

Clinical Image

Cutaneous Malignant Fibrous Histiocytoma

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A 93-year-old man presented with an asymptomatic lesion in the left hypochondriac region since 2 years, which showed progressive growth. An erythematous-brownish nodule was observed, measuring 4 cm at its largest diameter, with a superficial haematic crust and perilesional skin infiltration (Figure 1 and 2). The histopathological analysis confirmed the diagnosis of malignant fibrous histiocytoma. *En block* excision was performed with margins of 2 cm, which resulted in tumor-free surgical margins. The following laboratory and imaging screening were normal.



Figure 1: Nodular lesion in the left hypochondriac region.



Figure 2: An erythematous-brownish nodule with a superficial haematic crust (yellow arrows) and perilesional skin infiltration (white arrows).

Malignant fibrous histiocytoma is an aggressive subtype of soft tissue sarcoma characterized by a higher incidence in older men. The head and neck, extremities, thorax, and the retroperitoneal space are the most frequently affected. Cutaneous involvement is rare and can be classified into either primary tumour or metastatic tumour, the latter having worse prognosis. In this case, the condition was diagnosed as a superficial primary tumour [1,2].

References

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