Case report

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Unilateral fibrolipomas on the face and oral mucosa

Oral mukozada ve yüzde unilateral fibrolipomlar

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Abstract

Fibrolipoma is a rare, benign mesencyhmal tumour composed of mature adipose and mature collagenous fibrous tissue which is histologically classified as a variant of lipoma. Fibrolipomas may develop as solitary lesions anywhere on the body. However, involvement of the mucosal sites including the oral cavity, parotid gland, oesophagus and intestine is rare. In the oral mucosa, it is usually observed as a nodular, smooth surfaced, pedunculated or sessile mass. Here, we report unilateral multiple fibrolipomas on the right side of the face together with the ipsilateral oral mucosal involvement in a 46 year-old male patient.

Key words: *unilateral, fibrolipoma, face, oral mucosa*

Özet

Fibrolipoma, histolojik olarak lipomun bir varyantı olarak sınıflandırılan, olgun adipoz ve kollajen fibröz dokudan oluşan nadir, iyi huylu mezenkimal bir tümördür. Fibrolipomlar vücudun herhangi bir yerinde soliter lezyonlar olarak gelişebilir. Ancak ağız boşluğu, parotis bezi, yemek borusu ve bağırsak gibi mukozal bölgelerin tutulumu nadirdir. Ağız mukozasında genellikle nodüler, pürüzsüz yüzeyli, saplı veya sapsız kitle şeklinde görülür. Burada 46 yaşında erkek hastada yüz ve oral mukozanın aynı tarafında, tek taraflı multipl fibrolipomlar bildiriyoruz.

Anahtar kelimeler: *unilateral, fibrolipom, yüz, oral mukoza*

Introduction

Fibrolipoma is a rare, benign mesencyhmal tumor composed of mature adipose and mature collagenous fibrous tissue which is histologically classified as a variant of lipoma. Fibrolipomas may develop as solitary lesions anywhere on the body, however they are most common on the trunk, upper extremities, and neck. Anatomic discomfort and enlargement may be observed when they locate on an extremity.[1] Involvement of the mucosal sites including

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the oral cavity, parotid gland, oesophagus and intestine is rare. In the oral mucosa, it is usually observed as a nodular, smooth surfaced, pedunculated or sessile mass.[1-3] Here, we report unilateral multiple fibrolipomas on the right side of the face together with the ipsilateral oral mucosal involvement.

Case report

A 46-year-old male patient presented with skin-coloured smooth lesions on the right ear, right infraorbital area and right side of the mouth. Medical history revealed that the masses had been present for 40 years. At the age of 18, the lesions histopathologically diagnosed as fibrolipomas and surgery had been recommended in the treatment. All of surgery suggestions had been refused by the patient. There was no history of an associated systemic disease. Examination revealed facial asymmetry on the face due to the diffuse enlargement of the right side (Fig. 1a) and uniformly dense, non-tender masses on the infraorbital region, right part of the tongue and right ear (Fig.1b-f). The overlying skin was uninvolved with normal pigmentation. The masses that are on the tongue and buccal mucosa were excised. Histopathological evaluation revealed fibrolipomas (Fig. 2). Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), didn't show any pathological contrast or mass in the fatty regions. Blood chemistry was in normal limits except high glucose and lipid levels. We proposed palliative excision for oral mucosal lesions but the patient didn't accept it.

Discussion

Benign lipomatous tumours are classified in the following categories: lipoma, lipoblastoma, lipomatosis, angiomyolipoma, myelolipoma, hibernoma and atypical lipoma. Lipomas are the most common fatty tumours. Women and men are seen with equal frequency. They usually occur in adult. Karyotypic abnormalities are blamed in the etiology.[4] Fibrolipomas are composed of fibrous septa, and thick bands of collagen separated from mature adipose tissue. Fibrolipomas are rare variants excluded from this classification and are also called benign mesencyhmomas.[3] They contain more fibrous tissue from lipomas. They are differentiated from atypical lipomatous tumours by having low cellularity and not having atypia. Most are subcutaneously located, they grow to the surface and appear nodular formation and they also can be pedunculated. Trauma and ischaemia can lead to fibrosis and dystrophic calcification in fibrolipomas. After a long, chronic persistence osseous and cartilaginous metaplasia can be occurred.[1-3]

Fibrolipomas may develop in any region of the body

Fig. 1. Facial asymmetry on the face due to the diffuse enlargement of the right side **(a)**, uniformly dense, non-tender mass in the infraorbital region **(b)**, right ear **(c)**, right part of the tongue and the buccal mucosa **(d-f)**.

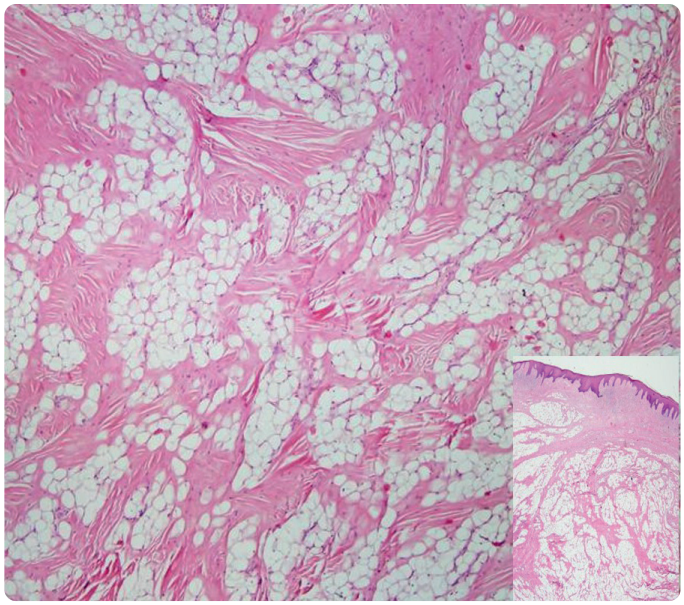

Fig. 2. Lobules consisting of mature lipocytes separated by spindle fibroblastic cells (H&E, x200, inset x40)

but in general, they appear on the trunk, neck and upper extremities.[3] There are case reports of atypical locations like spermatic cord.[6] In our case, lesions are on the right part of the face, ear, oral and buccal mucosa.

Lipofibromatosis is a rare paediatric soft tissue neoplasm which may be similar with fibrolipomas. Histologically lipofibromas are composed of more adipose tissue from fibroblastic elements. The size varies from 2-5 cm, and it may rarely involve an extremity and lead to lymphatic obstruction.[5-8] The extremities are more affected and macrodactily can be seen.[7,8] MRI and USG examination permitted better characterization fatty and fibrous component. Substantial post-contrast enhancement on T1-weighted images is distinguished these fibrotic neoplasms from liposarcoma.[3] However, our patients' MRI showed no prominent finding which might be due to the small size of the lesions. CT is suggested for exclusion of malign tumours. The treatment of fibrolipomas involves surgical excision and reconstruction with a lower recurrence rate.[5]

In this article, we presented a case of unilateral multiple fibrolipomas on the face and oral mucosa.

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