Paulo, Brazil<sup>(1)</sup> - Hospital Sírio Libanês, Dermatology, São Paulo, Brazil<sup>(2)</sup> - Hospital Sírio Libanês, Radiology, São Paulo, Brazil<sup>(3)</sup> -Hospital Sírio Libanês, Interventional Radiology, São Paulo, Brazil<sup>(4)</sup>

Background: To present, there is no specific treatment for neurofibromatosis type I (NFI) and cutaneous manifestations are treated individually. The approach of disease-associated tumors depends on type and size of tumor, the effect on surrounding tissues and related complications.

Observation: Female patient, 34 years old, with history of NFI, presented a lesion on the right side, since childhood, impacting her appearance and mobility. The dermatological examination identified a 40 x 20 cm tumor on the right side, typical of plexiform neurofibroma, associated with 'cafe au lait' macules and small neurofibromas. A 24MHz ultrasound with Doppler was requested as surgical preparation and it showed large vessels amidst the solid mass. Owing to massive vascularization, an angio-CT of the abdomen and pelvis was performed to characterize arterial blood supply, showing multiple intercostal, lumbar and iliac arteries and gluteus branches. Finally, an abdomen, head and thoracolumbar spine MRI was performed.

Based on clinical-radiological findings, a two-stage procedure was planned: first, embolization of inferior epigastric, lumbar and superior gluteal arteries on the right were performed using polyvinyl alcohol particles, followed by a second step for tumor exeresis performed 24 hours after embolization. To reduce intraoperative bleeding, we used ultracision scalpel in small vessels. A 2.5Kg surgical specimen was excised and the anatomical pathology and immunohistochemistry analyses confirmed neurogenic lineage tumor with degenerative atypia and absence of malignancy. The entire procedure was uneventful.

The patient remains asymptomatic one year after surgery, with improvement in quality of life











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and no local recurrences.

Key message: Resecting plexiform neurofibromas is a difficult procedure owing to rich vascular proliferation, infiltration into deep planes and reconstruction of broad areas. This is why appropriate preoperative planning using new technologies and a multidisciplinary approach is important to reach functional recovery and cosmetic improvement.



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