



# ACTAS Derma-Sifiliográficas

Full English text available at  
www.actasdermo.org



## CASE AND RESEARCH LETTERS

### Doppler Ultrasound of Aneurysmal Dermatofibroma<sup>☆</sup>



### Ecografía Doppler en el dermatofibroma aneurismático

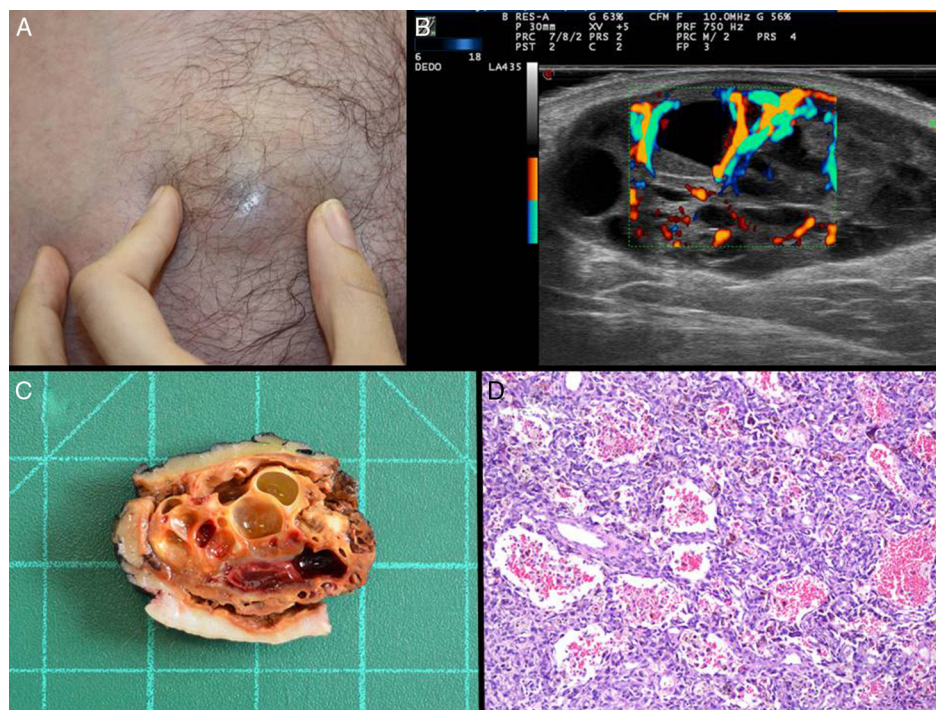
To the Editor:

Güngör et al.<sup>1</sup> recently published the dermoscopic and confocal microscopy findings of an aneurysmal dermatofibroma (ADF). In this paper we describe the usefulness of Doppler in the diagnosis of this entity.

### Case 1

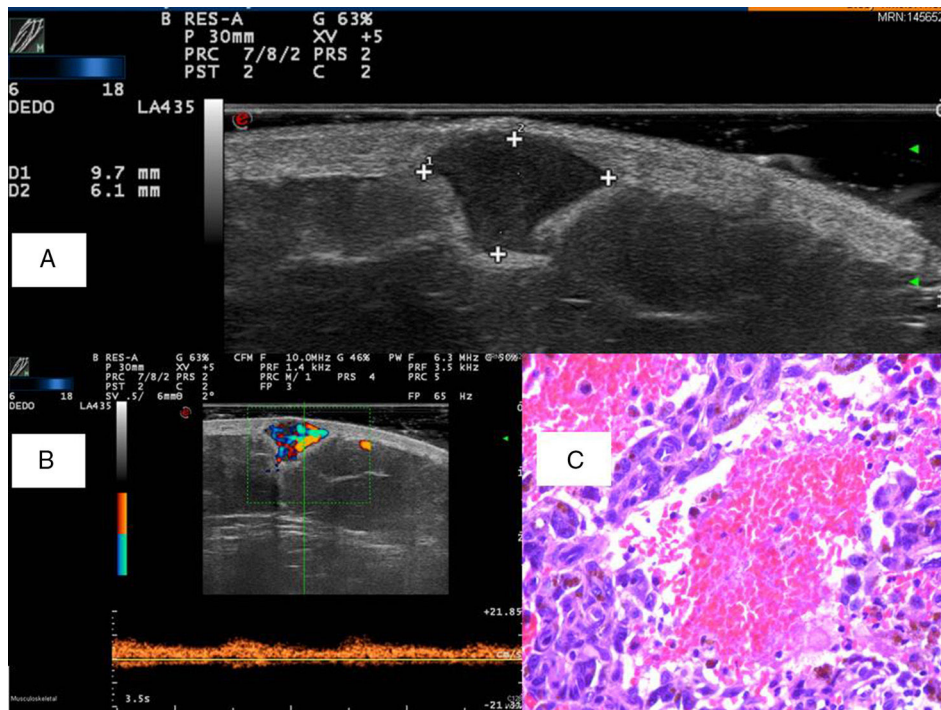
A 64-year-old man was seen for a 1-year history of an abdominal wall tumor that presented episodes of increase in size, redness, and pain. The patient had undergone surgery 2 years earlier for squamous cell carcinoma of the pharynx; the metastatic work-up had shown no signs of recurrence or distant tumor spread.

Physical examination revealed a tender violaceous tumor of 3.5 cm in diameter in the mesogastric region (Fig. 1A). Ultrasound showed a well-defined lesion measuring 37 × 15.7 mm in the subcutaneous cellular tissue.



**Figure 1** Case 1. A, Nodule in the mesogastric region. B, Color Doppler, longitudinal axis, 18Mhz. In the subcutaneous cellular tissue, a well-defined tumor formed of anechoic lacunae surrounded by hypoechoic septa with flow in their interior (center and left of the image) and destructured hypoechoic areas (right side of the image). C, Macroscopic appearance of the tumor after surgical excision, showing the lacunar structures visible on ultrasound. D, Ectasias containing red blood cells but with no endothelium, surrounded by cells of fibrohistiocytic appearance. Hematoxylin and eosin, original magnification x100.

<sup>☆</sup> Please cite this article as: Echeverría-García B, García-Donoso C, Tardío JC, Borbujo J. Ecografía Doppler en el dermatofibroma aneurismático. Actas Dermosifiliogr. 2017;108:159–161.



**Figure 2** Case 2. A, Gray scale: Well-defined hypoechoic lesion situated in the dermis and in the subcutaneous cellular tissue. B, Pulsed Doppler: Filling of the lesion with a venous wave. C, Ectasia containing red blood cells but with no endothelium, surrounded by fibrohistiocytic cells and extravasated red blood cells. Hematoxylin and eosin, original magnification x400.

The lesion was composed of anechoic lacunae separated by hypoechoic septa. These septa were enhanced on color Doppler (Fig. 1B). The histopathologic diagnosis after excision of the lesion was ADF (Fig. 1, C and D).

## Case 2

This patient was a woman aged 34 years. She presented a lesion that had arisen on her right arm 2 years earlier and that had become pruritic in the previous 4 months. She had a past history of surgery for ectopic breast tissue and polycystic ovary syndrome on treatment with oral contraceptives.

Physical examination revealed a nontender violaceous papule of 5 mm in diameter. On ultrasound we observed a well-defined, hypoechoic lesion with a central anechoic area (Fig. 2A). Color Doppler revealed complete filling of the lesion with the exception of a small anechoic area. Pulsed Doppler showed a venous wave (Fig. 2B). The histopathologic diagnosis after excision was ADF (Fig. 2C).

Dermatofibroma is a common benign cutaneous tumor. ADF is a rare clinical-pathologic variant described by Santa Cruz and Kyriakos in 1981<sup>2</sup>; it accounts for less than 1.7% of all dermatofibromas. ADF presents as a violaceous or bluish tumor and is usually larger than the more common variants. It may show a sudden spontaneous increase in size or pain due to intratumoral hemorrhage. These tumors usually arise on the limbs; only 12% are found on the trunk. The postsurgical recurrence rate is 19%, and although the lesions are usually limited to the dermis, they can sometimes extend into the hypodermis and affect lymph nodes or

bone.<sup>3,4</sup> Histopathology reveals cells with a fibrohistiocytic appearance, blood vessels, and hemosiderin surrounding ectatic blood-filled spaces. These spaces have no endothelial lining.<sup>3</sup>

Dermoscopically, the lesion has been described as a central homogeneous bluish or reddish area, a peripheral pigment network, and central whitish linear structures.<sup>5</sup>

Confocal microscopy shows hyporeflexive areas, which correspond to the vascular zones, associated with other hyperreflexive areas, which correspond to the more dense cellular zones.<sup>1</sup>

Dermatofibroma has been described on ultrasound as a solid hypoechoic nodule, in the form of a well-defined disc localized in the dermis or hypodermis, usually producing distortion of adjacent hair follicles and occasionally showing peripheral vascularization.<sup>6-8</sup> In the literature we have found no descriptions of the ultrasound findings of ADF, though the findings of angiomatoid fibrohistiocytoma have been published.<sup>9</sup> Hata et al.<sup>9</sup> described a patient aged 77 years with a 4-month history of a lesion in the temporal region that, on ultrasound, presented anechoic structures with no Doppler flow, interpreted as vascular channels filled with blood, and peripheral hypoechoic areas with different degrees of vascularization, which they considered to be more cellular areas with blood vessels. In our first case, we could also make this same ultrasound-histologic correlation, though this was a longer-standing lesion, of larger size, with numerous intratumoral bleeds, and with more ectatic areas. Given the patient's past history, the differential diagnosis included a possible skin metastasis, although the lesion was very homogeneous and of pseudoencapsulated appearance.

In our second case, the marked vascularization present on Doppler led us to consider a differential diagnosis with venous malformations. On ultrasound, venous malformations are seen as tubular structures, occasionally with hyperechoic structures with a posterior shadow (phleboliths), with a venous wave on pulsed Doppler. In this case, as the lesion was small and had not presented episodes of increasing size, we observed a predominance of areas with Doppler flow and a smaller anechoic central region.

In conclusion, Doppler can be a very useful tool for the diagnosis of ADF. The anechoic areas with no flow correspond histologically to the ectatic areas and the regions with Doppler flow correspond to the vascularized and cellular areas.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

## References

- Güngör Ş, Erdemir AT, Öztürk Sarı Ş, Büyükbabani N, Kocatürk E, Gürel MS. Aneurysmal dermatofibroma with dermoscopic and reflectance confocal microscopic features. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venerol*. 2015;10:1–3.
- Santa Cruz DJ, Kyriakos M. Aneurysmal (angiomatoid) fibrous histiocytoma of the skin. *Cancer*. 1981;47:2053–61.
- Luzar B, Calonje E. Cutaneous fibrohistiocytic tumours - An update. *Histopathology*. 2010;56:148–65.
- Calonje E, Fletcher CD. Aneurysmal benign fibrous histiocytoma: Clinicopathological analysis of 40 cases of a tumour frequently misdiagnosed as a vascular neoplasm. *Histopathology*. 1995;26:323–31.
- Zaballos P, Llambrich Á, Ara M, Olazarán Z, Malveyh J, Puig S. Dermoscopic findings of haemosiderotic and aneurysmal dermatofibroma: Report of six patients. *Br J Dermatol*. 2006;154:244–50.
- Wortsman X, Wortsman J. Clinical usefulness of variable-frequency ultrasound in localized lesions of the skin. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2010;62:247–56.
- Crisan D, Gheuca Solovastru L, Crisan M, Badea R. Cutaneous histiocytoma - histological and imaging correlations. A case report. *Med Ultrason*. 2014;16:268–70.
- Zarchi K, Kromann CB, Wortsman X, Jemec GB. Usefulness of ultrasound for the diagnosis of dermatofibroma. *Med Ultrason*. 2016;18:131–3.
- Hata H, Natsuga K, Aoyagi S, Homma E, Shimizu H. Ultrasound B-mode and elastographic findings of angiomatoid fibrous histiocytoma. *Clin Exp Dermatol*. 2014;39:538–9.

B. Echeverría-García,<sup>a,\*</sup> C. García-Donoso,<sup>a</sup> J.C. Tardío,<sup>b</sup> J. Borbujo<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Servicio de Dermatología, Hospital Universitario de Fuenlabrada, Fuenlabrada, Madrid, Spain

<sup>b</sup> Servicio de Anatomía Patológica, Hospital Universitario de Fuenlabrada, Fuenlabrada, Madrid, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

E-mail address: [begona.echeverria@salud.madrid.org](mailto:begona.echeverria@salud.madrid.org)

(B. Echeverría-García).

1578-2190/

© 2016 Elsevier España, S.L.U. and AEDV. All rights reserved.

## Familial Mediterranean Fever: Diagnostic Difficulties in an Atypical Case<sup>☆</sup>



### Fiebre mediterránea familiar. Dificultades diagnósticas en un caso atípico

To the Editor:

A 68-year-old woman with a history of neurosensory deafness and anemia of chronic disease consulted for more than 20 years of recurrent episodes of fever, joint and muscle pain, and skin lesions on the arms and trunk. The episodes occurred every 2 to 6 months and lasted around 2 weeks. She was asymptomatic between episodes. Large edematous erythematous plaques arose on her trunk and the root of her upper limbs (Fig. 1), associated with fever of 38 °C. Blood tests were normal. Skin biopsy showed edema and an inflammatory infiltrate of lymphocytes and neu-

trophils in the superficial dermis, without fibrinoid necrosis (Fig. 2).

She subsequently developed fever associated with erythema and increased temperature in 1 of her legs, with blisters and an abundant exudate (Fig. 3). A gram-negative microorganism was isolated on culture, and this was interpreted as infectious cellulitis. Four months later she presented similar manifestations in her other leg.

Genetic analysis was performed of genes *MEFV*, *TNFRSF1A*, *MVK*, *NLRP3*, *NOD2*, and *PSTPIP1*. The patient was heterozygous for the c.1772T>C variant of gene *MEFV*.

As she also satisfied the Tel-Hashomer diagnostic criteria for familial Mediterranean fever (FMF) (Table 1), she was diagnosed with this entity. Treatment was started with colchicine, which led to a marked improvement in the clinical manifestations.

FMF is the most common autoinflammatory disease of adults.<sup>1</sup> It has a monogenic autosomal recessive inheritance, caused by a mutation in gene *MEFV* (16p13.3), although 20% of patients are heterozygous.<sup>2</sup> This could be because it is actually an autosomal dominant disease with variable penetrance, it was not possible to detect the second mutation due to technical limitations, or that it could be a polygenic disease. Some authors have stated that these patients

<sup>☆</sup> Please cite this article as: Pascual LL, García ML, Chávarri CL, Bayona JIY. Fiebre mediterránea familiar. Dificultades diagnósticas en un caso atípico. *Actas Dermosifiliogr*. 2017;108:161–164.