DERMATOPATHOLOGY

DERMATOMYOFIBROMA: A RARE CASE

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Dermatomyofibroma (DMF) represents a rare benign cutaneous mesenchymal fibrblastic and myofibroblastic tumor, that mosthly occurs in young adult women. We report a new case, and the clinicopathologic spectrum of this entity has been analysed.

Here, this case report describes a 13-year-old female, from the anterior and lower abdomen. She was clinically sclerosis red- brown and reticular plaque, she complaigned a severe pain on this lesion. Dermatopathological specimen revealed a deep dermal proliferation cells grouped into horizontals fascicles, extending into upper subcutaneous fatty tissue, wavy collagen fibers arranged as intersecting in fascicles with an arrangement predominantly parallels to the skin surface. vimentin and muscle actin were expressed. Clinical and histological were confirmed the dermatomyofibroma of the skin and eliminated the diagnosis of morphea and a panniculitis. She didn't accept the surgery.

(DMF) is a rare disease and there are approximately only 100 cases described. As it is rare disease, the histopathological findings are of great importance. It is more common in adolescents and young adults, with a female preponderance at a mean of 28-years-of-age. However, a case of this is reported in a 4-months-old boy. It is painless tumor that commonly occurs on the chest, back, head and neck. The multiple DMF is possible. DMF can be easily confused with other clinical entities, with lead to unnecessary treatments. The usual presentation was as an asymptomatic plaque composed of bland spindled cells arranged in dermal fascicles that were oriented parallel to the epidermis. Immunohistochemically, the lesional cells expressed calponin, smooth muscle actin, and muscle-specific actin. A surgical excision of the tumor is considered sufficient treatment and is curative and its prognosis is excellent. DMF can be easily confused with other clinical entities. Therefore, it is important that dermatologists suspect and start to consider this hypothesis in their diagnostic exercises.