

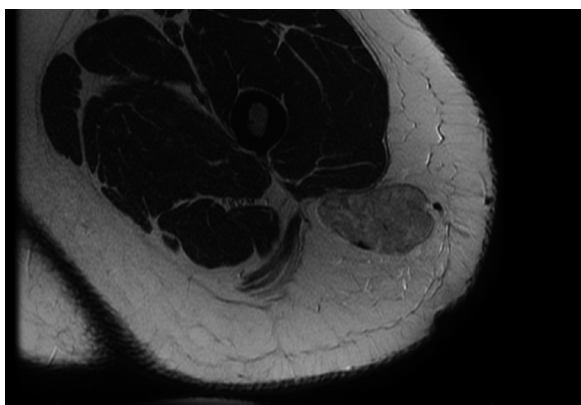
## An extrapleural solitary fibrous tumor with low metastatic potential in a young female

Przemysław J. Cuber<sup>1,2</sup>, Tomasz Wojewoda<sup>1,2</sup>, Wojciech M. Wysocki<sup>1,2,3</sup>

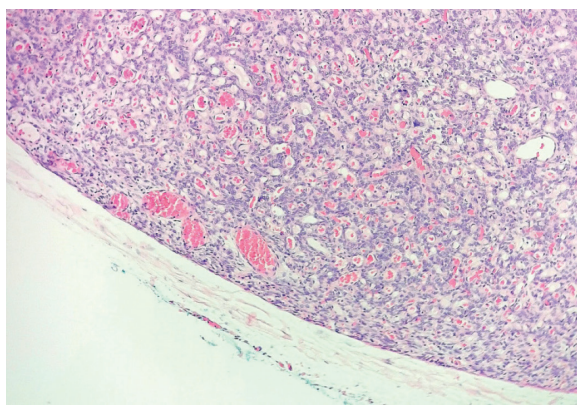
<sup>1</sup>Chair of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University, Krakow, Poland

<sup>2</sup>Department of General, Oncological and Vascular Surgery, 5<sup>th</sup> Military Clinical Hospital in Krakow, Krakow, Poland

<sup>3</sup>Scientific Editorial Office, Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology, Warsaw, Poland



**Figure 1.** In the upper-posterior portion of the thigh, a well-circumscribed 5 cm tumor adjacent to the fascia can be seen



**Figure 2.** A microscopic image of a solitary fibrous tumor of the thigh (courtesy of Dariusz Pabis, MD)

Solitary fibrous tumors (SFT) for decades were reported only in the pleura (until the 1990s) and were considered a histomorphological entity similar to hemangiopericytoma. Currently both these neoplasms are merged together by the WHO and defined as fibroblastic neoplasms with intermediate behavior, rarely metastasizing [1].

A 25-year-old female with a 5 cm tumor on her thigh, adjacent but superficial to the fascia, with high vasculature as seen on the MRI (fig. 1), underwent a wide local excision for suspected sarcoma. Pathology reported SFT with low metastatic potential as based on the WHO risk criteria (age = 0, mitotic index = 2, tumor size = 0, necrosis = 0; altogether 2 points). Surgery was R0, with the tumor capsule intact (fig. 2). The presence of *STAT6* nuclear staining is characteristic for SFT.

Thorax (30%), meninges, (27%) and abdomen (20%) are leading locations for SFT; SFT occurs mainly >50 years (40–70). Extra-pleural locations warrant a careful pathological work-out to rule out other more frequent soft tissue tumors. A recurrence of any SFT variant is always possible, with a risk of de-differentiation [2].

### References

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