Case 2

- 10 years old boy
- Subcutaneous mass of the abdominal wall
- Received:
  - Two glass slides + two paraffin blocks for confirmation
Inflammatory cells
Diagnosis

Infantile Myofibromatosis

= Myofibroma
= Infantile myofibroblastic Tumor
= Congenital generalized fibromatosis
Myofibroma

- Solitary or multicentric
- From newborns to elderly
- Male > female
- Familial cases (rare)
- Cutaneo-subcutaneous sites
- Extremites
- Bone and viscera
Myofibroma

- Nodular or zoned appearance
- Two cellular components:
  - Periphery: Plumb spindle Fibromyoblasts → short fascicles or whorls; No cellular atypia
  - Central: spindle or polygonal cells with abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm and atypia & pleomorphism; Rare mitoses with Hemangiopericytoid pattern
- Cases with random distribution
Myofibroma

IHC:
- Positive for Vimentin, actin
- Negative for EMA, CK and S100
- Some myofibroma regress spontaneously
- <10% recur
- Very rare metastases
- Involvement of the lung is a bad prognostic factor