



DERMOSCOPY AND SKIN IMAGING

SUBUNGUAL SUPERFICIAL ACRAL FIBROMYXOMA: DERMOSCOPIC FEATURES.

S Sialiti⁽¹⁾ - A Abdelmoultalib⁽¹⁾ - M Meziane⁽¹⁾

Ibn Sina University Hospital, Department Of Dermatology-venereology, Ibn Sina University Hospital, Rabat, Morocco⁽¹⁾

Background: Superficial acral fibromyxoma (SAF) is a rare soft tissue tumor with a predilection for acral surfaces. Subungual localization is extremely rare and no dermoscopic description of it has been reported.

Observation: A 34 year-old woman presented with a 2 years history of a slow growing and painless firm tumor on her second left toe, with involvement of the nail and matrix. The physical examination showed a 3cm skin-colored firm tumor which raised and displaced the nail.

Dermoscopic features reveals a yellowish hyperkeratotic and finger-like projection, areas with a total white scar-like patch, and linear vessels.

The foot X-ray findings were normal, showed no underlying lytic lesion affecting the distal phalanx.

The lesion was surgically removed, and the histopathological study confirmed the diagnosis of superficial acral fibromyxoma, with fibroblast type fusiform and stellate cells within a matrix of myxoid material and collagen

The immunohistochemical study of the tumor proved positive for CD34, CD99, and negative for EMA.

Key Message: This tumor was first described in 2001, and since then very few cases has been reported.

Awareness of this rare tumor is important because of amounts of benign and malignant neoplasms. The diagnosis is established by clinicopathological and immunohistochemical examination. In the current case, the dermoscopic examination revealed yellowish hyperkeratotic and finger-like projection, structureless homogeneous white area within the tumor, and linear vessels, which is a different from the dermoscopic description in Grigore LE study (article)?

To the best of our knowledge, four cases were reported with dermoscopic images but no





one was subungual localized.

