

Diagnosis and treatment of extraabdominal desmoid fibromatosis

Diagnostik und Therapie der extraabdominalen Desmoidfibromatose

Abstract

Introduction: The desmoid fibromatosis is a very rare connective tissue disease which is recognized as semimalignant. The aim of this work is to review the relevant literature and to analyze the management of our patient collective.

Material and Method: Surgery was performed on 7 patients with extraabdominal desmoid fibromatosis between August 1998 and May 2007. MRI examination as well as biopsy was carried out in all cases. All patients were operated on; the mean follow up was 4 years (1–7). Upon follow up, every patient has undergone clinical and MRI examination.

Results: The results show that we have achieved R0 resection in 4 cases and R1 in two cases and Rx in one case. In 4 patients, no recurrence was observed after the single surgery performed in our hospital. In 2 patients a single revision surgery was performed in each case and yielded no further recurrence. In only one case, multiple surgeries (one primary and two revision surgeries) were necessary, after which no recurrence was reported.

Conclusion: The early diagnosis of the disease is of utmost importance to the success of the outcome. MRI examination and biopsy are mandatory. Surgery is the therapy of choice. The recurrence rate is high and is linked to the difficulty of recognition of the exact infiltrative extent of the tumour. This necessitates a close follow-up.

Keywords: desmoid fibromatosis, soft tissue tumors, surgery, local recurrence

Zusammenfassung

Einleitung: Die extraabdominelle Desmoidfibromatose ist eine außerordentlich seltene, als semimaligne eingestufte Bindegeweserkrankung. Auf Grund der Seltenheit, der nicht spezifischen Lokalisation, des unspezifischen Erscheinungsbildes und der hohen Rezidivrate bleiben sowohl die Diagnostik als auch Therapie der extraabdominellen Desmoidfibromatose eine Herausforderung. Anhand einer Aufarbeitung des eigenen Patientengutes sowie einer umfassenden Literaturrecherche soll der aktuelle Wissensstand zu diesem Krankheitsbild dargestellt werden.

Material und Methoden: Zwischen August 1998 und Mai 2007 wurden 7 Patienten mit einer extraabdominalen Desmoidfibromatose operativ behandelt. Alle Patienten wurden mittels eines definierten Diagnosealgorithmus einschließlich MRT und Biopsie diagnostiziert. Die Therapie war in allen Fällen operativ. Der Nachuntersuchungszeitraum betrug im Durchschnitt 4 (1–7) Jahre. Zum Nachuntersuchungszeitpunkt erfolgten eine Befragung, eine klinische Untersuchung sowie eine MRT-Kontrolle.

Ergebnisse: Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass wir R0-Resektion in 4 Fällen, R1 in zwei Fällen und Rx in einem Fall erreicht haben. Bei 4 Patienten wurde kein Rezidiv nach der einmaligen Operation in unserer Klinik beobachtet. Bei 2 Patienten wurde jeweils eine einzige Revisionsoperation durchgeführt, wonach beide Patienten rezidivfrei waren. In nur ei-

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nem Fall waren mehrere Operationen (eine primäre und zwei Revisionsoperationen) notwendig, nach denen kein Rezidiv berichtet wurde.

Schlussfolgerungen: Die frühzeitige Diagnosestellung ist für den Erfolg der operativen Behandlung von Bedeutung, hierbei ist ein definierter Diagnosealgorithmus einschließlich einer MRT-Untersuchung und einer Biopsie obligat. Die Operation stellt die Behandlung der Wahl dar. Engmaschige Nachkontrollen sind notwendig, um Rezidive frühzeitig erkennen und dann gegebenenfalls operativ behandeln zu können.

Schlüsselwörter: extraabdominelle Desmoidfibromatose, Weichteiltumoren, operative Behandlung, Lokalrezidive

Introduction

Desmoid fibromatosis is an extremely rare disease, which is known since the 19th Century [2], [28], [30], [34], [40]. Synonymous terms are: desmoid tumor, aggressive fibromatosis, desmoid-type fibromatosis, musculoaponeurotic fibromatosis [6], [12], [22], [26], [27]. It is a neoplasm of connective tissue, which arises from musculoaponeurotic structures. It is locally aggressive and infiltrates the surrounding tissue (Figure 1).

The etiology is still largely unknown [2, 6, 18, 37, 40, 41]. Metastases are not described in literature, but frequent local recurrences are reported [2], [5], [7], [14], [16], [17], [24], [45]. With an incidence of 2–5 per million population per year [20], [22], [38], [43], desmoid fibromatosis is an extremely rare tumor entity. Desmoid fibromatosis is seen in patients with familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) with an incidence of 3.5 to 32% [3], [26], [27], [33]. Desmoid fibromatosis can develop in men and women at any age [6], [29], [34]. Females are more frequently affected by this disease [11], [24], [25], [32], [41], [45]. There are several ways to classify desmoid fibromatosis. The classification of fibromatosis according to Enzinger and Weiss [44] is accepted worldwide. Accordingly, fibromatoses can be classified into superficial and deep fibromatoses [9], [40]. Desmoidfibromatoses can also be divided into extra-abdominal, abdominal and intra-abdominal tumors [18], [33] according to their localization. Peter Schulte et al. [26] proposed a uniform clinical classification of desmoid fibromatoses which summarizes the clinical heterogeneous behaviour (Table 1).

The aim of this classification was to achieve standardization and to facilitate the development of therapeutic guidelines. The first manifestation of desmoid fibromatosis is very diverse. It is reported in literature that patients usually manifest with a painless extraabdominal swelling. Intra-abdominal desmoid fibromatoses can be occult and remain completely asymptomatic over a long period of time [12], [15], [36], [41], [42]. However desmoid fibromatoses may first manifest [4], [35], [39] by pain. Depending on their localisation and extent, they can cause considerable disability and morbidity [1], [5], [9], [14], [24]. MRI (Figure 1) is of crucial importance and is considered as the gold standard in the diagnosis [1], [14], [24], [32].

The diagnosis is to be confirmed by biopsy. Microscopically, there is a benign appearance with a well differenti-

ated composition of intersecting bundles of fibroblasts, which are separated by collagen deposits (Figure 2).

The tissue is mainly composed of collagen with regular extensions in adjacent tissue [1], [11], [29], [39]. The treatment of choice is surgery. In view of the great tendency for recurrence, a wide resection must be implemented [5], [8] in order to achieve a secure R0 resection [1], [13], [25]. A sole or adjuvant radiotherapy should be considered in inoperable cases or in cases of insufficient resection of the tumor [22]. Drug therapy (hormone therapy, NSAIDs, chemotherapy) is only of secondary importance due to lack of sufficient evidence [6], [24].

The main problem of this entity of tumors lies in the non-specific appearance and delayed diagnosis as well as the extremely high tendency for recurrence [5], [6], [8], [21], [28]. Based on a literature review and a retrospective analysis of the treated patients in our department, this work deals with the aspects of adequate diagnosis and optimal therapy.

Material and methods

We retrospectively analyzed seven patients who were treated between August 1998 and May 2007. Only those patients with a sole extraabdominal desmoid fibromatosis were included. The retrospective analysis was performed using a written questionnaire which was specially designed for this study. In addition, all seven patients were subjected to a comprehensive survey and clinical as well as MRI follow-up. The average age of patients at initial presentation to our clinic was 54.6 years (37 to 68 years), the sex ratio was balanced with three women and four men. The most common anatomic location was in the shoulder-arm region (5/7 tumors: 2x shoulder, 2x scapula, 1x axilla). The other two cases presented the tumor at the flank and at the lower leg respectively (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

Five patients presented with a painless and two patients with a painful soft tissue swelling increasing in size. The time interval between the first symptoms and first diagnosis was averaged 4.5 (2–11) months. The diagnostic investigations made in all cases were local ultrasound, X-ray, contrast-enhanced MRI and a biopsy with a subsequent evaluation in the interdisciplinary tumor board.

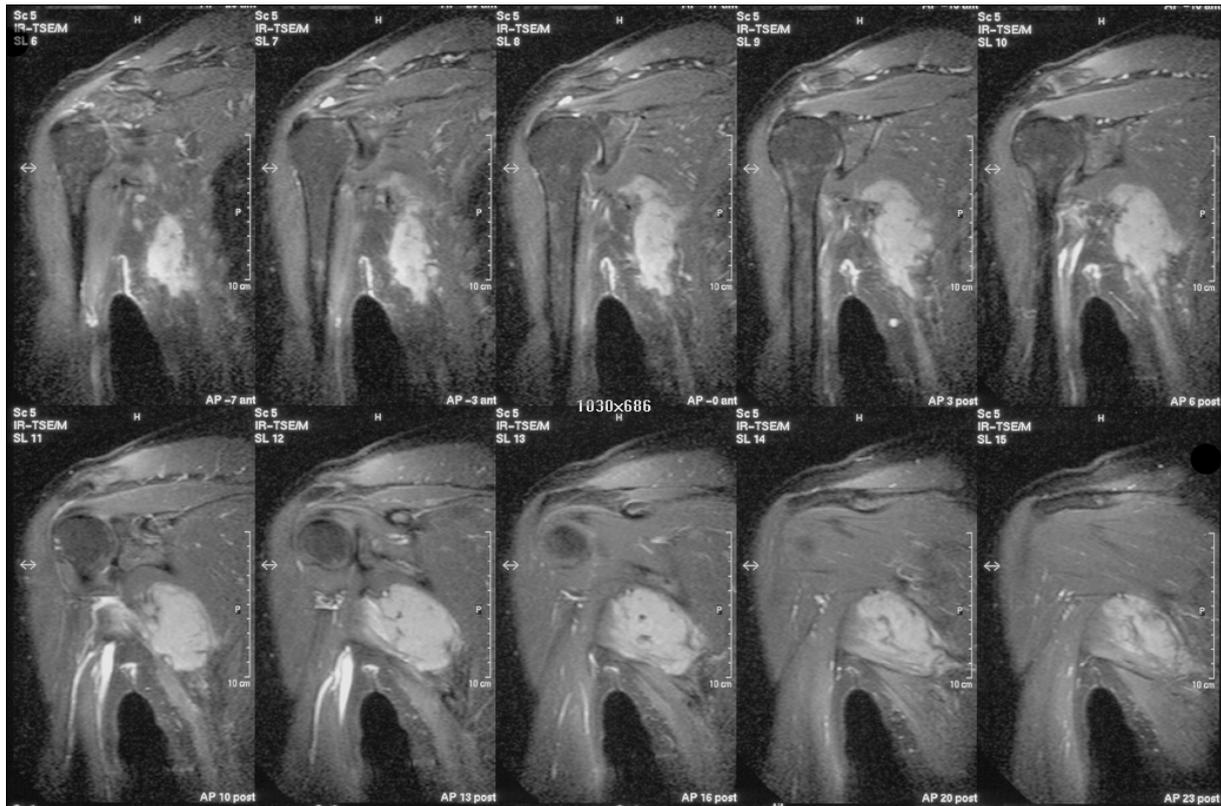


Figure 1: Desmoid fibromatosis of the shoulder and axillary region with local aggressive infiltration
(Courtesy of the Department of Radiology of the Leipzig University)

Table 1: DES-Classification according to Peterschulte et al. [26] (E: extraabdominal, AW: abdominal wall, M1: mesenterium without obstruction, M2: mesenterium with obstruction)

	D (Diameter) Size in cm	E (Expansion) Rate of growth in months	S (Site) Localization
0	minimal desmoid lesion	unknown at first diagnosis	unknown
1	<5	>24	E
2	5–10	12–24	AW
3	10–20	6–12	M1
4	>20	1–6	M2

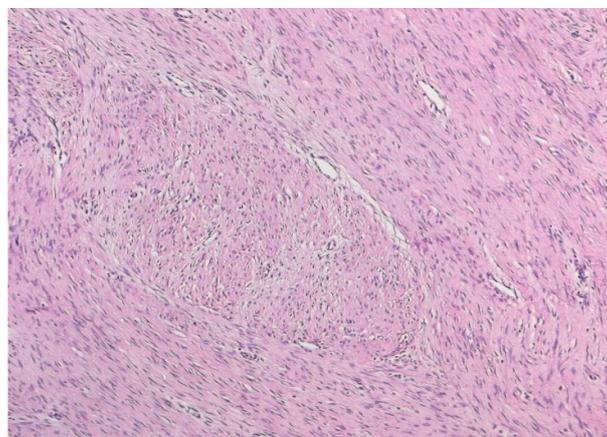


Figure 2: Benign appearance with a well differentiated composition of intersecting bundles of fibroblasts, which are separated by collagen deposits
(Courtesy of the Institute of Pathology of Leipzig University)

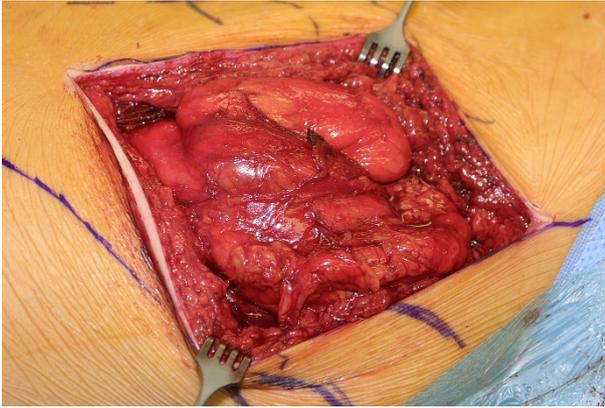


Figure 3: Intraoperative appearance

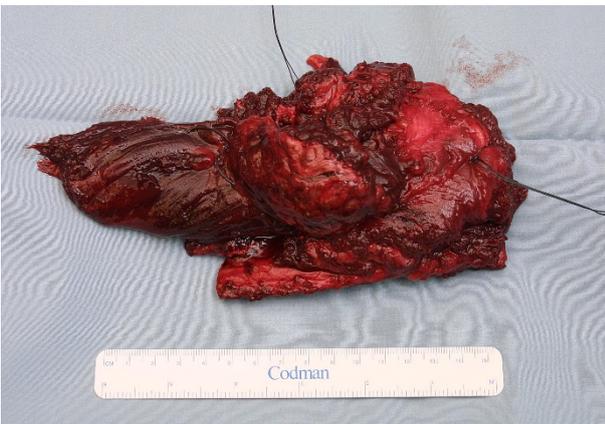


Figure 4: Macroscopic appearance

Results

We performed surgery on all the seven patients. For practical purpose, we divided these patients into two groups; the first group consisted of four patients and presented primarily in our hospital, whereas the second group consisted of three patients who were previously operated in other hospitals and presented to us with a recurrence.

RO resection could be performed in three out of the four patients of the first group. In one of these resections the safety margin was only 1 mm. Two months after surgery the patient was free of recurrence.

In a further case of group one, intraoperative frozen section yielded insufficient security boundaries, so that meticulously wider resection was carried out. The resected material was sufficiently enough in sano. At the 18 month postoperative follow-up, the patient was free of recurrence.

In the third case, a resection in sano (1.5 mm safety margin) was performed. 20 months later, the patient developed recurrence. A new RO resection (safety margin <1cm) followed. 10 months postoperatively, a second recurrence was observed. Despite further RO resection a third recurrence was observed seven months later. Revision surgery was carried out with a wide safety margin; this patient is now free of recurrence.

Concerning the fourth patient, recurrence was observed during adjuvant radiotherapy interval after an R1 resection. Revision surgery yielded an Rx status. Hormone therapy with tamoxifen has been added. At the follow-up in May 2007 (8 years and 5 months after the last surgery), the patient was free of recurrence.

Regarding the three patients of second group, one patient was reported to having had R1 resection. We performed revision surgery in which still only R1 resection could be achieved. The remaining residual tumor showed no sign of growth by the last follow-up (18 months postoperatively).

In the case of the second patient of the second group, a two-stage resection was performed at another hospital due to a very complex structure of tumor in close proximity to major vascular and nerve cords at the shoulder region. Information on resection status was not available. Because of recurrence, we performed a radical resection (interscapulo-thoracic amputation). This could still only achieve R1 resection, after which the patient was free of recurrence at the follow-up in May 2007 (42 months after the last surgery).

In the case of the third patient in the second group, R1 resection was achieved after surgery in another hospital. Due to recurrence, we performed revision surgery (5 months postoperatively) and achieved an RO status. Yet again four months later the patient developed recurrence, which in turn could be resected in sano. The safety margin ranged here between 1.1 cm and 3.5 cm. Since then, the patient is free of recurrence.

The overall results show that we have achieved RO resection in 4 cases and R1 in two cases and Rx in one case. In 4 patients, no recurrence was observed after the single surgery performed in our hospital. In 2 patients a single revision surgery was performed in each case and yielded no further recurrence. In only one case, multiple surgeries (one primary and two revision surgeries) were necessary, after which no recurrence was reported.

Discussion

Extra-abdominal desmoid fibromatoses are usually painless lesions [39]. The majority of our patients (5/7) presented with a localized painless swelling. Clearly a rough swelling was palpable in all patients. These findings are conforming to the data reported in literature [12], [15], [36], [42]. Dalén et al. [5] and Mendenhall et al. [20] reported a time interval of approximately one year between the first symptoms and the diagnosis. In our hospital, the diagnosis could be made after an average of 4.5 months. Sonography, conventional radiography, CT and nuclear medicine were non-specific and thus not reliable investigative tools [9], [15], [19], [24], [27], [32]. In the literature, MRI is the method of choice in the diagnosis of desmoid fibromatosis [1], [6], [24]. This method evaluates the exact localization, extension, growth behavior as well as recurrence. The contrast enhanced MRI is therefore essential for preoperative planning and hence

was performed in all of our patients [32]. However, reactive edema within the bone marrow or soft tissue and contrast-induced increased signal can mimic aggressive processes [36]. Thus, a biopsy is mandatory to confirm the diagnosis. The treatment of choice for extraabdominal desmoid fibromatosis is surgical treatment [5]. Desmoid fibromatosis has to be surgically treated by wide resection [8], with the goal to achieve secure R0 resection [1], [13], [25]. The complete surgical removal of the tumor, however, is often difficult to achieve because an intraoperative demarcation between the diffusely infiltrating tumor and the surrounding healthy tissue is rather difficult in many cases. Literature reports point to an appropriate safety margin ranging from 1 cm [6] to about 5 cm [39]. The histopathological findings of our analysis have shown that the achieved safety margin was less than 1 cm in all these cases. Thus, recurrence occurred in the four patients despite the fact that an R0 resection was achieved. The safety zone, however, was less than a centimeter. Leithner et al. [18] studied 412 patients with extraabdominal primary tumor. While the recurrence rate was 27% after wide or radical resection, it was around 2.5 times higher (72% recurrence rate) after marginal or intralesional resection. Also in 127 patients with a recurrent extraabdominal tumor the microscopic surgical margin was a significant prognostic factor [18]. This result supports the hypothesis that wide resections of extraabdominal desmoid fibromatosis are associated with a lower recurrence rate. The influence of the extent of resection on the development of local recurrence is still discussed in the literature [34]. This is primarily due to the fact that the published data rarely refer to a type of desmoid fibromatosis. On the other hand, recurrence is observed even after wide resection. One of our patients developed recurrence 20 months after a wide R0 resection. In this context, only the surgical removal of the primary tumor may be considered as a local trauma and hence as a stimulus for the development of recurrence as described in the literature [22].

Further, it is reported in literature that surgical procedures could be combined with radiotherapy. A peri- and postoperative radiation therapy or as an adjunct to surgical treatment is a treatment option for reducing the risk of recurrence, especially in those patients in whom no R0 resection can be achieved [24], [43]. Depending on the location and extent of the tumor, adjuvant radiotherapy must be considered in patients with R1 resection and/or recurrence. Patients with R2 resection should always receive radiotherapy when revision surgery is not possible [20]. Radiotherapy alone is recommended if the tumor is inoperable [28], [31], [38]. Radiotherapy is performed one month after the surgical procedure [28]. Wide margins and high doses are recommended to achieve adequate local control [24]. The optimal total dose is 50–55 Gy [6], [20]. Desmoid fibromatosis responds to cytotoxic chemotherapy. In some patients, symptomatic and permanent regression was observed. However, there are no evidence-based studies which describe a consistent treatment success of extraabdominal desmoid

fibromatosis [6], [24]. Chew et al. [2] state that a waiting and observing strategy might be reasonable in cases of desmoid fibromatosis of extremities in which a radical resection would only be realized by means of an amputation. Even Rock et al. [31] recommend close observation when recurrent lesions are not progressive until a possible tumor growth makes a further excision necessary. Thus, the risk of observation as a sole treatment should be weighed against the risk of possible morbidities in case of primary resection or resection of recurrent disease [21].

Conclusions

Early diagnosis is essential for the treatment of desmoid fibromatosis, since this improves the chances of success of surgical therapy. Contrast enhanced MRI scan and a biopsy are obligatory as part of the standardized diagnostic work-up. The problem in the treatment of desmoid fibromatosis is mainly due to the aggressive infiltrative nature of tumor growth which causes considerable difficulty in properly assessing the boundaries of the tumor intraoperatively. Surgery is usually the treatment of choice and adequate safety margins (>1 cm) should be achieved. Intraoperative frozen section analysis is recommended to assure adequate safety margins. Adjuvant radiotherapy is to be considered in case of narrow R0 resection and in case of R1 resection and recurrences. Radiotherapy is obligatory in case of R2 resections. Radiotherapy as a sole treatment is only considered in inoperable patients or in cases where surgical treatment would be associated with a significant loss of function. Frequent follow-up is necessary to early detect a possible recurrence.

Notes

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authorship

The authors M. Ghanem and A. Heinisch have equally contributed to this work.

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