

DERMATOFIBROSARCOMA PROTUBERANS OF VULVA

(A Case Report)

by

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Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans has a greater predilection for the trunk than the extremities with almost equal frequency on the chest, back, abdomen, upper thigh and groin. The genital involvement is rare.

CASE REPORT

Mrs. S. a 50-years old parous postmenopausal woman attended the gynaecology OPD on 20-9-1976 with history of an ulcerative growth over external genitalia of 6 months duration. The growth started as a small swelling and gradually increased in size and ulcerated. The lesion was painless till one month before coming to the hospital.

On examination patient was moderately built and nourished, mild pallor was present. B.P. 120/80 mm Hg. There was no significant lymphadenopathy. Breasts were normal. Systemic examination revealed no abnormality.

A nodular pedunculated growth of variable consistency was situated over the mons veneris and left side of clitoris. A circular ulcer of

about 2.0 cms diameter was seen over one of the nodules. The base of the growth was hard, but not fixed to the underlying bone. Further examination revealed no pelvic pathology.

Hemogram, urinalysis, blood biochemistry values and screening chest were within normal limits. A provisional diagnosis of fibroma of the vulva was made.

Under regional anaesthesia the whole mass was excised and sent for histopathological examination. Postoperatively patient received a course of injection streptopenicillin. Sutures were removed on tenth postoperative day. Patient was followed up postoperatively.

Histopathological examination

The specimen comprised of an irregular multi-nodular ulcerated greyish white mass of tissue partially covered with skin and measuring 8.0 x 6.0 x 4.0 cms. Cut surface showed lobulated greyish white appearance.

Microscopic examination of the sections made from the specimen showed a tumour tissue diffusely infiltrating the dermis and composed of oval to spindle shaped cells with vesicular nuclei and moderate amount of eosinophilic cytoplasm. The cells were arranged in a storiform pattern. No mitotic activity was seen. The overlying epidermis was thinned out and showed flattening of the rete pegs (photomicrograph). With these histological features diagnosis of dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans was made.

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Conclusion

A rare case of dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans has been reported. The site of the neoplasm in the labium margin is even more unusual.

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See Fig. on Art Paper V