

Dermal pleomorphic liposarcoma resembling pleomorphic fibroma: report of a case and review of the literature[†]

Pleomorphic liposarcoma (PLPS) is a rare, high-grade sarcoma defined by the presence of pleomorphic lipoblasts. Constituting 5% of all liposarcomas, PLPS usually arises in deep soft tissues of the extremities, with rare occurrences in the dermis and subcutis. We describe a unique case of an 85-year-old Caucasian gentleman with a 1 year history of a pedunculated, pink, non-tender papule on the dorsum of his left arm, measuring 1.0 cm in maximum dimension. Biopsy revealed a dermal collection of atypical epithelioid and spindle cells superimposed on a sclerotic background, resembling a pleomorphic fibroma on low power. On high power, a central focus of discrete adipocytic differentiation with pleomorphic lipoblasts was present. Tumor cells were positive for S-100 and negative for desmin, actin, CD68, keratin, MART-1 and CD34. Clinicopathologic findings were consistent with PLPS and the diagnosis was made. PLPS is rarely localized to the dermis and one with low power features resembling a pleomorphic fibroma has not been previously described in the literature.

Keywords: atypical features, cutaneous neoplasm, S100, soft tissue tumors

Al-Zaid T, Frieling G, Rosenthal S. Dermal pleomorphic liposarcoma resembling pleomorphic fibroma: report of a case and review of the literature[†].

J Cutan Pathol 2013; 40: 734–739. © 2013 John Wiley & Sons A/S.
Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd

Tariq Al-Zaid^{1‡}, Gretchen Frieling² and Seth Rosenthal³

¹Department of Pathology, Tufts Medical Center, Boston, MA, USA,

²Department of Pathology, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA, USA, and

³Department of Dermatopathology, Caris Life Sciences, Newton, MA, USA

[†]Presented as a poster at Symposium XXX of the International Society of Dermatopathology (ISDP) in Santiago, Chile; October 28–31, 2009.

[‡]Present address: Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Gretchen Frieling, MD,
Department of Pathology, Beth Israel Deaconess
Medical Center, 330 Brookline Avenue,
Brookline, MA 02215, USA
Tel: +1 617 667 4344
Fax: +1 617 667 7120
e-mail: gewillia@bidmc.harvard.edu

Accepted for publication July 21, 2011

Liposarcoma is the most common soft tissue sarcoma of adulthood and can be subclassified into four groups based on distinctive clinical, pathological and cytogenetic features: (a) atypical lipomatous tumor/well-differentiated liposarcoma (including adipocytic, sclerosing inflammatory, spindle cell and dedifferentiated variants), (b) myxoid/round cell liposarcoma, (c) pleomorphic liposarcoma (PLPS) and (d) mixed-type liposarcoma.^{1–3} Liposarcomas account for approximately 20% of all adulthood sarcomas, with 5% of these tumors being subclassified as the most rare form, PLPS.^{1,4} PLPS is a

high-grade sarcoma with features of a pleomorphic sarcoma; however, diagnosis requires the presence of pleomorphic lipoblasts, mono- or multivacuolated, which may not be readily observed. PLPS usually arises in the deep soft tissues, but has also been reported in the subcutis and the dermis, the latter representing a very rare site of occurrence with few cases reported in the literature.⁵ PLPS typically occurs in three morphologic patterns: (a) high-grade pleomorphic malignant fibrous histiocytoma-like sarcoma containing scattered multivacuolated lipoblasts; (b) cellular pleomorphic or spindle cell