Giant intramuscular infiltrating fibrolipoma of the right leg with common peroneal nerve neuropathy

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DESCRIPTION

Lipomas are benign fatty tumours composed of mature adipocytes that are ubiquitous in their presence. When fibrous septa are present, these are called fibrolipoma. Usually located subdermally, sometimes they may be subfascial. These are further classified as parosteal, interosseous, intramuscular, intermuscular and visceral based on a precise location. Both intramuscular and intermuscular lipomas are of the infiltrating variety as they are poorly circumscribed. Fibrolipoma is a variant of lipomas that are seldom seen in the trunk and anterior abdominal wall. It is a variant of lipomas that are seldom seen in the trunk and anterior abdominal wall.1 Fibrolipomas of the extremities, particularly the lower one, are rare, with only a few reports in the literature. Here, we present a case of a giant fibrolipoma in the leg that caused common peroneal nerve neuropathy.

A 52-year-old woman presented to our outpatient department with report of painless foot drop for 1½ years associated with a swelling over the anterolateral aspect of her right proximal leg for the past year. The swelling was insidious, gradually progressive in size, measuring about 5 × 6 cm, geographical in shape with a Well-circumscribed, non-tender and lobulated focal lesion located over the anterolateral aspect of the leg about 2 cm below the knee joint (figure 1A, B). The overlying skin was healthy without any puckering, scar or sinus. There was the weakness of foot drop and inversion (0/5), and there was evidence of any recurrence. Under spinal anaesthesia, through a lateral approach, the entire tumour was delineated and excised (figure 2A, B). Histopathologically, the mass was confirmed to be a fibrolipoma without any signs of malignancy (figure 2C, D, E). At 6 months, the patient has improved. The WHO has classified benign lipoma into the following groups: classic lipoma, lipomatosis, lipoblastoma or fatal lipoma, spindle cell/pleomorphic lipoma, angiolipoma, angiomylipoma, hibernoma, myxolipoma and atypical lipoma. Fibrolipoma is a rare variant of lipoma not included in this classification. They contain mature adipose tissue interspersed with dense fibrous connective tissue. Patients most commonly present in their fifth or sixth decade of life. Their aetiology remains uncertain though mechanical, hormonal and inflammatory influences have been related to their occurrence.

Any part of the body containing fat can develop a fibrolipoma, but they are more commonly seen in the neck, upper extremities and trunk. The lower extremity is a relatively rare location of presentation. These exhibit a smooth, non-tender mass, without any vascularity. A MRI revealed a large well-defined intramuscular lobulated focal lesion (74 × 53 × 247 mm) in the anterolateral aspect of the upper two-third of the leg involving peroneal, tibialis anterior and extensor digitorum muscles abutting the fibula. Multiple hypointense strands were also seen. The cortical margins of the leg and knee were unremarkable. Ultrasound displayed a large mass of markedly homogeneous echotexture without any vascularity. A MRI revealed a large well-defined intramuscular lobulated focal lesion (74 × 53 × 247 mm) in the anterolateral aspect of the upper two-third of the leg involving peroneal, tibialis anterior and extensor digitorum muscles abutting the fibula. Multiple hypointense strands were also seen. The cortical margins of the tibia and fibula were preserved with no evidence of invasion, but the neurovascular bundle was pushed to the one side (figure 1C, D). Nerve conduction studies were performed, which revealed common peroneal neuropathy. The MRI characteristics strongly suggest a benign lesion (a well-defined walled-off lesion without any soft tissue nodularity or invasion into the adjacent soft tissue or bone). We discussed with the patient that due to the lesion's benign MRI appearance, we decided, according to the patient, to perform a single-stage excisional biopsy.
which is insidious and very slowly progressive. When they attain size >10 cm or weighing >1000 g, they are labelled as giant lipomas. The clinical scenario becomes complicated when there are any morphological variations, as in our case. In the extremity, they can potentially cause compression syndromes. The mass effect of a lipoma is more because of its location than size. The previous cases of giant fibrolipoma in the lower extremity, unlike our case, did not have any compression symptoms.

The diagnosis is not usually complex, and ultrasonography may display mature fat tissues embossed within dense fibrous tissues. When contemplating bony involvement, a CT may be necessary. Contrast enhancement can further help to differentiate from liposarcomas, which show increased contrast uptake in the late phase. MRI will show T1 hyperintense and T2 hypointense mass separated with linear areas of decreased signal intensity. It is also vital to know about the involvement of vital structures and compartmental breach. Histopathological examination demonstrates abundant collagen bundles embedded in well-differentiated fat tissue.

Giant lipomas need to be differentiated from liposarcomas, malignant fibrous histiocytomas and other benign soft tissue lesions, such as epidermoid cysts, deep haemangiomas and lipoblastomatosis. Exclusion of malignancy should be the primary concern in the diagnosis of giant lipomas. The patient’s age and the onset of symptoms must be earnestly assessed. MRI along with histopathology should be studied to rule out the malignant nature of the tumour.

Marginal surgical excision of the tumour and proper reconstruction of the region should be the treatment modality of choice. Liposuction is also used as a modality for managing giant lipomas, but must be used judiciously. In the case of an intramuscular infiltrating fibrolipoma, as ours, extended resection (sacrificing the structures involved) needs to be considered. There is no recurrence for small mass, but giant fibrolipoma has a higher recurrence rate due to incomplete removal following difficulty in determining the extension.

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**REFERENCES**


**Learning points**

- Giant fibrolipoma is rare in the extremity.
- Intramuscular fibrolipoma can cause pressure compartment symptoms.
- Surgery is necessary for treatment and confirmation of the diagnosis in giant fibrolipoma.

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