Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans of male breast: a case report

Abstract
Dermatofibrosarcoma (DFSP) of breast is a rare tumour that usually affects young and middle aged adults. Its occurrence in the breast is rare phenomenon and in male is even rarer. We describe a case of 48-year-old male with nodular swelling on the left breast.

Keywords: dermatofibrosarcoma protuberance, male, breast

Introduction
Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (DFSP) is an uncommon tumour of skin that accounts for 1.8% of all skin tumours.\textsuperscript{1} The tumour occurs on any part of the body but are commonly found at the trunk and extremities.\textsuperscript{2} It usually affects adults between the second and fifth decade of life. Incomplete resection can lead to local recurrence but distant metastases are rare.\textsuperscript{3,4} Immunohistochemistry remains an important tool to categorize DFSP. CD 34 is a better indicator. Besides, Factor xiiiA, and apo-d also remains some other diagnostic tools.\textsuperscript{5}

Case report
A 48-year-old male presented with swelling on the left breast. On examination, there was a nodular swelling about 13x10x5cm in size. It was non-tender and freely mobile over the pectoralis muscle. There was no discharge from nipple and no palpable axillary nodes. The fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) report was inconclusive. All the routine blood parameters and chest X-ray were normal. A wide local excision was done. Grossly, specimen consists of grey white nodular tissue bit measuring 13x10x5cm (Figure 1). Histopathologically, the slide showed storiform arrangement of tumour cells with uniform population of fusiform or spindle shaped cells with little variation in shape and size with scant cytoplasm (Figure 2) (Figure 3). Immunohistochemistry was done which showed positivity for CD34 (Figure 4).

Figure 1 Grey white tissue.

Figure 2 Storiform arrangement of tumour cells(X10).

Figure 3 Uniform population of fusiform (X40).
Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (DFSP) is a rare soft tissue sarcoma. Its occurrence in the breast is even rarer. Mammography and magnetic resonance imaging can help in characterizing the lesion and localizing the lesion for further diagnostic evaluation and surgical planning.

Acknowledgements

None.

Conflict of interest

The author declares no conflicts.

References

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