



A Giant Pedunculated Vulvar Lesion: A Case Report

Pegah Arfae, Zahra Honarvar*

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Iran

ABSTRACT

Angiofibroma is a benign mesenchymal tumor. Its clinical presentation is nonspecific and similar to other vulvar tumors. Angiofibroma has good prognosis, despite some risk of recurrence. We present a 44-year-old woman with a bulky left vulvar lesion.

Key Words: Angiofibroma; Mesenchymal; Tumor; Vulva

INTRODUCTION

Angiofibroma is a soft tissue tumor that occurs in vulvo vaginal region in females and inguino-scrotal region in males [1].

These tumors are well-circumscribed, superficial and include soft spindle cells and veins [2]. It is first described by Nucci MR, et al. [1] in 1997 in a series of 6 cases that occurred almost in the vulvar region of middle-aged women.

Since the first description by Nucci, few studies have been published about this kind of lesion in the literature. According to studies, there is no known risk factor for angiofibroma.

CASE PRESENTATION

We present an unusual case of pedunculated angiofibroma mass. A healthy virgin 44-year-old woman consulted for a painless vulvar mass. There was no previous infection or bleeding. The patient history revealed that the mass was first identified four years earlier and it had gradually enlarged. It caused discomfort when sitting or walking due to its size. Gross examination showed a firm freely mobile tumor measuring 25*20*17 cm in the left labia majora (**Figure 1**).

There was no family history of cancer. She didn't report any use of Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCP) or hormone replacement



Figure 1: Microscopic evaluation showed a vulvar tissue with a well-defined neoplastic growth composed of fascicle of spindle cells with bland nuclei along with thick wall dilated blood vessels gross examination showed a firm freely mobile tumor measuring 25*20*17 cm in the left labia majora.

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Corresponding author: Zahra Honarvar, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Iran; E-mail: Dr.zhonarvar@yahoo.com

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Figure 2: Microscopic evaluation showed a vulvar tissue with a well-defined neoplastic growth composed of fascicle of spindle cells with bland nuclei along with thick wall dilated blood vessels.

therapy. The patient gynecological examination was normal and no palpable inguinal lymph nodes were distinguished.

The patient underwent surgery with a diagnosis of vulvar mass. The mass was composed of large vessels and after resection had 3 kgs weight. Microscopic evaluation showed a vulvar tissue with a well-defined neoplastic growth composed of fascicle of spindle cells with bland nuclei along with thick wall dilated blood vessels (**Figure 2**).

DISCUSSION

Angiofibroma is considered benign. Surgical excision of the lesion seems to be the adequate management [3], not only to

treat the patient but also to achieve a correct diagnosis. The potential recurrence risk of these lesions is low [4].

However, Mc Cluggage WG, et al. [5] reported one case of recurrence in a 49-year-old woman that occurred 6 months after excision.

Angiofibroma should be considered in the differential diagnosis of painless soft masses that may reach large dimensions in the vulva [6].

The present case is the largest angiofibroma defined in the literature.

There are many mesenchymal tumors which enter into the differential diagnosis with angiofibroma as spindle cell lipoma, solitary fibrous tumor, mammary myofibroblastoma, angiomyo fibroblastoma, aggressive angio myxoma and smooth muscle tumor. All these described tumors share similar morphologic features and are characterized by bland ovoid to spindle shaped cells with wispy collagen; variably sized thick-walled blood vessels [7].

CONCLUSION

In summary, Pathologists should be aware of morphological variation to avoid diagnostic errors and therefore an aggressive treatment. Angiofibroma in women represents a benign lesion, so a treatment of simple local excision of the lesion is adequate.

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