

Image of the Month

Large abdominopelvic mammary-type myofibroblastoma with incomplete resection and recurrence

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A 48-year-old man consulted for vague abdominal discomfort and increased urinary frequency. CT showed a large abdominopelvic mass compressing the urinary bladder, prostate, and rectum (Fig. 1). This lesion was well-demarcated with no involvement of adjacent anatomic structures. Surgery and pathology showed a mammary-type myofibroblastoma (MTM), which was incompletely resected due to its large size. Follow-up CT, a year later, showed a recurring lesion in the pelvis with very slow growth during subsequent 4-year imaging monitoring (Fig. 2).

Initially reported by Wargotz et al. as a benign tumor of the breast mostly seen in older patient population, MTM is a rare tumor resembling its mammary variant. This lesion occurs predominantly along the embryonic milk-line from the axilla to the pelvis with a smaller percentage involving the head and neck and limbs. The

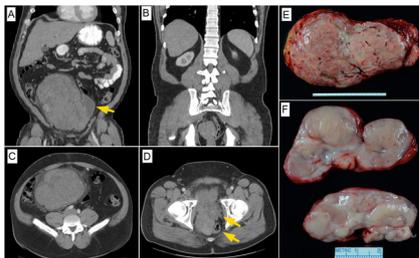


Fig. 1. Coronal (A&B) and axial (C&D) CT images of the large abdominopelvic lesion with mass effect over the urinary bladder, prostate and rectum (arrows). Surgical specimen photographs of the abdominal (E) and pelvic (F) components of the mammary-type myofibroblastoma.

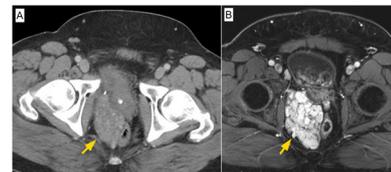


Fig. 2. Axial CT (A) and MR (B) images of the contrast-enhancing recurrent pelvic mammary-type myofibroblastoma (arrows).

tumor location outside the embryonic milk-line distribution is not well understood. MTM, a well-circumscribed lesion without cystic degeneration, necrosis, or hemorrhage, consists of spindle cells, hyalinized collagen, mast cells and adipocytes. On imaging, its well-defined margins, with absence of adenopathy and lack of adjacent soft tissue invasion, are in favor of a benign/low-grade neoplasm [1]. MTM definitive diagnosis is based on immunochemistry. Treatment is surgical with rare recurrence, which is seen in this case due to the large MTM size with incomplete initial resection.

Conflict of interest

None declared.

Reference

- [1] Kuyumcu G, Rubin BP, Winalski C. Imaging features of mammary-type myofibroblastoma of soft tissue: a case series with literature review. *Skeletal Radiol* 2017;46:1283–91.

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