

GIANT EPIDERMOID CYST: A RARE CASE OF BENIGN MIMICKING MALIGNANT SOFT TISSUE TUMOUR

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INTRODUCTION:

Epidermoid cyst is a benign encapsulated, subepidermal nodule filled with keratin material. It is the most frequent benign skin lesions which can appear anywhere on the body and may progress slowly and remain present for years. Although these cysts are recognized as benign lesions, it can mimic a malignant soft tissue tumor on clinical presentation and a few cases reported as malignant transformation.[1]

REPORTS:

A 27 years old lady with no medical illness, presented to our clinic complaining of right thigh swelling for 12 years and rapidly increasing in size for the past 1 year. On examination, there was a swelling over the proximal anterolateral of right thigh measuring approximately 10cmx8cm in size with multiple dilated veins overlying it.



Laboratory investigations were unremarkable. MRI revealed large right upper thigh well-encapsulated subcutaneous mass, suggestive of sebaceous cyst. Tissue biopsy taken revealed features consistent with epidermoid cyst. Patient was arranged

excision biopsy. Intraoperatively, we had successfully excised the tumour en-block, leaving the deep muscle fascia intact. Keratin-filled material within the tumour was noted and the entire mass was sent for HPE reported as epidermoid cyst. The patient was discharged home after wound inspection and she was ambulating well. At clinic follow up, the wound was healing well and no evidence of tumour recurrence.

CONCLUSION

Epidermoid cyst is a benign skin lesion that can almost occur anywhere in the body. A small percentage of this tumor can undergo malignant transformation. Due to the large tumour size presentation in this case, malignant soft tissue tumour must be ruled out first. Any patient with soft tissue mass that increases in size rapidly, size >5cm or deep to the deep fascia, whether or not it is painful, should be suspicious for soft tissue sarcoma until proven otherwise. The more clinical features present, the greater the risk of malignancy with increasing size being the best individual indicator.[2] MRI and biopsy are great confirmatory tools for diagnosis.

REFERENCES:

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