

# Intimate Nodularity

Dr. Donna Cummins – ST3

On behalf of;

Dr. Brooke, Dr. Young, Dr. Jamieson and Dr. Motta

# 50yo female

- 10 year history of firm flesh coloured papules and plaques over her left mons pubis
- Remained relatively stable until about 6 months ago
- Very difficult to engage in sexual intercourse

# Background

## **Medical History:**

Depression

## **Medications:**

Citalopram

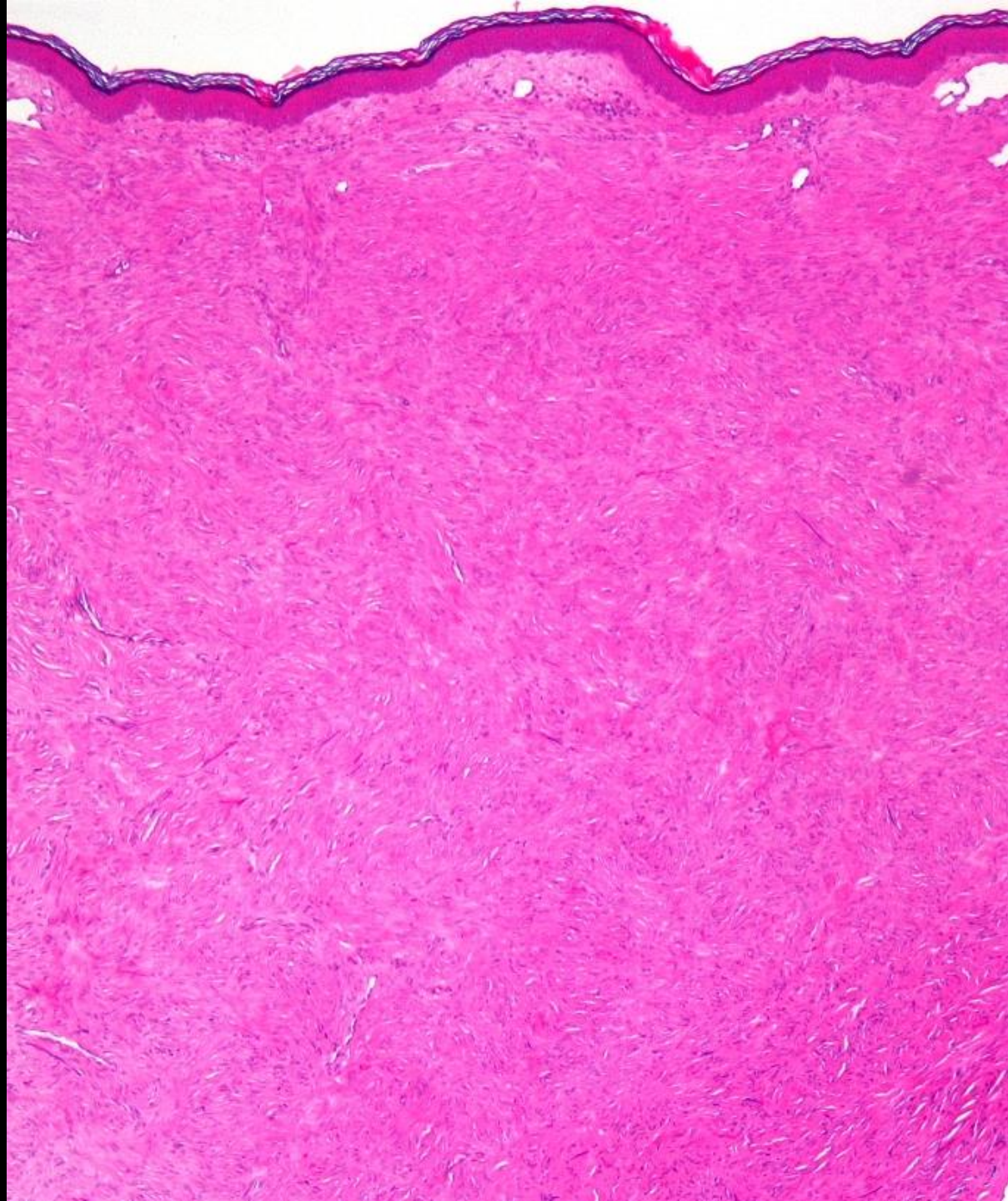
NKDA

## **Family History:**

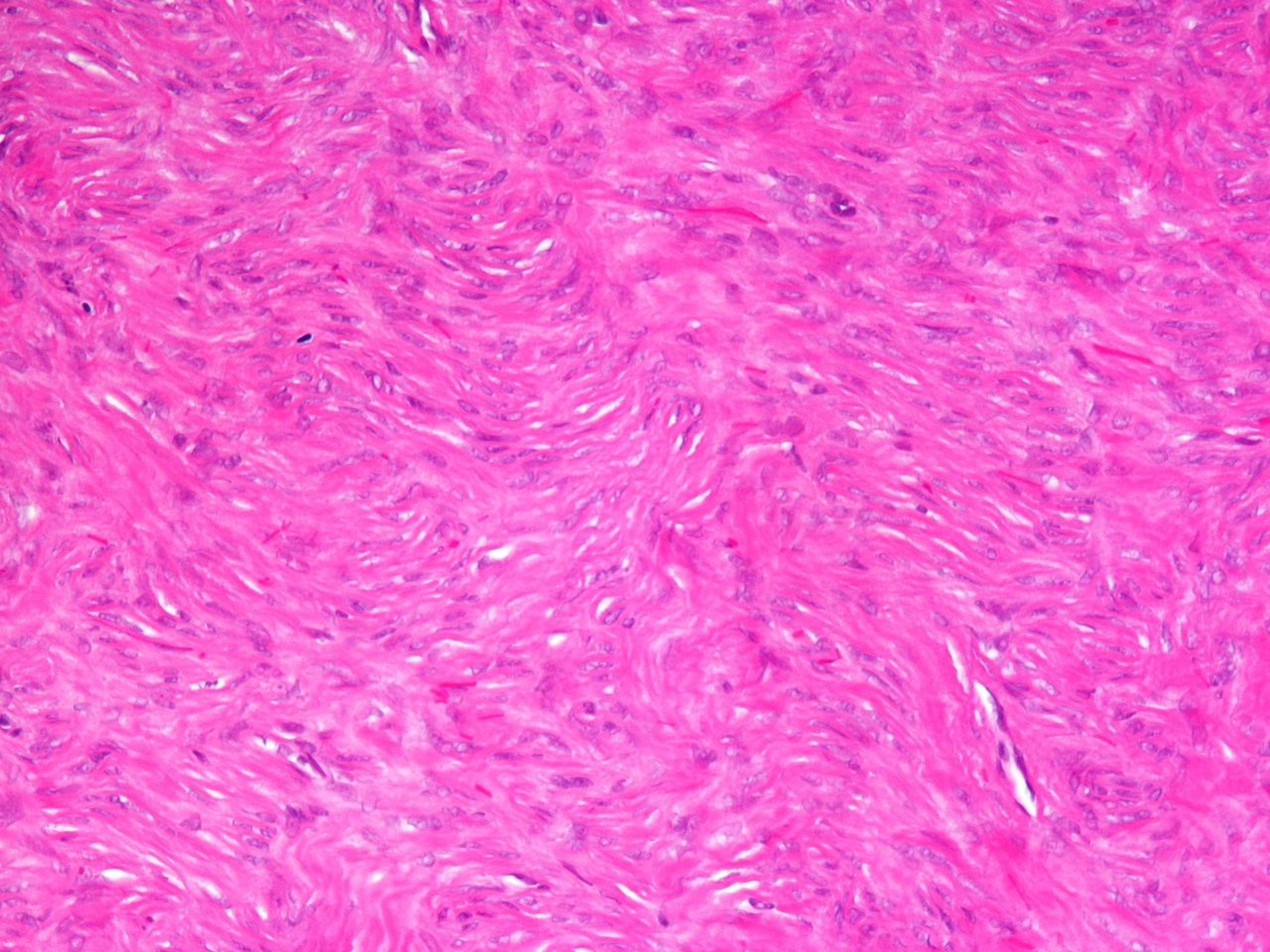
Nil

## **Social History:**

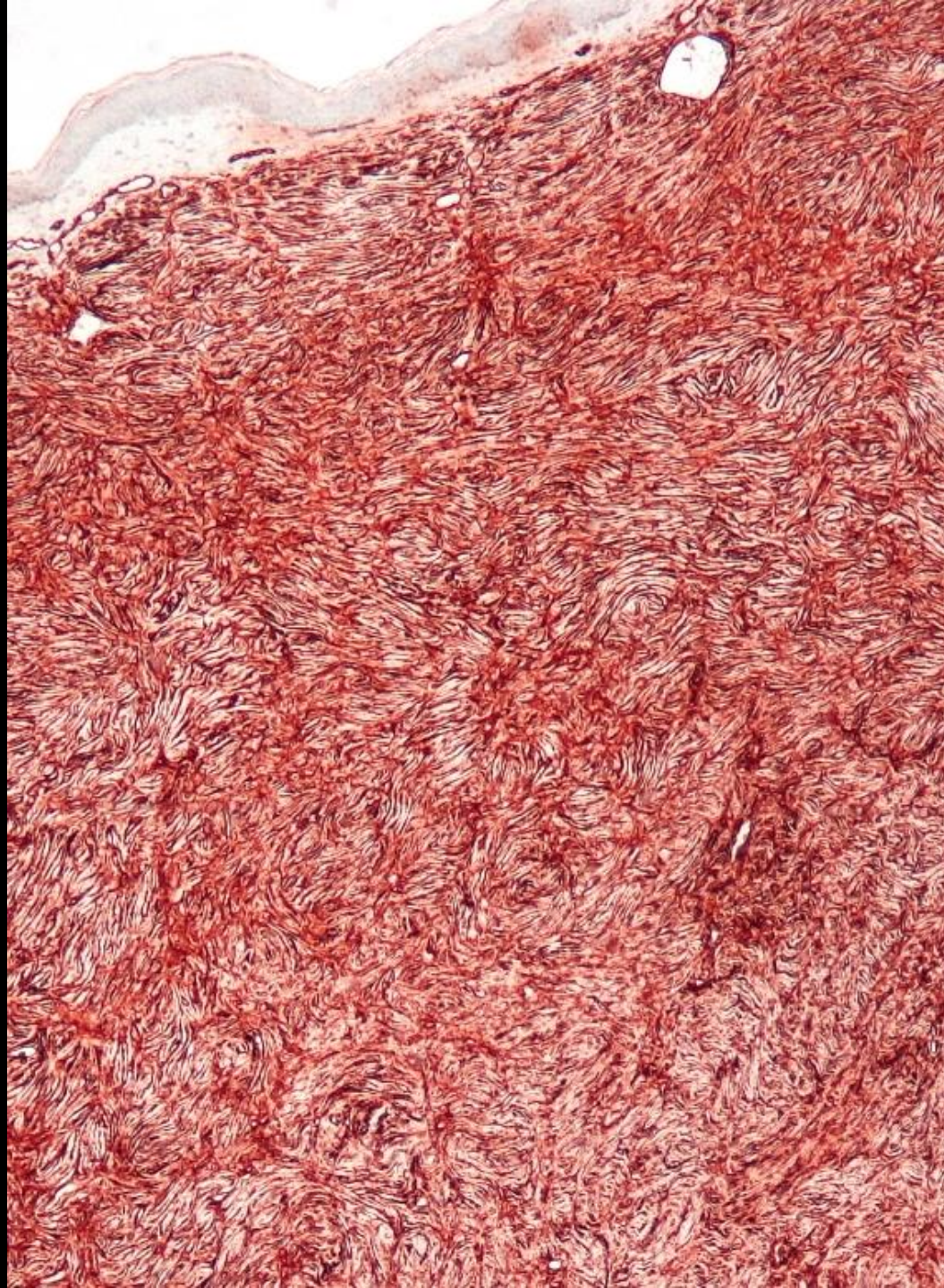
Non-smoker. Minimum alcohol. Carer.











# **Dermatofibrosarcoma Protuberans (DFSP)**

# Plan

- Referred to sarcoma MDT
- MRI scan and CT chest - ? sarcomatous transformation



# DFSP

- Uncommon locally aggressive cutaneous soft tissue sarcoma
- >90% are characterized by a unique translocation t(17;22)
- Approximately 85 - 90 % low grade
- Most often arises in adults in their thirties
- Rarely metastasize - propensity to recur locally



# Clinical Presentation

- Asymptomatic indurated plaque that slowly enlarges over months to years
- Covered by skin-colored, brown-yellow, red-tinged, telangiectatic atrophic skin
- Early lesions may be violet-red or blue at the margins
- As the tumor slowly enlarges, it becomes nodular
- Once nodular - growth is often accelerated, and the tumor may ulcerate, bleed, or become painful..



# Conclusion

- A rare low- to intermediate-grade cutaneous sarcoma with little metastatic potential but a significant propensity for local recurrence
- Most commonly presents as an asymptomatic, skin-colored indurated plaque that slowly enlarges over months to years
- Trunk and proximal extremities
- CD34 is one of the most useful stains to differentiate DFSP from dermatofibroma and other soft tissue tumors.
- The optimal treatment is complete resection with negative margins

# References

- Llombart B, Serra-Guillén C, Monteagudo C, et al. Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans: a comprehensive review and update on diagnosis and management. *Semin Diagn Pathol* 2013; 30:13.
- Llombart B, Monteagudo C, Sanmartín O, et al. Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans: a clinicopathological, immunohistochemical, genetic (COL1A1-PDGFB), and therapeutic study of low-grade versus high-grade (fibrosarcomatous) tumors. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 2011; 65:564.
- Matin RN, Acland KM, Williams HC. Is Mohs micrographic surgery more effective than wide local excision for treatment of dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans in reducing risk of local recurrence? A Critically Appraised Topic. *Br J Dermatol* 2012; 167:6.