A COMMON LUMP AT THE UNCOMMON SITE: A RARE INTRAMUSCULAR LIPOMA INVOLVING TWO MUSCLES OF THE FOOT

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INTRODUCTION:

Lipomas are the commonest benign soft tissue tumour that are mostly located subcutaneously, but their presence at uncommon sites of the deep-seated intramuscular foot make this case interesting. Intramuscular lipoma are extremely rare and account less than 1% of all lipoma. (1) We describe here an unusual case of an intramuscular lipoma of the foot involving two muscles of extensor digitorum longus and extensor hallucis longus.

CASE REPORT:

A 67 year-old female presented with a painless swelling over the dorsum aspect of the right foot. It was progressively increasing in size in two years duration. On examination, 2 x 2 cm ill-defined swelling with normal overlying skin. The swelling was firm, non-mobile and nontender. Radiographs obtained did not exhibits any visible abnormalities. MRI revealed a wellcapsulated lesion splaying the extensor digitorum longus and extensor hallucis longus tendon. No evidence of aggressive features. Patient was taken for excisional biopsy. Wide excision of the mass along with margins was performed. The muscle fibers were retracted, and the lesion excised. Histopathology was evaluations showed a lesion composed of an adipose tissue made up of inoculated adipocytes with a few blood vessels and muscle tissues. No atypical stromal cell was seen. These findings are most consistent with an intramuscular lipoma.

Figure 1



Figure 2

Figure 1: Lipoma dissected Figure 2: Excised lipoma

DISCUSSIONS:

To our best knowledge, there are only two reported incidence of the lipoma in the musculature of the foot. (1) This might be due to relative paucity of soft tissue at the region. The frequency is probably underestimated. (2) Although a presumptive diagnosis is typically made clinically, but due to rare reported cases, it require MRI as a gold standard investigation. Despite their infiltrative nature and their tendency to recur locally, reported intramuscular lipomas are benign and so far no definite evidence recorded for the malignant potential. (3)

CONCLUSION:

Due to the unfamiliarity with the sites and the subtype of lipoma, a careful clinical, imaging and histopathology examination allow for appropriate diagnosis and surgical excision of intramuscular lipoma

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