

INFANTILE DIGITAL FIBROMA

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INTRODUCTION:

Infantile digital fibroma presents as a single or multiple gelatinous or firm pinkish nodules on the fingers or toes of an infant. Similar lesions are occasionally found on the hands, feet, arms or elsewhere on the body. In one-third of cases, they are present at birth. They are rare and are seen in both males and females.

REPORT:

A 2 years 7 months old healthy baby boy presented with left middle finger swelling for a past 4 months. According to the patient's parents, the infant initially developed very small painless swelling over the left middle finger, which gradually became as a size of peanut over 4 months time. The child does not have any significant history of trauma, birth injury, insect bites or any associated constitutional symptoms. In addition, patient's developmental milestone is also up to the age. As per examination, noted a swelling about 0.5x 0.5cm at volar aspect over the tip of left middle finger. The swelling is not tender, non-erythematous, but has visible veins. Otherwise, range of movement of PIPJ and DIPJ of left middle finger is full and capillary refilling time less than 2 seconds.

He was then proceeded with excision biopsy of swelling of the tip of left middle finger under general anesthesia. Intraoperatively, noted a 2 x 2cm spherical firm swelling, whitish in colour and appeared like a pearl.

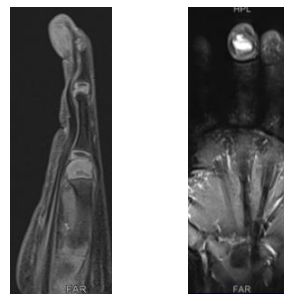
Intraoperative histopathology report mentioned as well circumscribed nodular tissue containing bland spindle cells in a collagenous stroma likely benign fibroblastic/myofibroblastic lesion favouring infantile digital fibroma.

Post operatively, no complications seen and was discharged well the day after. After multiple visits to specialist clinic for duration of 6 months, he was then discharged.

Figure 1: Xray of left middle fingers reveals shows soft tissue swelling at the distal phalanx, no calcification, no bone erosion or periosteal reaction



Figure 2: Magnetic resonance imaging shows well circumscribed superficial subcutaneous lesion with no abnormal signal of the underlying bone or infiltration of the adjacent structure favouring a benign appearance



CONCLUSION:

Infantile digital fibroma is a rare benign tumor which occurs in single digit and more. These swelling usually appear on the second to fifth digits of the hands and feet of children during the first 2 years of life. Histopathology reveals a proliferation of myofibroblasts often displaying characteristic paranuclear eosinophilic inclusion bodies. The etiology of infantile digital fibroma is not clear but it is known that they are made up of actin filaments. The best option of treatment for this lesion is non-surgical management but, however surgical excision can be considered if limitation of activity is seen.

REFERENCE:

dermnetnz.org/topics/infantile-digital-fibroma