Benign fibrous histiocytoma of the nasal cavity in a newborn: MR and CT findings.

D A Shrier, A R Wang, U Patel, A Monajati, P Chess and Y Numaguchi


http://www.ajnr.org/content/19/6/1166

This information is current as of October 22, 2023.
Benign Fibrous Histiocytoma of the Nasal Cavity in a Newborn: MR and CT Findings

David A. Shrier, Alun R. Wang, Uresh Patel, Ahmad Monajati, Patricia Chess, and Yuji Numaguchi

Summary: Benign fibrous histiocytoma of the nasal cavity in a newborn is rare, and the MR imaging appearance of this entity has not been reported. We present the MR and CT findings in such a case and review the differential diagnosis for intranasal masses in the neonate.

Congenital intranasal mass lesions represent one subtype of several possible causes of respiratory distress in a newborn (1). These are most commonly due to nasoethmoid encephaloceles, nasal gliomas, dermoid/epidermoid tumors, hemangiomas, and lymphangiomas (2–4). Benign fibrous histiocytoma of the nasal cavity is a rare cause of neonatal respiratory distress; only two cases have been reported in the literature (1, 2). To our knowledge, the MR imaging appearance of this entity has not been described. We report a case of benign fibrous histiocytoma presenting as neonatal respiratory distress in which the MR appearance of the lesion mimics nasal glioma.

Case Report

After an uncomplicated pregnancy and a gestation period of almost 40 weeks, a 3560-g infant was born via normal, spontaneous vaginal delivery. Apgar scores were 7 and 9. In the delivery room, obstruction of the right nostril by a gray, translucent, mobile mass was noted. Grunting, nasal flaring, and tachypnea ensued but resolved within the first 10 hours of life. A head MR study, obtained on the second day of life, showed a 1.0 × 1.5 × 1.5-cm slightly heterogeneous mass in the right nasal cavity (Fig 1A and B). The mass was relatively isointense with brain white matter on T1-, proton density– and T2-weighted images. T2-weighted sagittal images showed a 1.0-cm heterogeneous mass within the right nostril affixed to an intact nasal septum and roof. A normal middle turbinate was present posterior to the mass and the choanal opening was also normal. The mass was fully resected.

Gross pathologic examination revealed a 1.5 × 0.5 × 0.5-cm polypoid lesion with a yellow-tan lower portion and tan-pink upper portion (stalk). Microscopically, the tumor was covered with squamous epithelium and composed of round histiocytes and spindle-shaped fibroblasts (Fig 1D and E). Marked fibrosis and hyalinization and numerous eosinophilic droplets were seen. Inflamed granulation tissue, calcified debris, and foreign-body giant cells were present in the stalk. Immunohistochemical markers were positive for α-1-antichymotrypsin, HAM-56, and vimentin, and focally positive for lysozyme, desmins, and CD-68. Final pathologic diagnosis was benign fibrous histiocytoma with reactive changes.

Discussion

Fibrous histiocytoma is a soft-tissue neoplasm composed of a biphasic cell population of histiocytes and fibroblasts (5, 6). The histogenesis of this tumor is controversial, and various theories have been proposed (5, 7). On the basis of tissue culture evidence, it was initially thought that these tumors have a histiocytic origin in which the histiocytes act as potential or facultative fibroblasts (2, 5–8). Later, electron microscopic and ultrastructural studies showed cells that exhibit both fibroblastic and histiocytic differentiation in separate parts of the same cell as well as undifferentiated mesenchymal cells (8). These studies suggested that fibrous histiocytomas might arise from undifferentiated mesenchymal stem cells, which can differentiate into fibroblasts or histiocytes (5, 8). More recently, cell marker studies have supported a fibroblastic origin for these tumors (7, 10).

The diagnosis of fibrous histiocytoma is made primarily from histologic analysis. Conventional microscopy will show a mixed population of spindle-shaped fibroblasts and rounded histiocytes (6, 8). The proportion of fibroblasts and histiocytic elements may...
vary greatly, and either the fibroblasts or histiocytes may predominate (6, 8). The cell population within these tumors may also vary greatly as far as cell differentiation and anaplasia are concerned. However, the pathologic criteria for the malignant potential of fibrous histiocytoma have been a matter of controversy (5, 8). Therefore, several classification schemes have been proposed for fibrous histiocytoma based on clinical and pathologic features (5). Histologically, benign fibrous histiocytomas may be confused with other benign lesions, such as neurofibromas, leiomyomas, granulomatous lesions, or nodular fasciitis; whereas malignant fibrous histiocytoma may be confused with other pleomorphic sarcomas, such as fibrous sarcomas, rhabdomyosarcomas, and liposarcomas (6, 7, 8, 10). Immunohistochemical and electron microscopic studies, although nonspecific, may provide confirmatory evidence of fibrous histiocytoma and help to exclude other diagnoses.

Malignant fibrous histiocytoma is the most common soft-tissue sarcoma found in adults; it occurs with greatest frequency in the seventh decade of life (9). This lesion typically arises in the deep soft tissues of the lower and upper extremities and retroperitoneum. Less frequently (1% to 3% of all cases), it is found in the head and neck (10). Benign fibrous histiocytoma is frequently found in sun-exposed skin of the extremities and of the head and neck, and is also often seen within the orbit (5, 6, 8). Affected persons are usually younger than 50 years old. Benign fibrous histiocytoma involving the deeper soft tissues of the head and neck is rare, and involvement of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses is very unusual (6).

A recent review of the literature performed by Bielamowicz et al (5) revealed only seven previously reported cases of benign fibrous histiocytoma of the paranasal sinuses or nasal cavity. Only two cases of benign fibrous histiocytoma of the nose or paranasal
SINUSES OCCURRING IN THE NEONATE HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN THE LITERATURE (1, 2). IN BOTH CASES, THE INFANTS HAD RESPIRATORY DISTRESS, AND INITIAL DIAGNOSIS IN EACH CASE WAS ENCEPHALEOCELE. SHEARER ET AL (2) REPORTED APPARENT LOSS OF THE CRIBRIFORM PLATE ON POLYTOMOGRAPHY, WHEREAS KOOPMAN ET AL (1) REPORTED THAT INTRACRANIAL EXTENSION OF THE LESION COULD NOT BE RULED OUT BY CT. MR STUDIES WERE NOT AVAILABLE IN EITHER CASE. CRANIOTOMY WAS PERFORMED IN BOTH PATIENTS AND DISCLOSED NO EVIDENCE OF AN INTRACRANIAL MASS, AND EACH SUBSEQUENTLY UNDERWENT COMPLETE SURGICAL RESECTION OF THE NASAL MASS.

THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS FOR A NASAL MASS IN A NEONATE INCLUDES NASOETHMOIDAL ENCEPHALOCELE, NASAL GLIOMA, DERMOID/EPIDERMOID TUMOR, HEMANGIOMA, LYMPHANGIOMA, INCLUSION CYST, AND, RARELY, RHABDOMYOSARCOMA (2–4).


IT IS UNCLEAR WHY THE SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS PARTICULAR TUMOR MIMICKED BRAIN WHITE MATTER ON MR IMAGES. THE PATHOLOGIC FINDINGS OF HIATOCTYSIS, FIBROSIS, AND INFLAMMATION SHOULD PRODUCE A RELATIVELY NONSPECIFIC TUMORLIKE APPEARANCE ON MR IMAGES. SINCE NO PREVIOUS REPORTS OF THE MR FINDINGS IN THIS ENTITY ARE AVAILABLE, WE DO NOT KNOW WHETHER THOSE IN OUR CASE ARE TYPICAL.

CONCLUSION

BENIGN FIBROUS HISTIOCYTOMA IS A RARE CAUSE OF NASAL OBSTRUCTION IN A NEONATE, BUT IT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF CONGENITAL INTRanasal masses. THE MR AND CT APPEARANCE OF THIS TUMOR IS Nonspecific and may closely mimic that of nasal glioma.

REFERENCES