



Superficial Solitary Fibrous Tumor

A Series of 26 Cases

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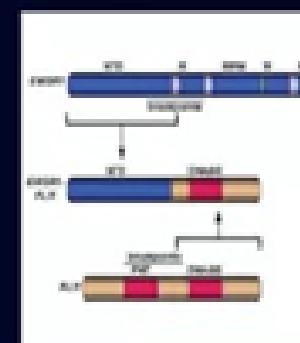
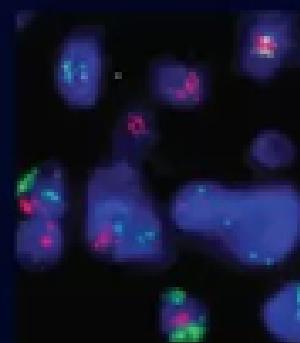
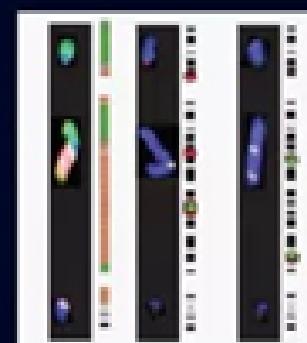
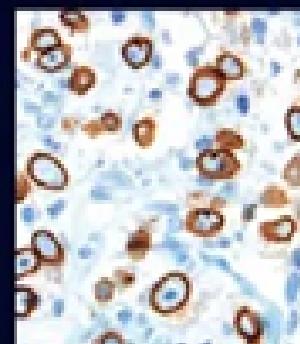
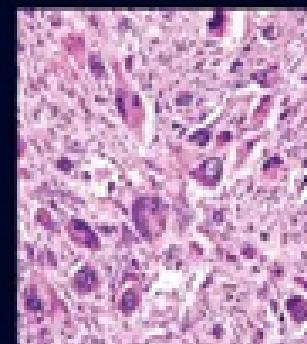
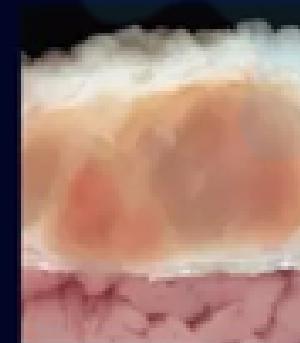
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Background

Key Words: solitary fibrous tumor (SFT) , skin, immunohistochemistry, STAT6

WHO Classification of Tumours of Soft Tissue and Bone

Edited by Christopher D.M. Fletcher, Julia A. Bridge, Pancras C.W. Hogendoorn, Fredrik Mertens



Intermediate (rarely metastasizing)

Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans

8832/1*

Fibrosarcomatous dermatofibrosarcoma
protuberans

8832/3*

Pigmented dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans

8833/1*

Solitary fibrous tumour

8815/1*

Solitary fibrous tumour, malignant

8815/3

Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour

8825/1

Low-grade myofibroblastic sarcoma

8825/3*

Myxoinflammatory fibroblastic sarcoma/

Atypical myxoinflammatory fibroblastic tumour

8811/1*

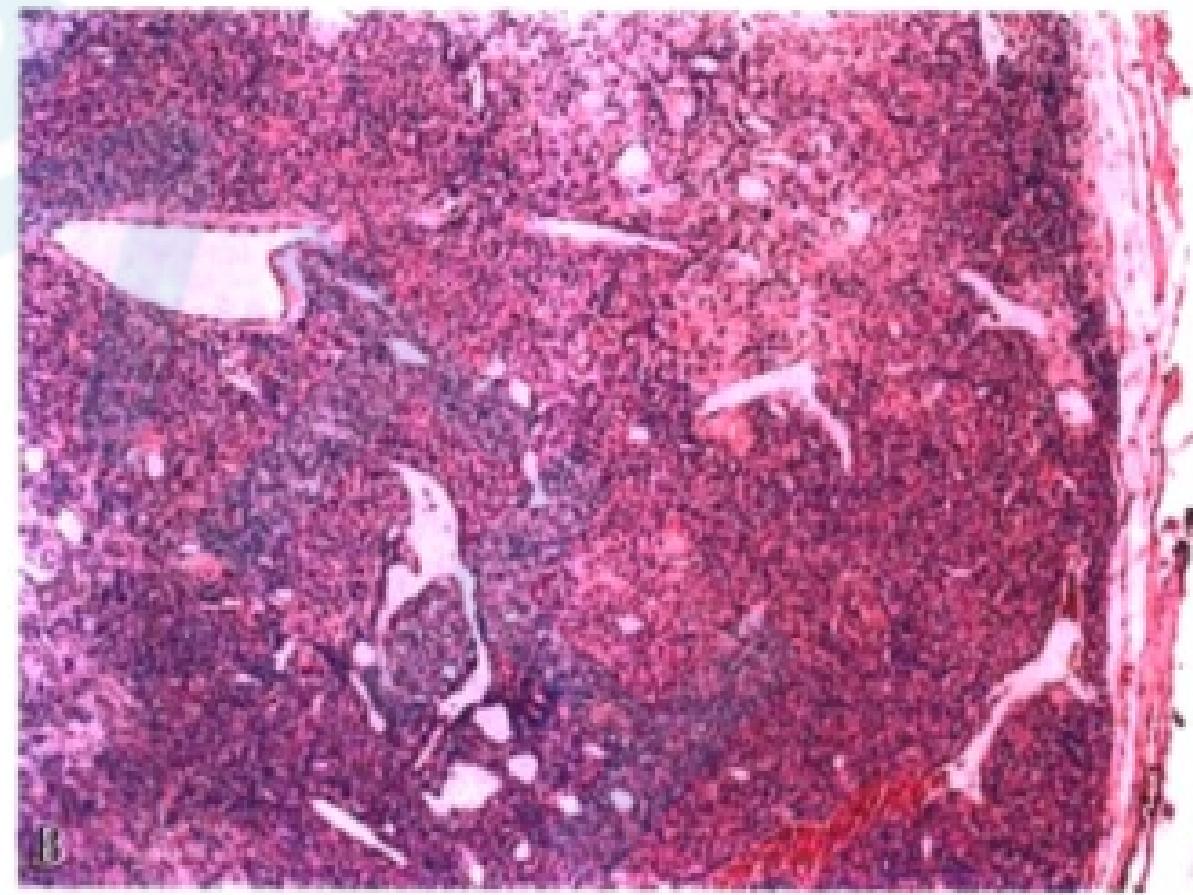
Infantile fibrosarcoma

8814/3

胸膜外孤立性纤维性肿瘤 (extrapleural solitary fibrous tumor, SFTs)

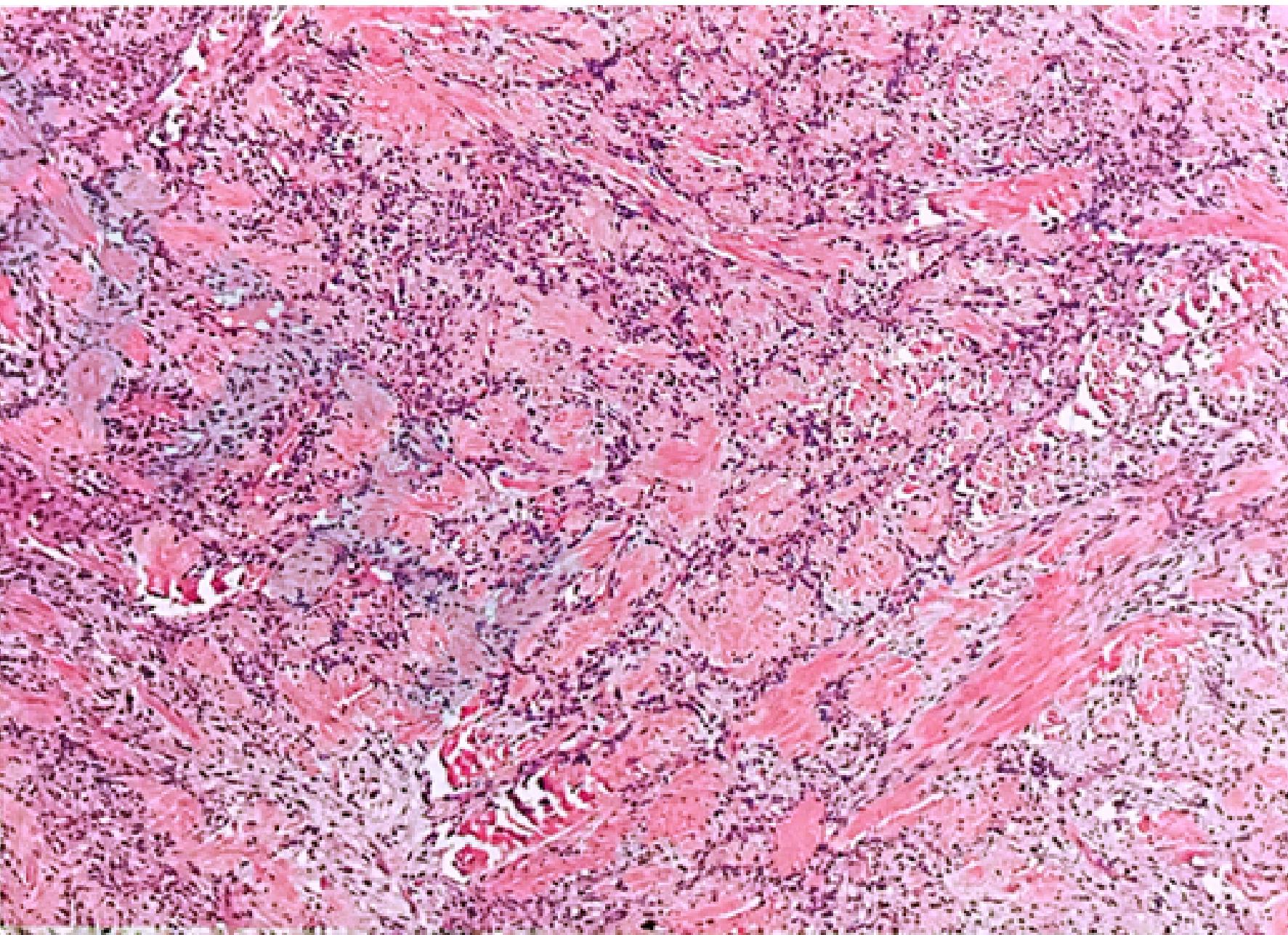
- 定义：一种较常见的间叶性肿瘤，其显示出显著的血管外皮细胞瘤样分支血管。过去，大多数病例被称为“血管外皮细胞瘤”。
- ICD-0编码：8815/1、8815/3
- 临床特征：SFTs可发生在身体**任何部位**，40%位于皮下组织，其他见于下述部位的深部软组织：**四肢、头颈部（尤其眼眶）、胸壁、纵膈、心包、腹膜后和腹腔**。还可见于脑膜、脊髓、骨膜和多种器官。

- 大体特征：大部分SFTs表现为**界限清楚**的肿物，部分区域有包膜，多为单个，偶有多发，大小1–25cm，平均5–8cm，切面常为**多结节状**，**灰白、质韧**，偶见黏液样和出血区。



经典型SFTs，其特征为：

- 细胞稀少区和细胞丰富区交替分布，两者之间有粗的玻璃样变胶原，（类似瘢痕组织）和分支状血管周细胞瘤样血管分隔。
- 血管丰富，管腔呈树枝状或鹿角状，血管壁常见玻璃样变性。
- 无异型性的圆形和梭形肿瘤细胞胞质少，细胞界限不清，核空泡状，染色质散在分布。
- 核分裂象一般稀少，很少 $>3/10\text{HPF}$ 。



还可表现为其他形态：

➤ Cellular SFTs

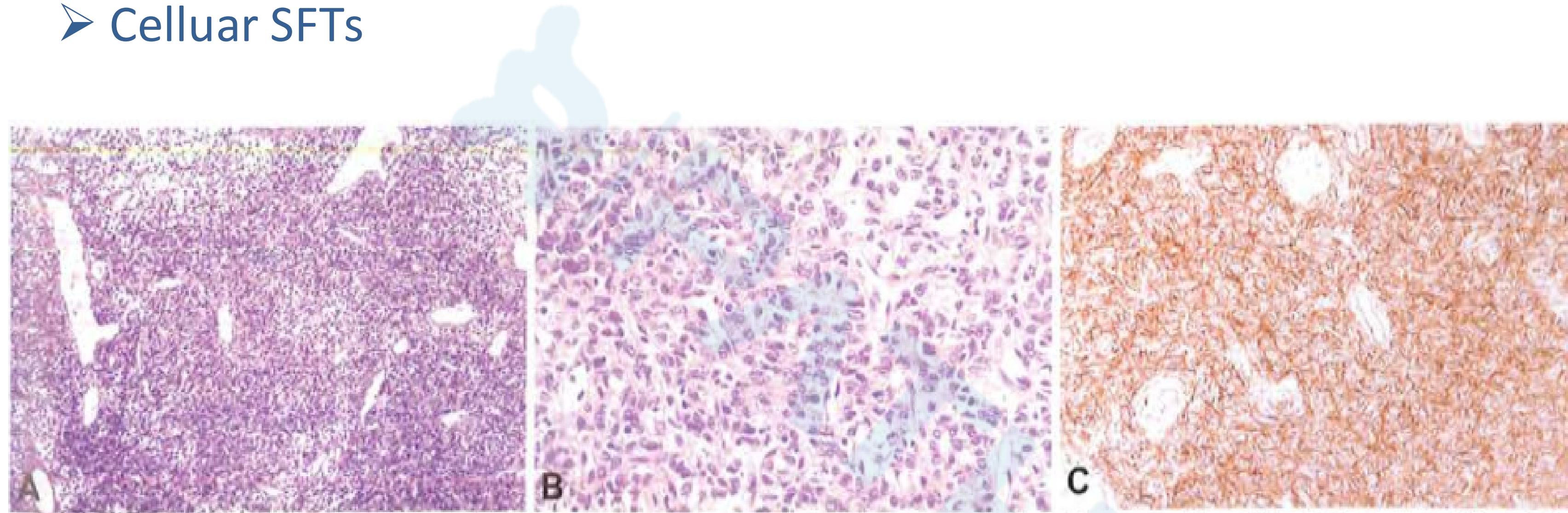


Fig. 3.076 Cellular solitary fibrous tumour (SFT). A Note the evenly distributed cellularity (in contrast to usual SFT) and the prominent branching vascular pattern. B Even in the more solid areas, tumour cells are arranged around numerous thin-walled vessels. Tumour cells are small with monomorphic nuclei and eosinophilic cytoplasm. C Diffuse positivity for CD34 is evident. A lesion such as this would have been labelled "haemangiopericytoma" in the past.

➤ 脂肪形成性SFTs

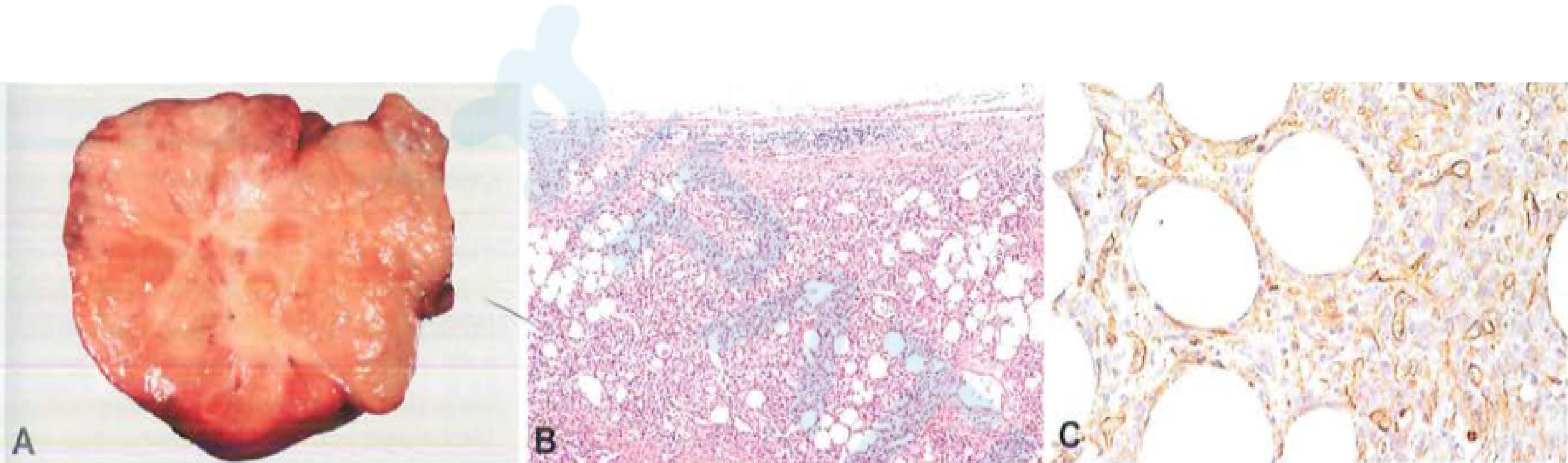
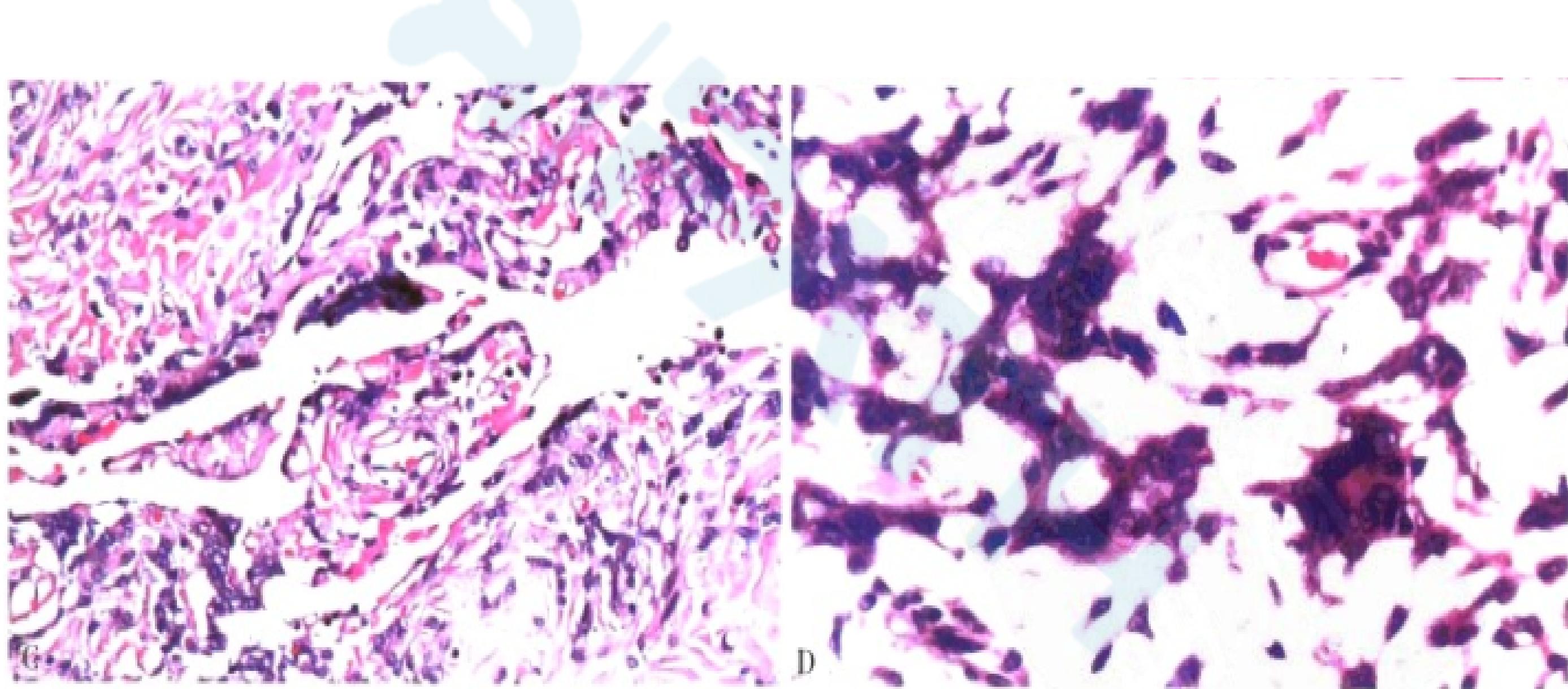


Fig. 3.075 Fat-forming solitary fibrous tumour (SFT). A Gross appearance of a well-circumscribed retroperitoneal lesion. Cut section shows fibrous bands dissecting the lesion from centre to periphery. B Like extrapleural solitary fibrous tumour, fat-forming SFTs are well-delineated, often encapsulated masses. C The tumour cells show immunoreactivity for CD34.

➤ 巨细胞血管纤维瘤样

一部分SFT包含**多核巨细胞性间质细胞**和**假血管腔隙**，以前将这种形态称为“**巨细胞血管纤维瘤**”。



➤ 恶性SFTs

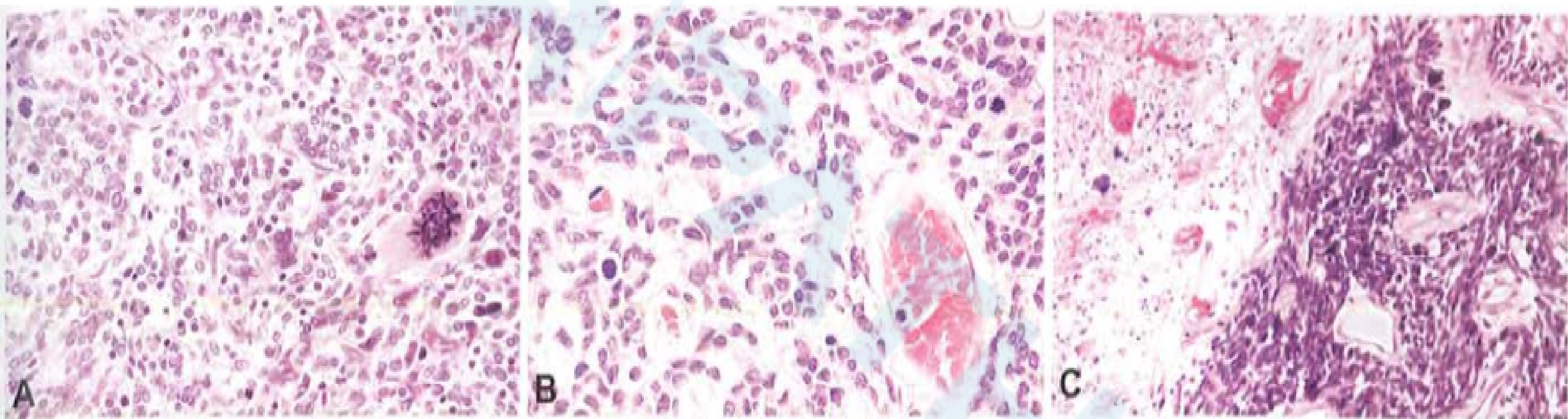


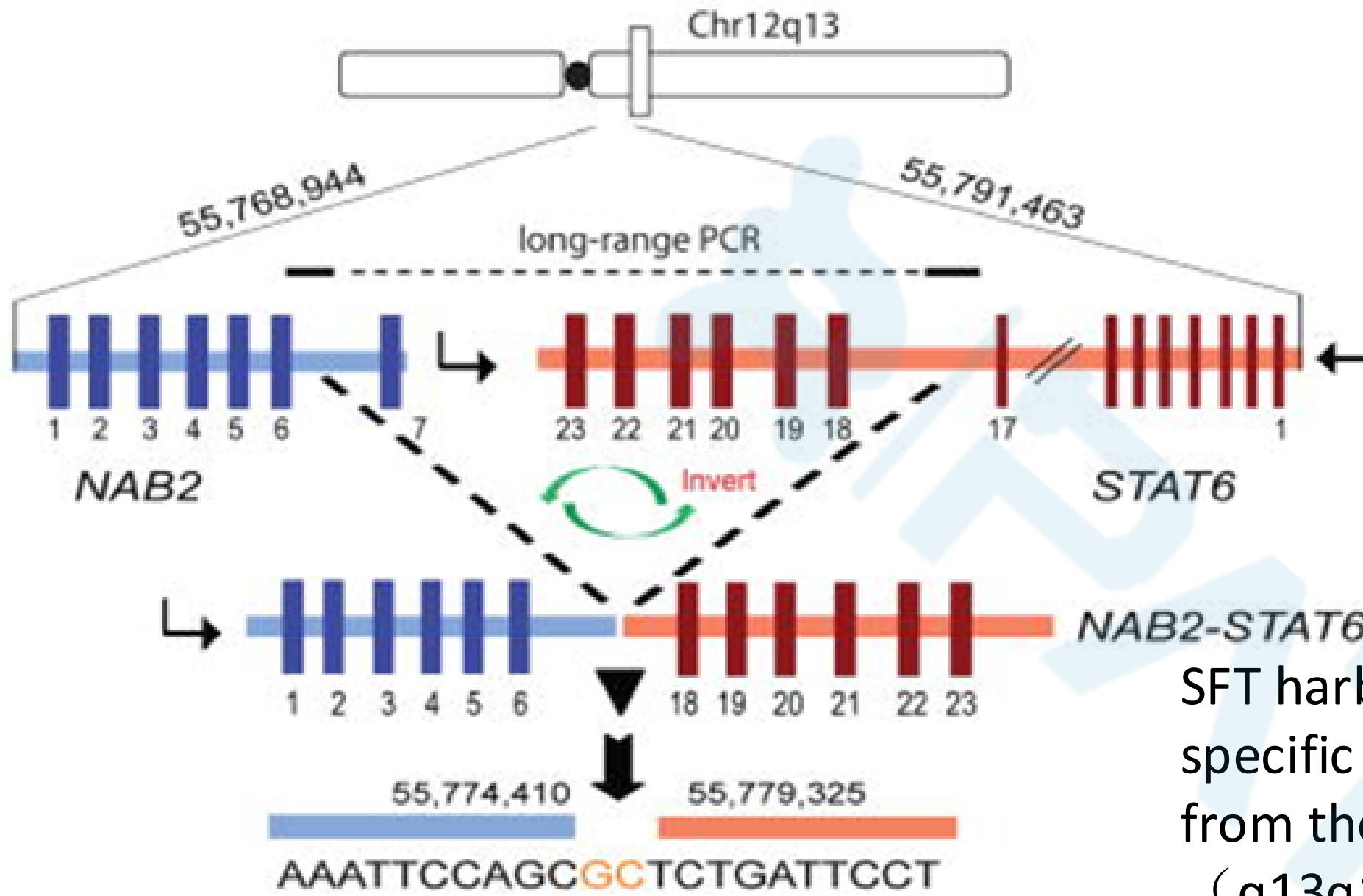
Fig. 3.074 Malignant extrapleural solitary fibrous tumour. A Hypercellularity and marked cytological atypia. Note the atypical mitosis. B Moderately cellular area with brisk mitotic activity. C Hypercellularity, marked cytological atypia, and areas of tumour necrosis (left).

恶性SFT的诊断标准：

- 一般细胞丰富， 细胞至少有局灶性中度至重度异型性
- 有肿瘤性坏死
- 核分裂象 $\geq 4/10\text{HPF}$
- 和/或边缘浸润性生长。

特征性遗传学表现：

- NAB2-STAT6基因融合
- NAB2: NGFI-A Binding Protein 2(EGR1 Binding Protein 2), 抑制EGR(early growth response)转录激活因子家族成员的转录信号
- STAT6: Signal transducer and activator of transcription 6, 白介素4诱导激活，细胞因子或生长因子信号途径蛋白，受体型酪氨酸蛋白激酶磷酸化STAT家族成员



SFT harbours the characteristic (and to date specific) gene fusion NAB2-STAT6, which results from the intrachromosomal inversion inv (12) (q13q13), not detectable by conventional karyotyping, and leads to overexpression of STAT6, which is diagnostically useful (see above).

IGF2 overexpression in some cases appears to be due to loss of IGF2 imprinting.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

从机构档案和会诊文件中检索出皮肤的SFT病例，病变必须在皮下组织或真皮中出现，其他地方未发现原发肿瘤。

根据Demicco等提出的危险分层模型进行分类，回顾性分析临床病理特征。

TABLE 1. Clinical and Histopathologic Features of Cutaneous SFT

| | Case | Age/Sex | Site | Depth | Morphologic Features | Size (cm) | Mitoses (/10 HPF) | Risk Stratification* | Follow-up |
|---------------|------|---------|---------------------|------------------|--|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 15/25皮下 | 1 | 35/F | Mid back | Subcutis | Cellular | 1 | 1 | Low | NA |
| 4/25真皮 | 2 | 37/F | Right thigh | Subcutis | Cellular | 1.5 | 0 | Low | NED (241) |
| 19F: | 3 | 51/F | Right upper arm | Subcutis | Cellular | NA | 0 | NA | NA |
| 7M | 4 | 31/M | Left medial thigh | Subcutis | Cellular, necrosis (25%) | 4.3 | 3 | Low | NED (5) |
| M:46.5Y | 5 | 47/F | Right thigh | Subcutis | Cellular | 3.4 | 10 | Low | NED (114) |
| 最常见于头部 (n=11) | 6 | 71/F | Left anterior thigh | Subcutis | Cellular, focal atypia | 7 | 1 | Low | NED (1) |
| 头皮 (5) | 7 | 81/F | Scalp | Subcutis | Cellular | NA | 7 | NA | NA |
| 眼睑 (2) | 8 | 39/F | Cheek | Subcutis | Cellular | 1.5 | 0 | Low | NA |
| 脸颊 (2) | 9 | 16/F | Ankle | Subcutis | Cellular | 3 | 4 | Low | NA |
| 唇 (1) | 10 | 40/M | Lower back | Subcutis | Cellular, focal atypia, focal necrosis | 4.3 | 3 | Low | NA |
| 外耳道 (1) | 11 | 40/M | Thigh | Subcutis | Cellular | 3.5 | 3 | Low | NA |
| 大腿 (n=7) | 12 | 52/F | Shoulder | Subcutis | Cellular | 3.2 | 3 | Low | NED (237) |
| 背部 (n=3) | 13 | 80/F | Thigh | Subcutis | Classic | 5 | 2 | Low | NED (13) |
| 肩部 (n=2) | 14 | 41/M | Upper lip | Dermis/ subcutis | Classic | 0.8 | 0 | Low | NA |
| 上臂 (n=1) | 15 | 46/F | Thigh | Dermis/ subcutis | Malignant, focal necrosis (10%) | 4.1 | 5 | Low | NED (16) |
| 脚踝 (n=1) | 16 | 55/F | Scalp | Dermis/ subcutis | Classic | 1.8 | 0 | Low | NA |
| 大脚趾 (n=1) | 17 | 54/F | Eyelid | Dermis/ subcutis | Giant cell angiomyxoma, fat-forming | 1.8 | 1 | Low | NA |
| | 18 | 45/F | Shoulder | NA | Cellular, fascicular and whorled | 1.5 | 5 | Low | NA |
| | 19 | 64/F | Scalp | Dermis/ subcutis | Cellular, focal atypia | 2 | 0 | Low | NA |
| | 20 | 54/F | External ear canal | Dermis | Classic, fibrous | 1.8 | 0 | Low | NED (1) |
| | 21 | 57/F | Lower eyelid | Dermis | Classic, focally storiform | 2.3 | 0 | Low | NED (75) |
| | 22 | 31/F | Scalp | Dermis | Cellular, myxoid | 3 | 0 | Low | NA |
| | 23 | 47/M | Great toe | Dermis | Cellular, pseudoangiomatous | NA | 0 | NA | NA |
| | 24 | 30/M | Midline back | Dermis/ subcutis | Malignant, cellular, lipomatous | 5.3 | 10 | Low | NA |
| | 25 | 35/F | Temple/scalp | Subcutis | Classic | NA | 2 | Low | NA |
| | 26 | 57/M | Cheek | Subcutis | Fat-forming | 1.5 | 1 | Low | NA |

*By proposed criteria (Demicco et al⁴).

F indicates female; M, male; NA, not applicable; NED, no evidence of disease.

M:2.7cm

2-241m
M: 16m
均未复发或转移

临床病理特征

- 发生年龄：16–80岁（平均46.5岁）
- 好发于女性（19F: 7M）
- 肿瘤大小：1–7cm（平均2.9cm）
- 发生部位多样，最多见于头部
- 15/25发生于皮下组织，4/25发生于真皮内，6/25发生于真皮及皮下组织
- 形态多样
- 核分裂象平均2MF/10HFP
- 随访时间内均未复发及转移

Risk assessment in solitary fibrous tumors: validation and refinement of a risk stratification model

Elizabeth G Demicco¹, Michael J Wagner², Robert G Maki^{3,4}, Vishal Gupta⁵, Ilya Iofin⁶, Alexander J Lazar⁷ and Wei-Lien Wang⁷

Table 3 Modified four-variable risk stratification model for development of metastasis in solitary fibrous tumors

| <i>Risk factor</i> | <i>Score</i> |
|--|--------------------|
| <i>Age</i> | |
| < 55 | 0 |
| ≥ 55 | 1 |
| <i>Tumor size (cm)</i> | |
| < 5 | 0 |
| 5 to < 10 | 1 |
| 10 to < 15 | 2 |
| ≥ 15 | 3 |
| <i>Mitotic count (/10 high-power fields)</i> | |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1–3 | 1 |
| ≥ 4 | 2 |
| <i>Tumor necrosis</i> | |
| < 10% | 0 |
| ≥ 10% | 1 |
| <i>Risk class</i> | <i>Total score</i> |
| Low | 0–3 |
| Intermediate | 4–5 |
| High | 6–7 |

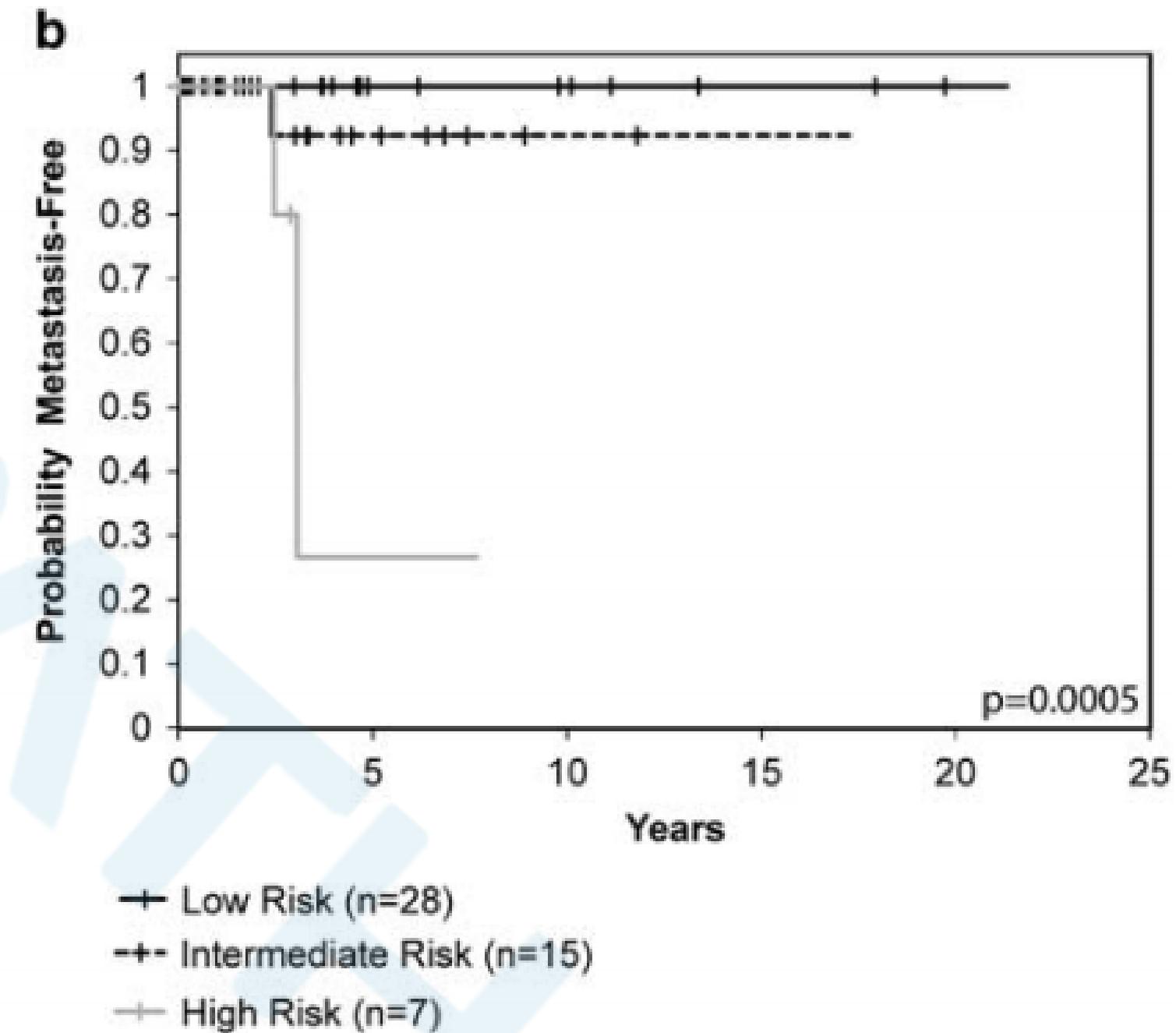
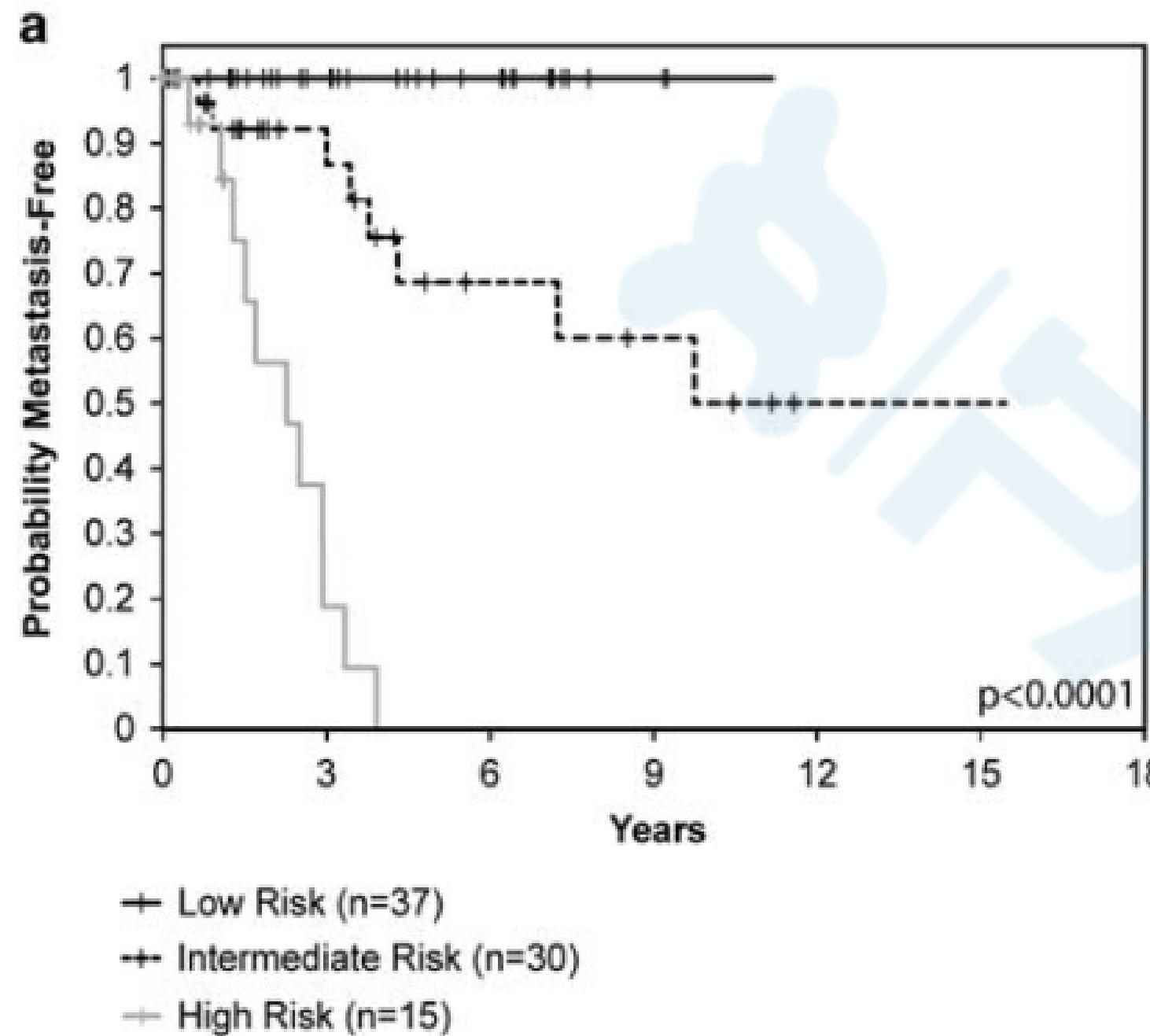
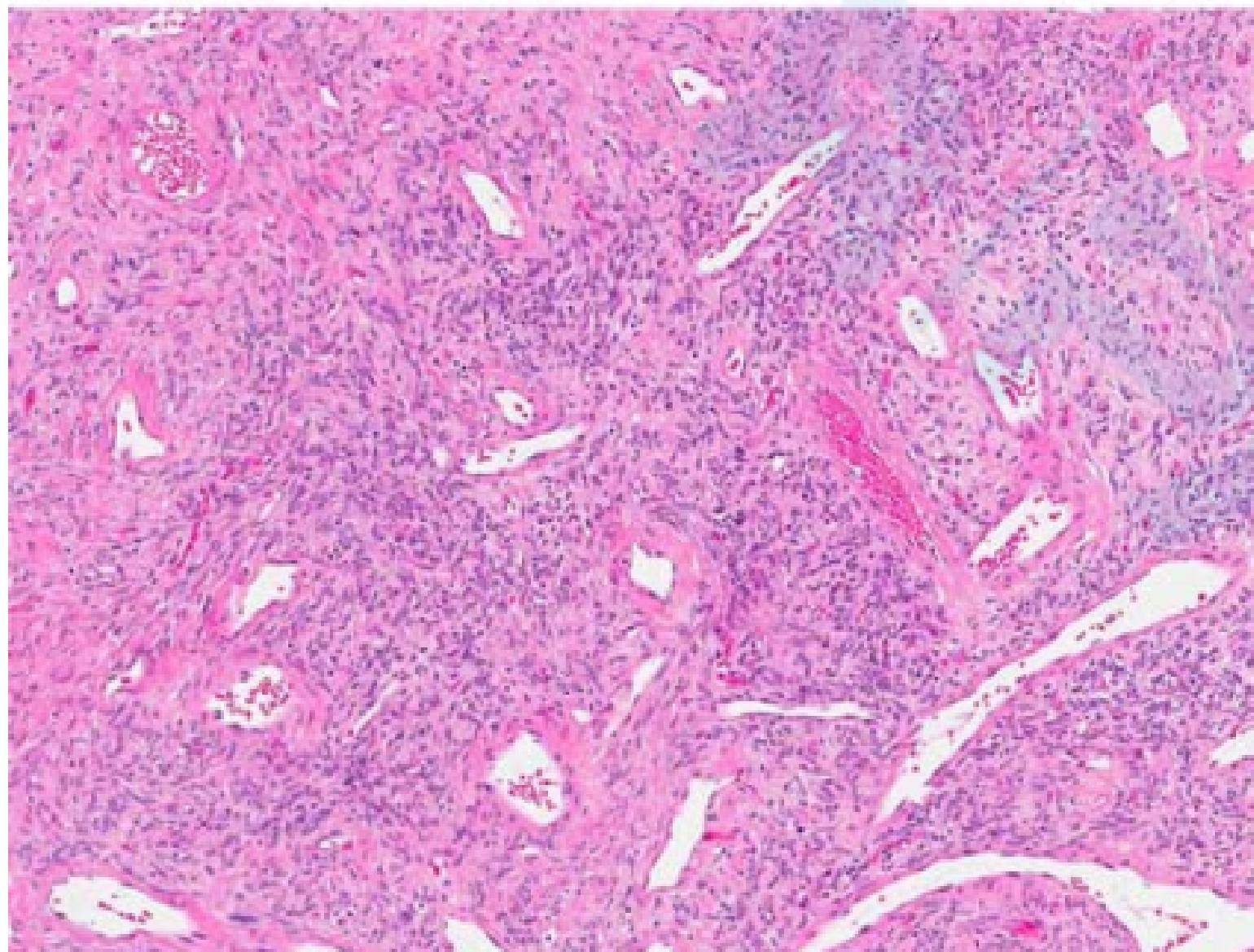


Figure 4 The modified four-variable risk stratification score is significantly associated with metastatic risk in both the test and validation populations. (a) Kaplan-Meier plot for four-variable risk stratification score and time to metastasis in the 82 patients in the test set. (b) Kaplan-Meier plot for the four-variable risk stratification score and time to metastasis in the 50 patients in the validation set.

➤ Case 14: 上唇

A



B

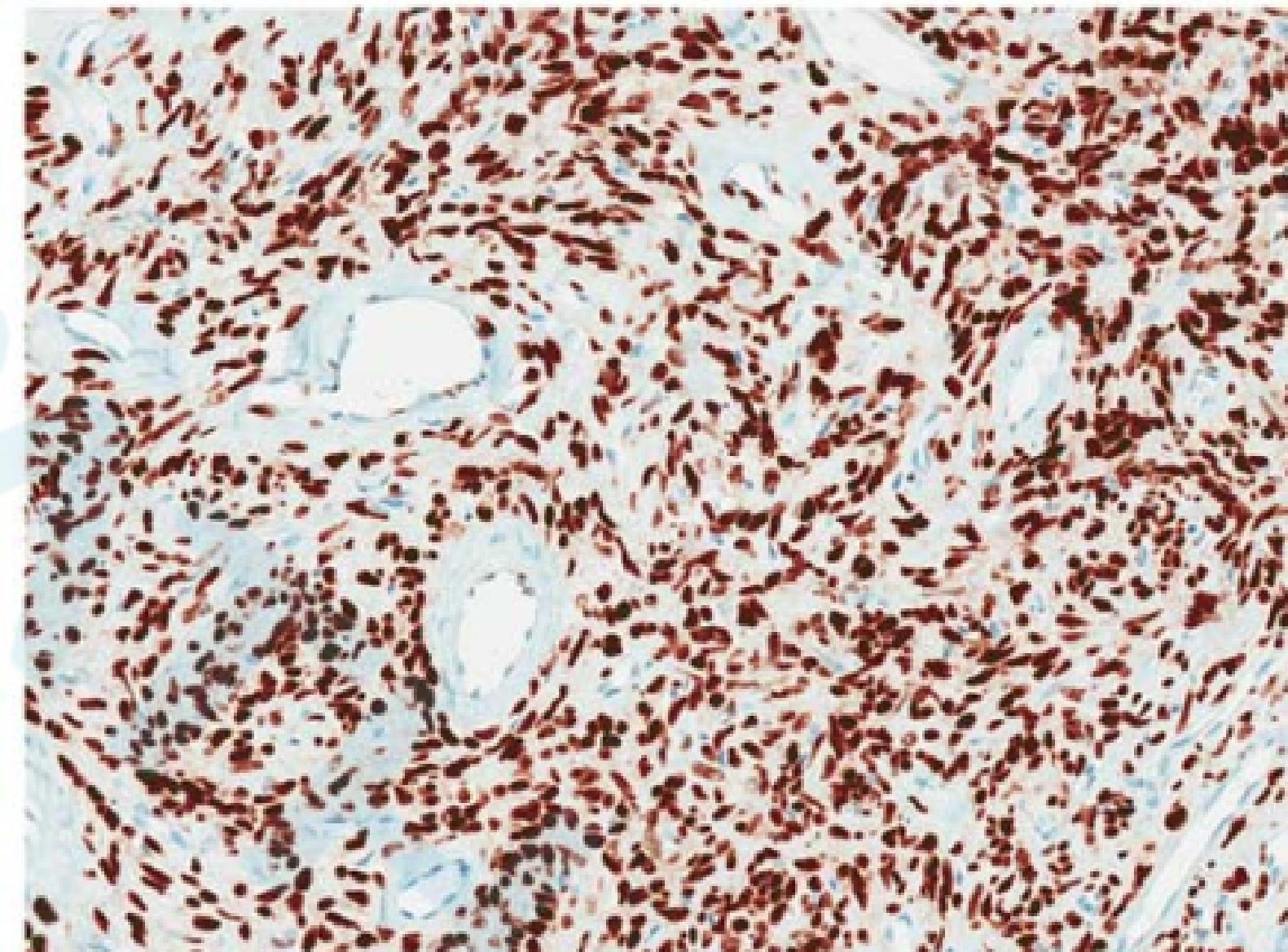


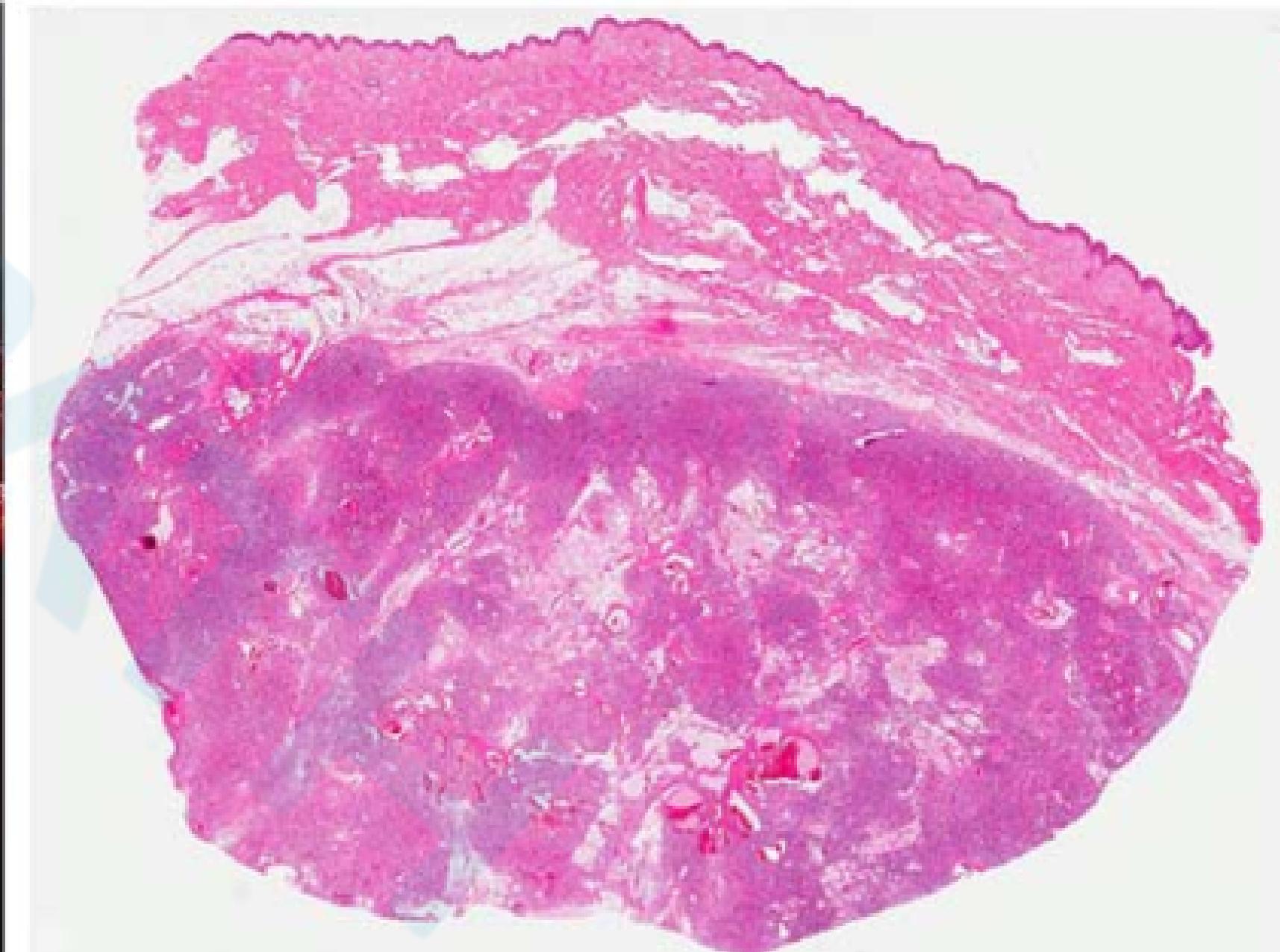
FIGURE 2. Case 14. Classic SFT showing a “patternless” architecture and classic branching ectatic vasculature (A) and nuclear STAT6 (B).

➤ Case 15: 大腿

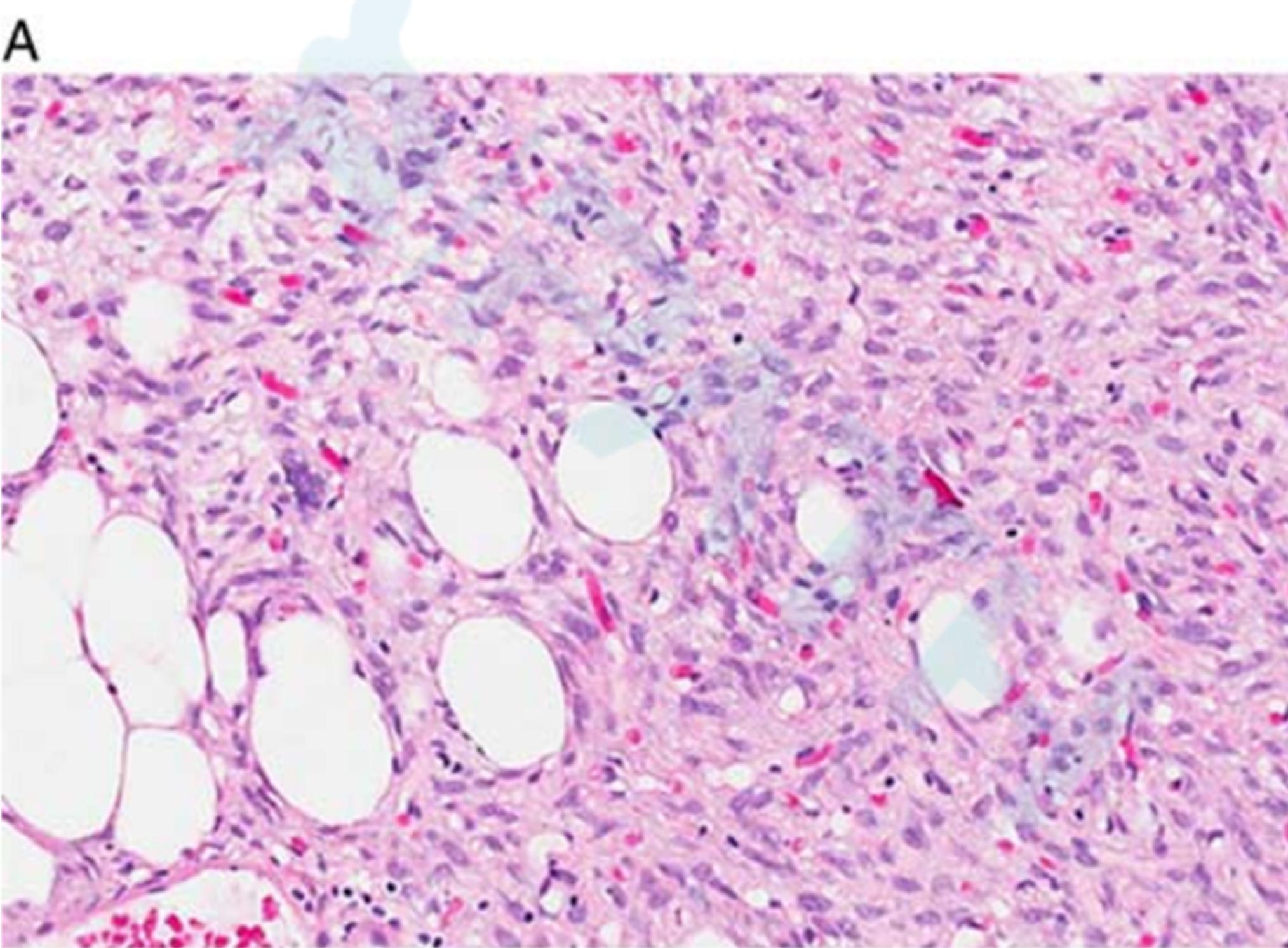
A



B

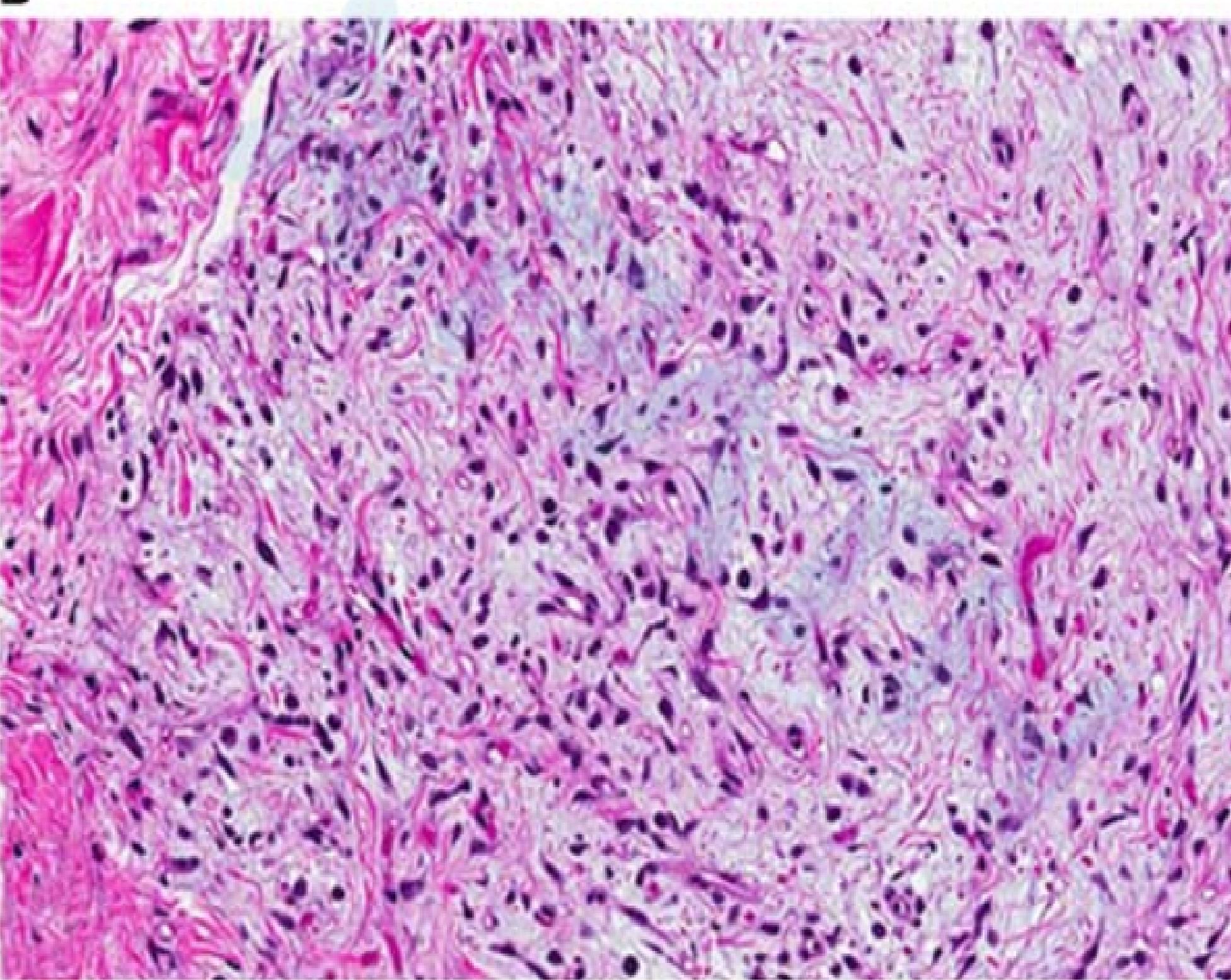


➤ Case17, 眼睑 (巨细胞血管纤维瘤样结构)



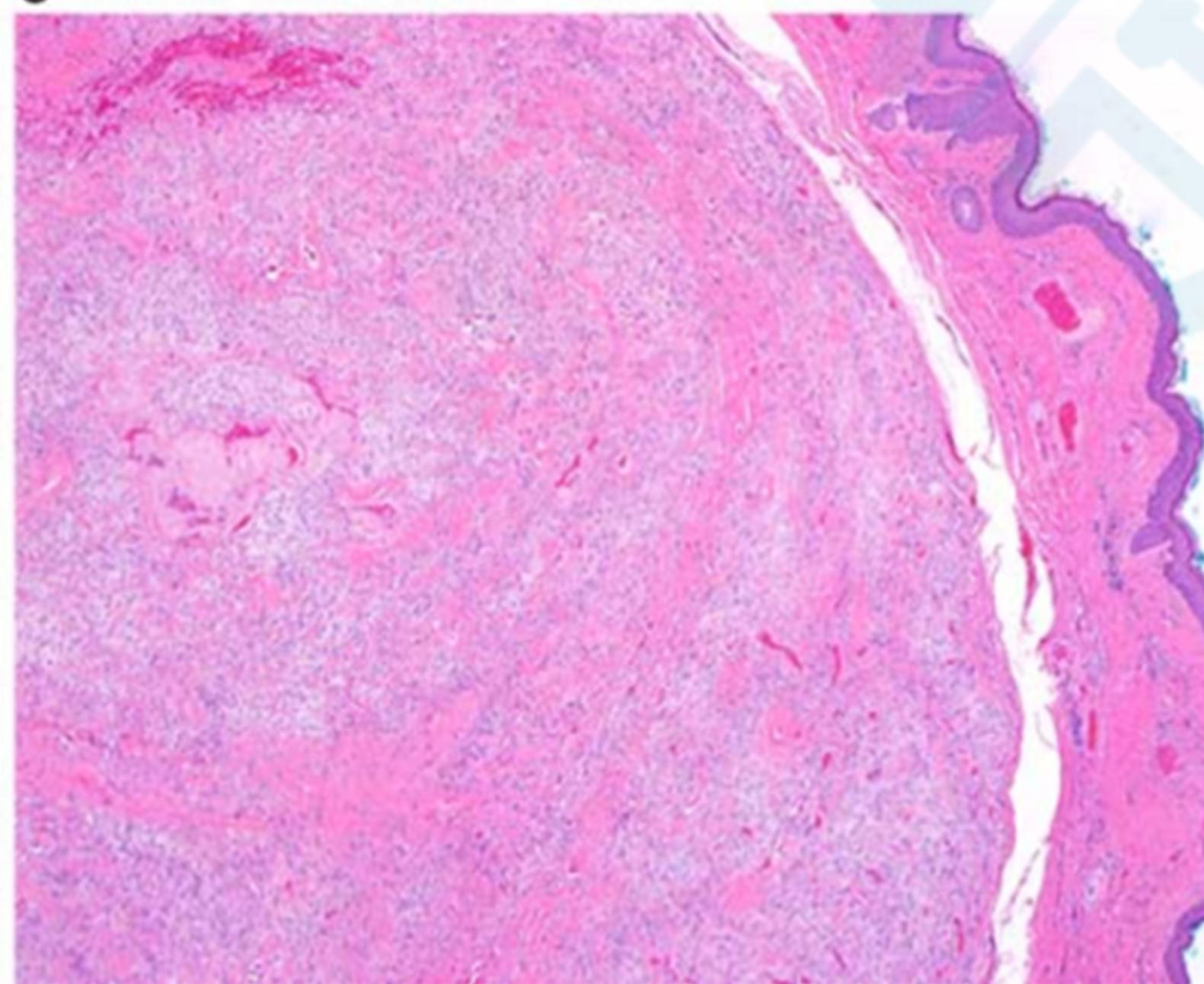
➤ Case22, 头皮（黏液样变性）

B

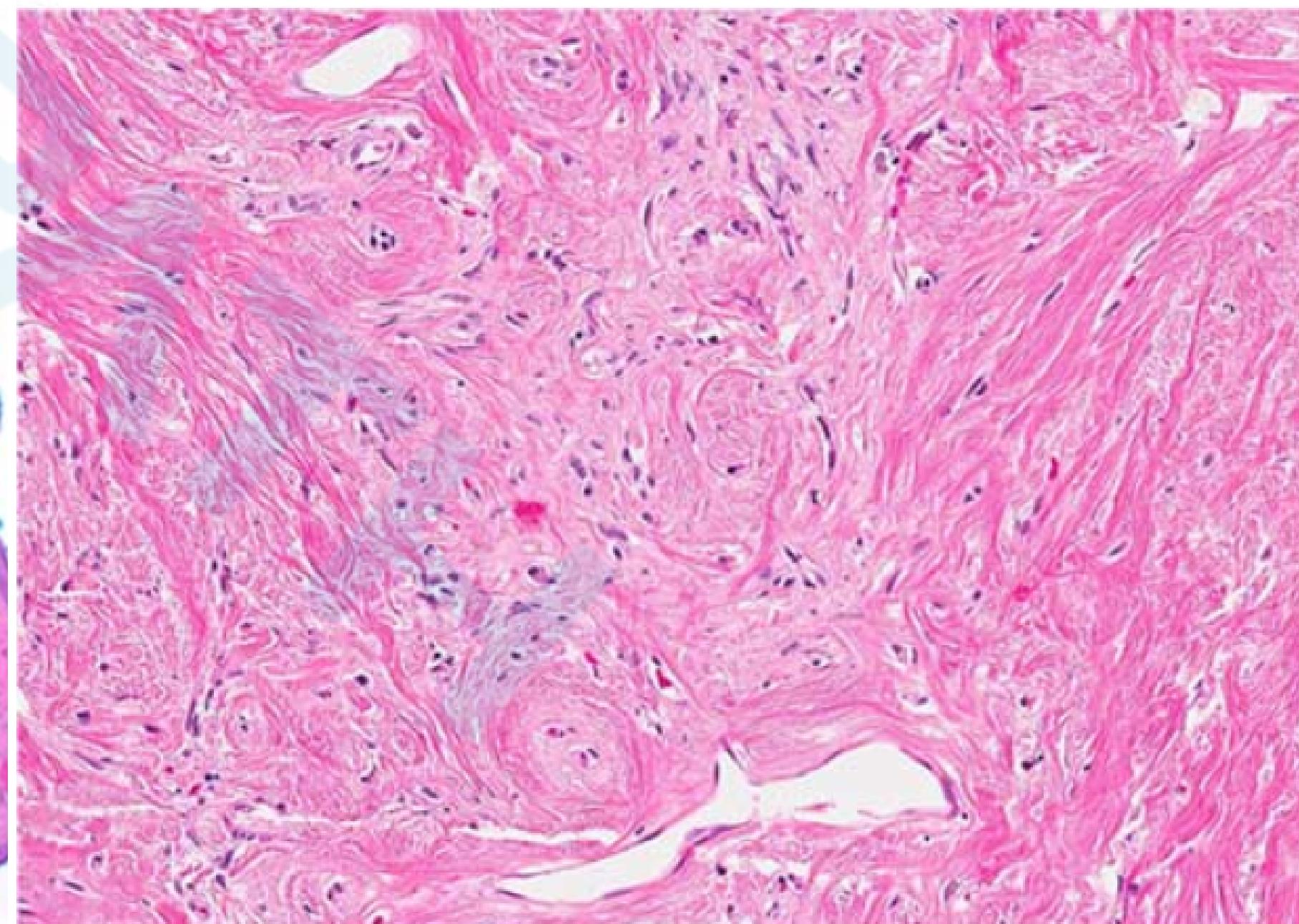


➤ Case20, 外耳道（以胶原纤维为主型）

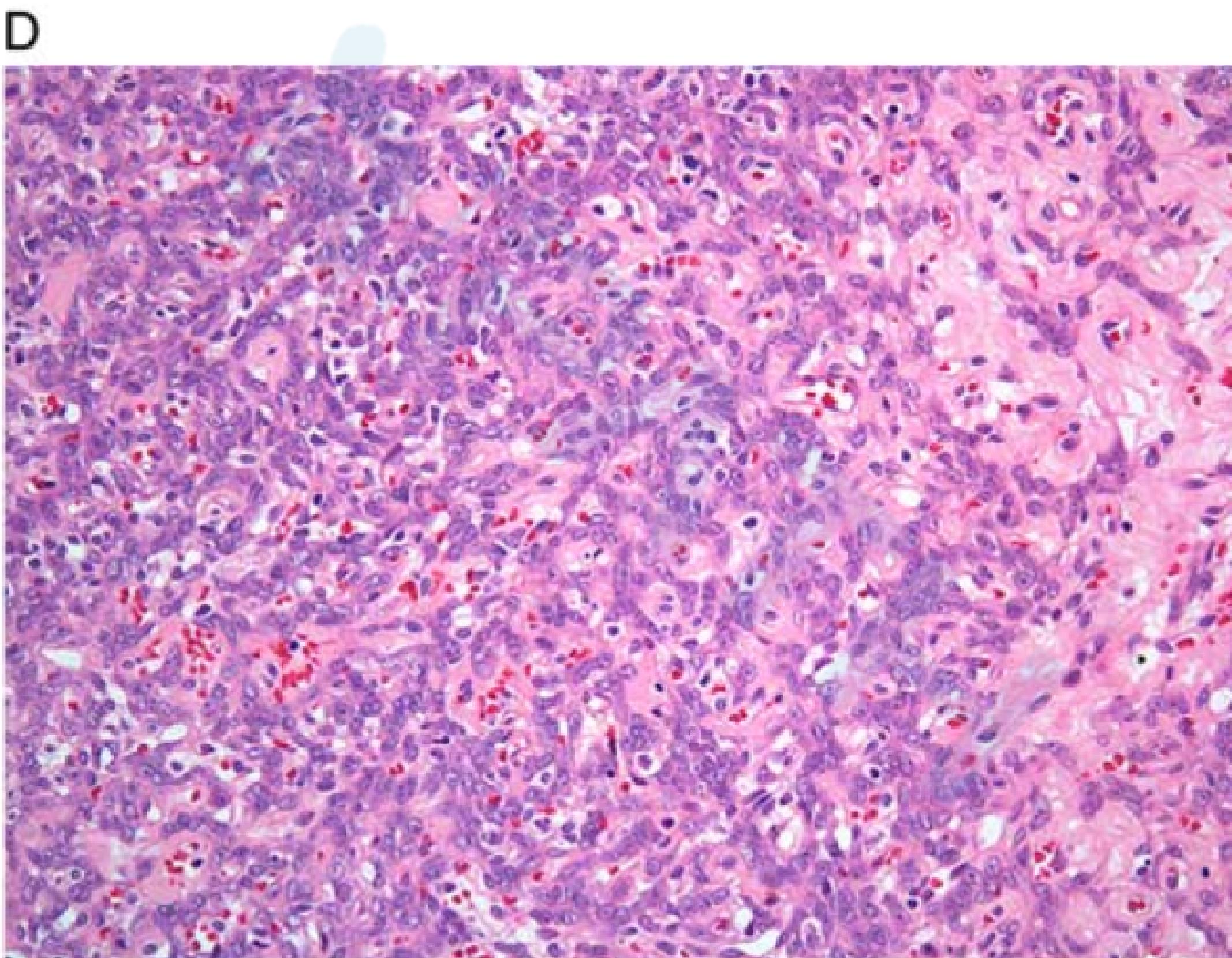
C



C

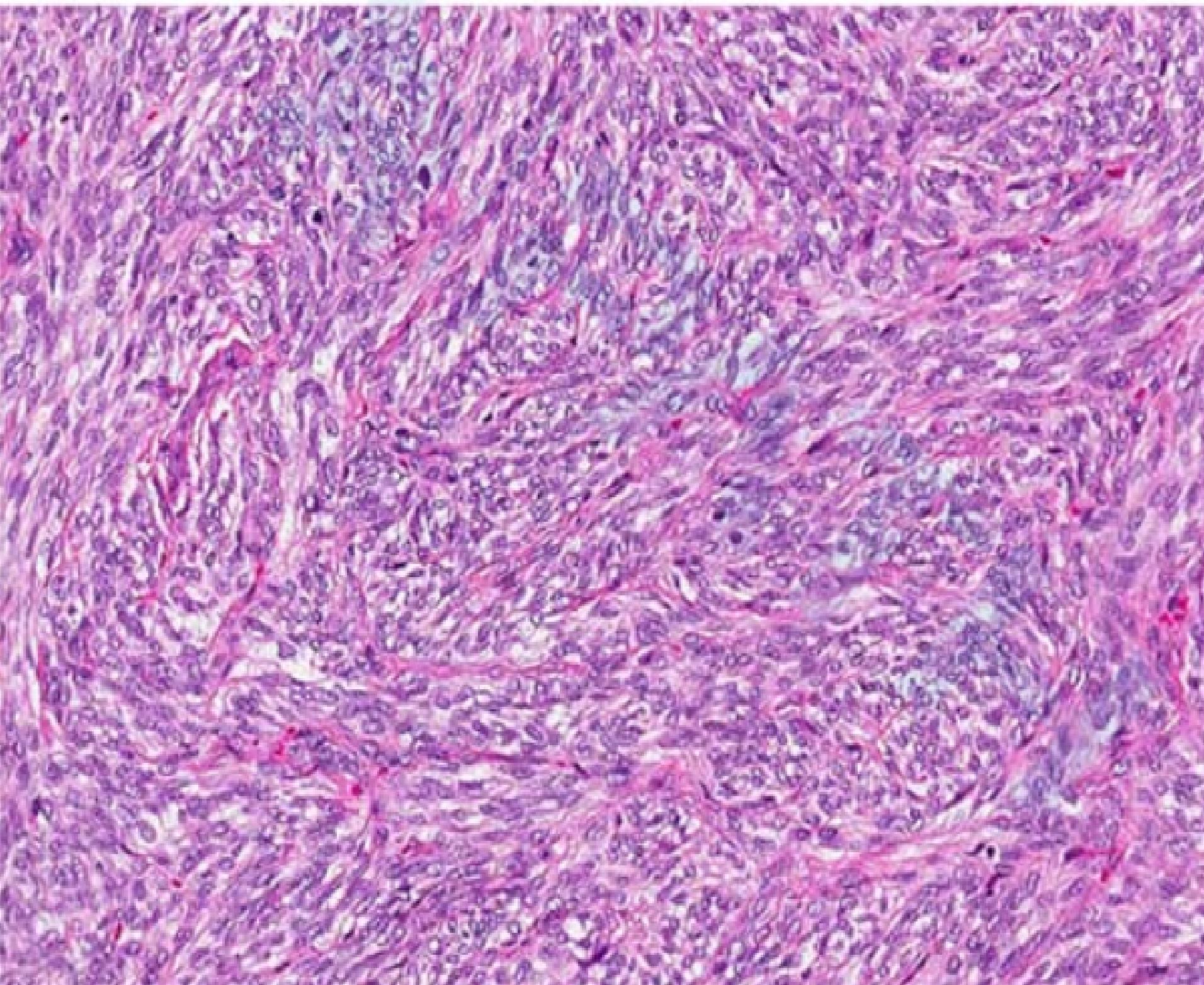


➤ Case23, 拇指（假血管瘤性间质增生型）



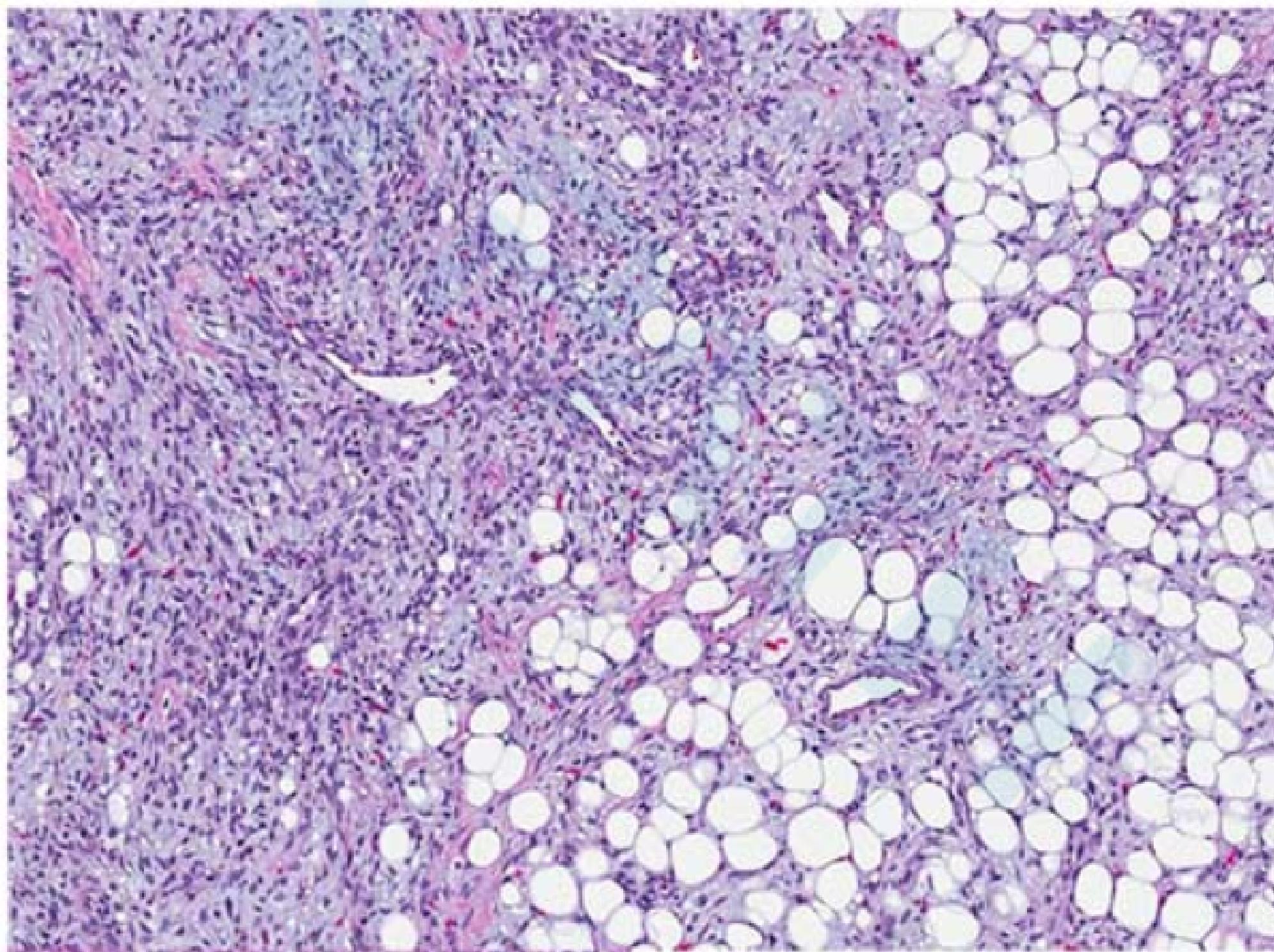
➤ Case18, 肩部（瘤细胞呈束状、编织状排列）

E



➤ Case26, 面部 (脂肪性 (成脂性))

F



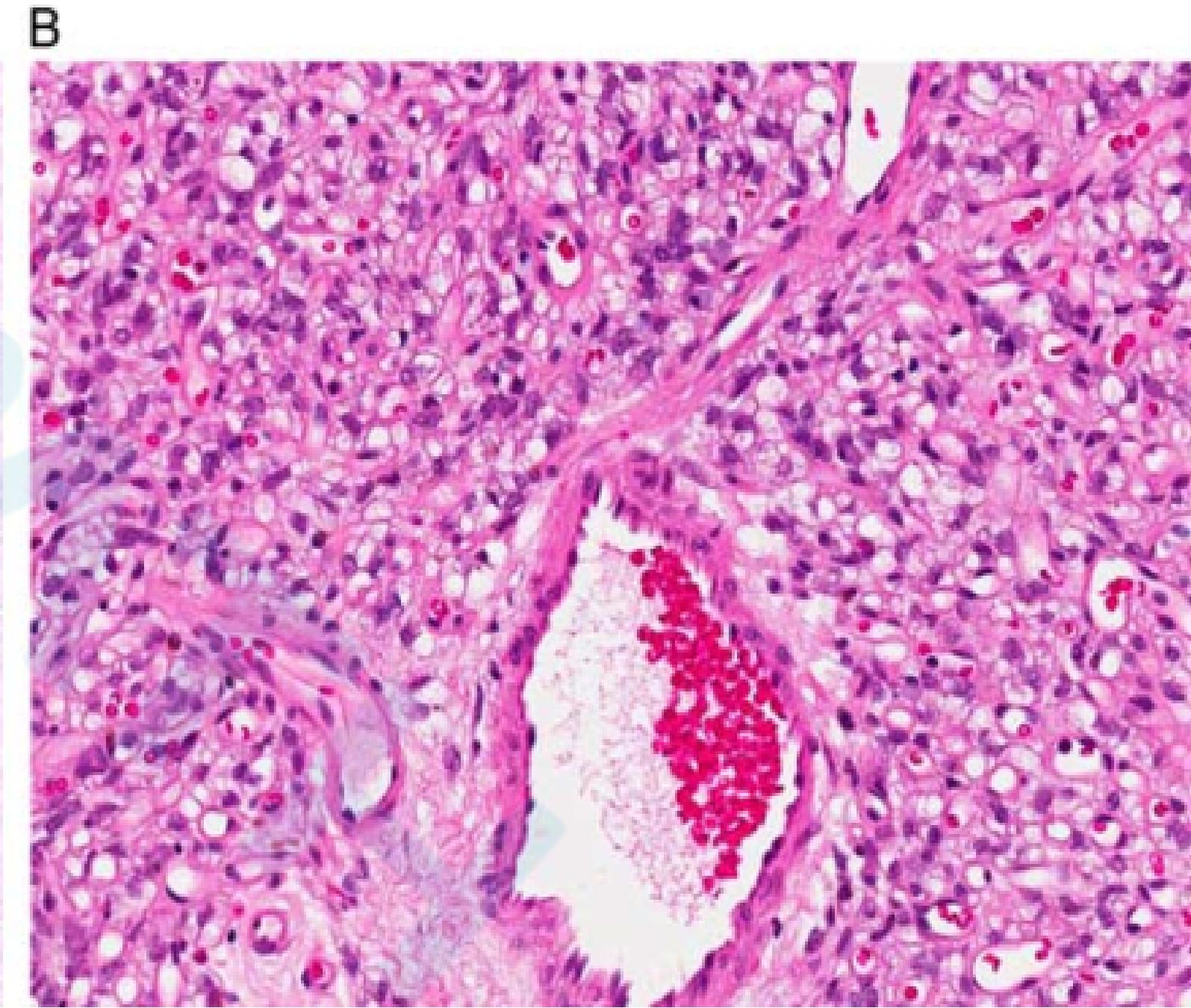
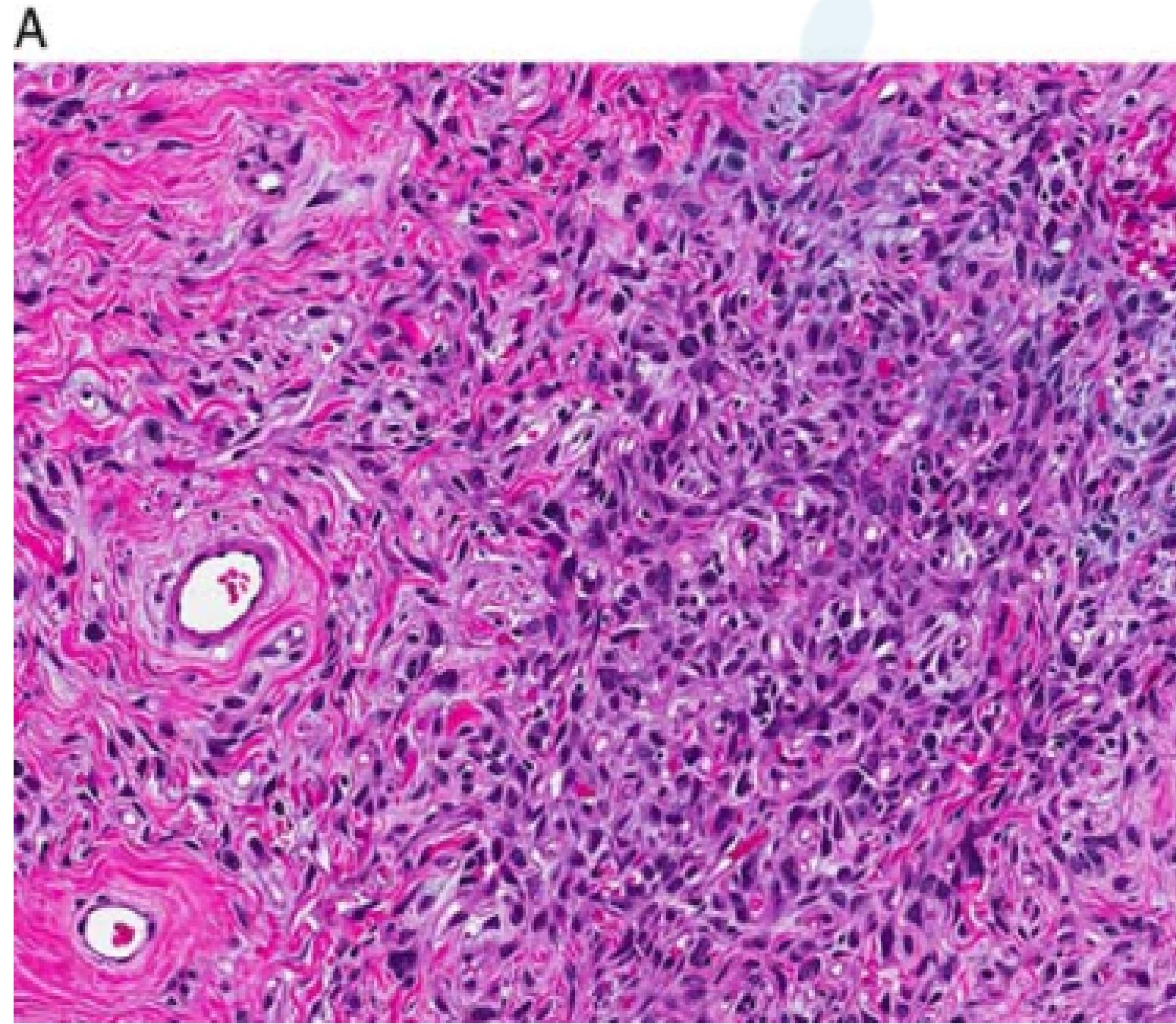


FIGURE 4. Histologically malignant SFT (case 19) with focal atypia (A) and SFT with clear cells mimicking PEComa (case 15) (B).

TABLE 2. Immunohistochemical Profiles of Cutaneous SFT

| Case | STAT 6 | CD34 |
|------|--------|------|
| 1 | NA | + |
| 2 | NA | NA |
| 3 | NA | + |
| 4 | + | + |
| 5 | NA | + |
| 6 | + | + |
| 7 | NA | + |
| 8 | + | + |
| 9 | + | + |
| 10 | - | + |
| 11 | + | + |
| 12 | + | + |
| 13 | + | + |
| 14 | + | + |
| 15 | + | NA |
| 16 | + | + |
| 17 | NA | + |
| 18 | + | + |
| 19 | + | + |
| 20 | + | NA |
| 21 | + | NA |
| 22 | + | + |
| 23 | + | + |
| 24 | + | + |
| 25 | NA* | + |
| 26 | + | - |

*NAB2-STAT6 rearrangement identified by next-generation sequencing.

NA indicates not applicable.

免疫组化: STAT6 (17/18; 94%)
CD34 (21/22; 95%)

具有SFT典型组织学特征

检测到NAB2-STAT6基因融合

DISCUSSION

SFT是一种罕见的成纤维细胞肿瘤，具有中等生物学潜能（很少转移），通常发生于胸膜表面和深层软组织。与深部软组织SFT类似，本次研究的浅表性SFTs也具有其组织学特征。

尽管在本次研究的病例中，同一肿瘤中常看到多种生长模式，然而典型结构区域通常存在，这在诊断上是有用的。

TABLE 1. Clinical and Histopathologic Features of Cutaneous SFT

| Case | Age/Sex | Site | Depth | Morphologic Features | Size (cm) | Mitoses (/10 HPF) | Risk Stratification* | Follow-up |
|------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 35/F | Mid back | Subcutis | Cellular | 1 | 1 | Low | NA |
| 2 | 37/F | Right thigh | Subcutis | Cellular | 1.5 | 0 | Low | NED (241) |
| 3 | 51/F | Right upper arm | Subcutis | Cellular | NA | 0 | NA | NA |
| 4 | 31/M | Left medial thigh | Subcutis | Cellular, necrosis (25%) | 4.3 | 3 | Low | NED (5) |
| 5 | 47/F | Right thigh | Subcutis | Cellular | 3.4 | 10 | Low | NED (114) |
| 6 | 71/F | Left anterior thigh | Subcutis | Cellular, focal atypia | 7 | 1 | Low | NED (1) |
| 7 | 81/F | Scalp | Subcutis | Cellular | NA | 7 | NA | NA |
| 8 | 39/F | Cheek | Subcutis | Cellular | 1.5 | 0 | Low | NA |
| 9 | 16/F | Ankle | Subcutis | Cellular | 3 | 4 | Low | NA |
| 10 | 40/M | Lower back | Subcutis | Cellular, focal atypia, focal necrosis | 4.3 | 3 | Low | NA |
| 11 | 40/M | Thigh | Subcutis | Cellular | 3.5 | 3 | Low | NA |
| 12 | 52/F | Shoulder | Subcutis | Cellular | 3.2 | 3 | Low | NED (237) |
| 13 | 80/F | Thigh | Subcutis | Classic | 5 | 2 | Low | NED (13) |
| 14 | 41/M | Upper lip | Dermis/ subcutis | Classic | 0.8 | 0 | Low | NA |
| 15 | 46/F | Thigh | Dermis/ subcutis | Malignant, focal necrosis (10%) | 4.1 | 5 | Low | NED (16) |
| 16 | 55/F | Scalp | Dermis/ subcutis | Classic | 1.8 | 0 | Low | NA |
| 17 | 54/F | Eyelid | Dermis/ subcutis | Giant cell angiomyxoma, fat-forming | 1.8 | 1 | Low | NA |
| 18 | 45/F | Shoulder | NA | Cellular, fascicular and whorled | 1.5 | 5 | Low | NA |
| 19 | 64/F | Scalp | Dermis/ subcutis | Cellular, focal atypia | 2 | 0 | Low | NA |
| 20 | 54/F | External ear canal | Dermis | Classic, fibrous | 1.8 | 0 | Low | NED (1) |
| 21 | 57/F | Lower eyelid | Dermis | Classic, focally storiform | 2.3 | 0 | Low | NED (75) |
| 22 | 31/F | Scalp | Dermis | Cellular, myxoid | 3 | 0 | Low | NA |
| 23 | 47/M | Great toe | Dermis | Cellular, pseudoangiomatous | NA | 0 | NA | NA |
| 24 | 30/M | Midline back | Dermis/ subcutis | Malignant, cellular, lipomatous | 5.3 | 10 | Low | NA |
| 25 | 35/F | Temple/scalp | Subcutis | Classic | NA | 2 | Low | NA |
| 26 | 57/M | Cheek | Subcutis | Fat-forming | 1.5 | 1 | Low | NA |

*By proposed criteria (Demicco et al⁴).

F indicates female; M, male; NA, not applicable; NED, no evidence of disease.

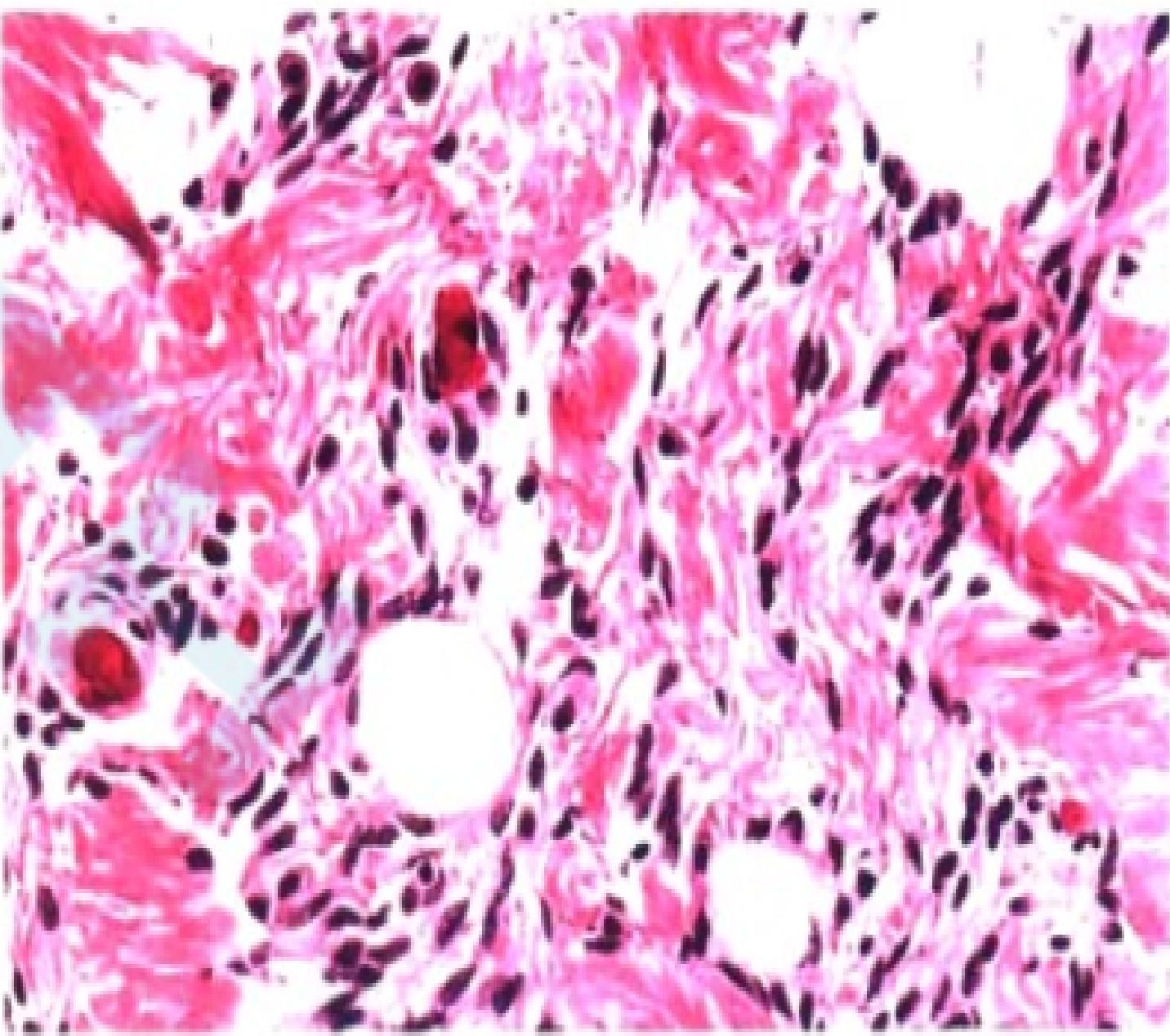
以往的研究和报道缺乏本次研究中的**女性优势**。

原因可能是由于检测到NAB2-STAT6融合基因及STAT6免疫组织化学的发展之前误诊造成的。

一些作者提出了一部分先前报道的浅表性SFT病例可能是**梭形细胞脂肪瘤**的“低脂肪”和“无脂肪”亚型。考虑到梭形细胞脂肪瘤在男性中多发，可能导致先前浅表性SFTs病例中女性占优势的缺乏。

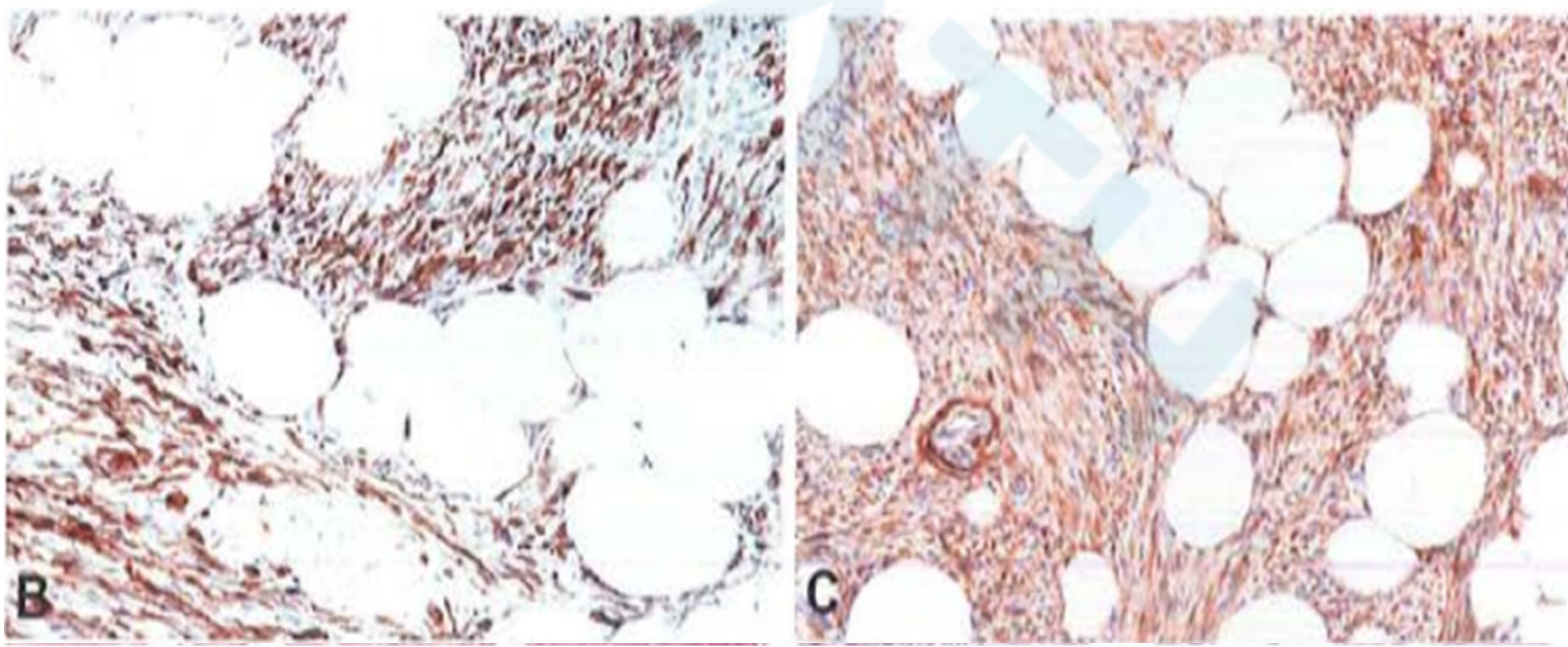
梭形细胞脂肪瘤 (spindle cell lipoma)

- ICD-O编码: 8857/0
- 主要发生于**颈后部及肩部**
- 典型病变更见于**老年人**, 平均年龄超过55岁**男性多发**
- 典型病变脂肪细胞之间有分化良好平行排列的梭形细胞, 伴有粗大的**绳索样胶原束**。脂肪细胞和梭形细胞的相对比例不一有些病例几乎不含脂肪
- 免疫表型: 梭形细胞**CD34强阳性**,
S-100罕见阳性, **STAT6阴性**
- 细胞遗传学: 梭形细胞瘤部分有13q (RB1) 缺失
(免疫组化也证实Rb表达缺失) (**可与SFTs鉴别**)



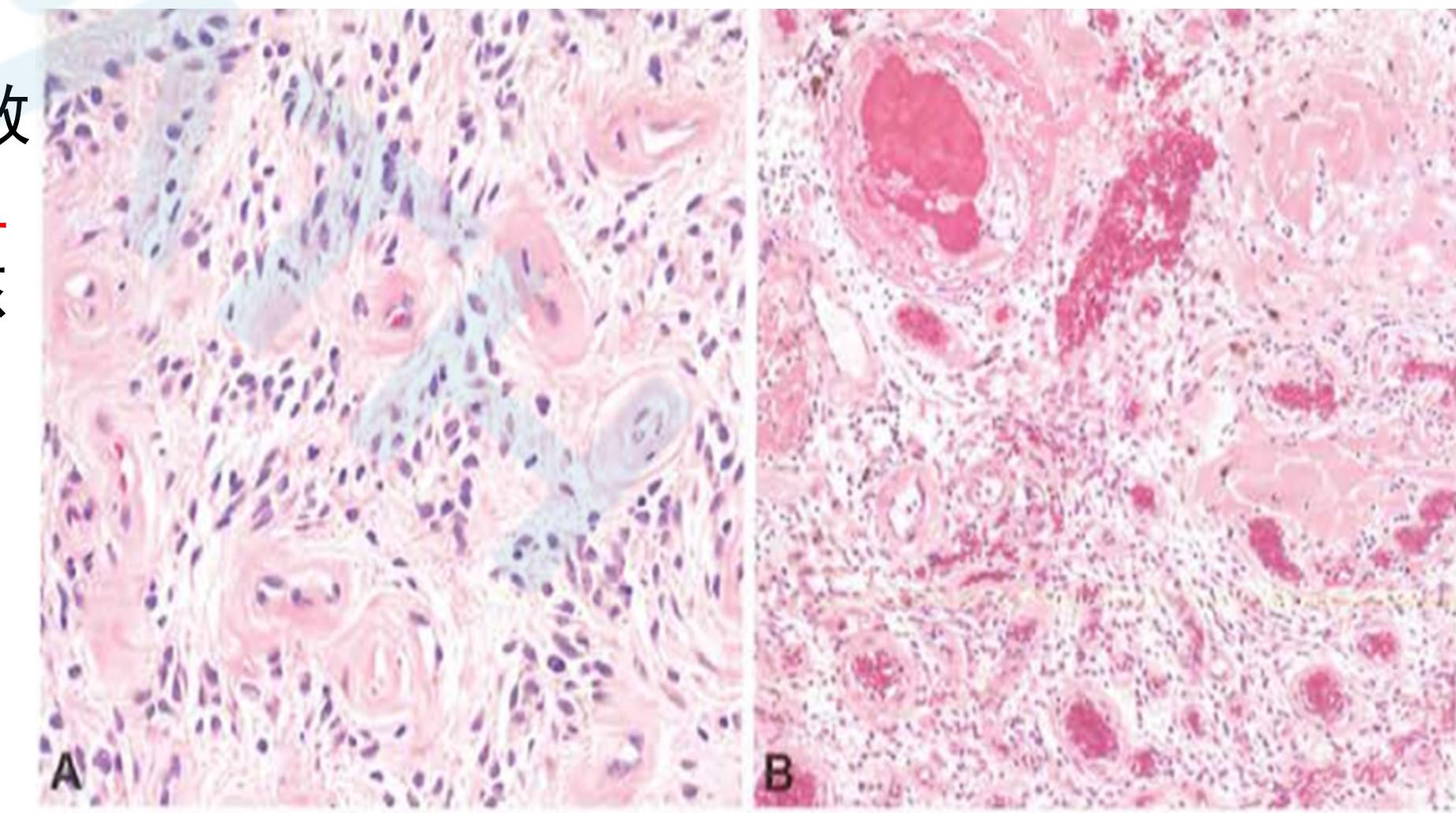
乳腺型肌纤维母细胞瘤 (mammary type myofibroblastoma)

- ICD-0编码: 8825-0
- 好发于会阴/腹股沟区，男性较多见
- 组织病理学: 肿瘤无包膜，界限清楚。由**梭形细胞**和**脂肪组织**混合构成。间质为宽束状常呈锯齿形的粗大的玻璃样变的纤维。
- 免疫表型: 弥漫表达**Desmin**和**CD34**。1/3表达SMA。



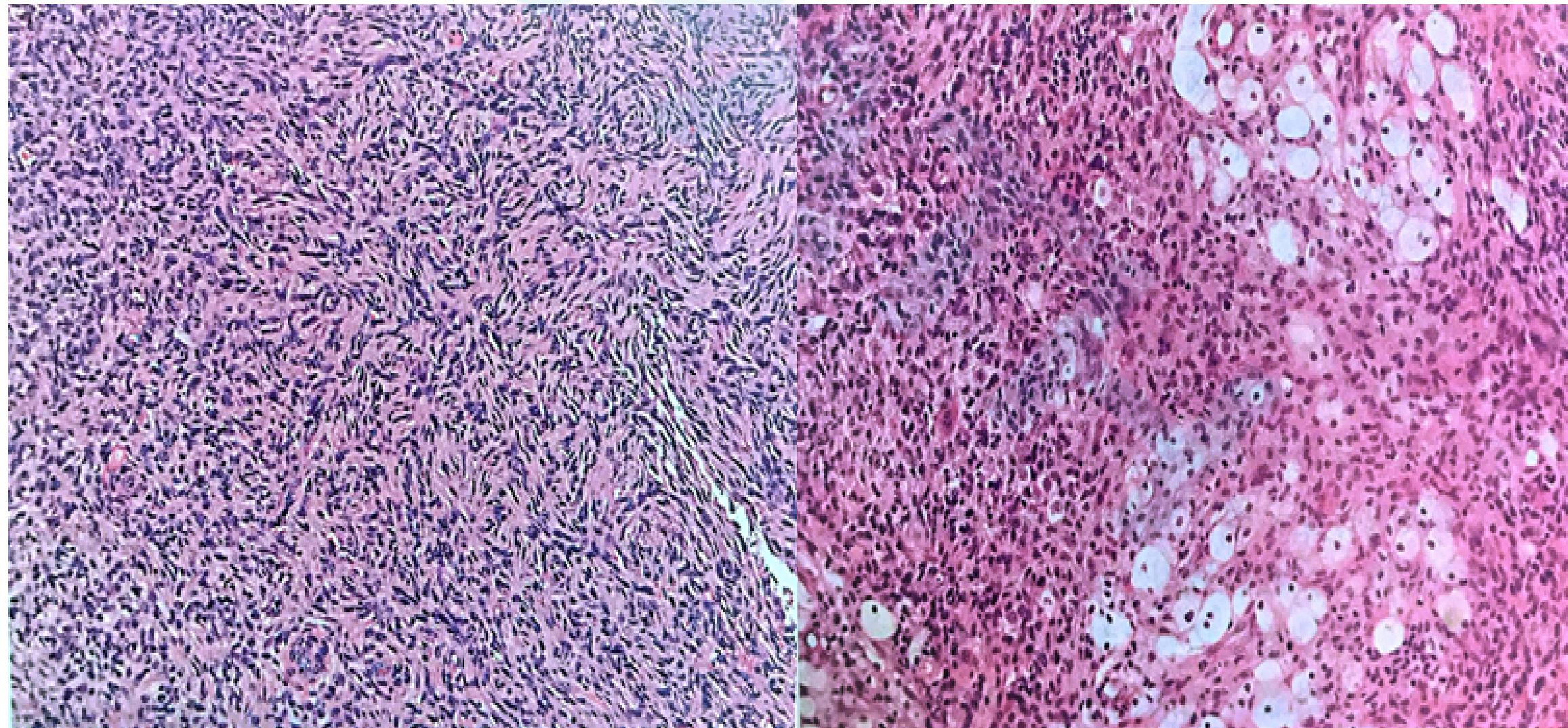
富细胞性血管纤维瘤 (cellular angiofibroma, CA)

- ICD-0编码: 9160/0
- 好发于女性外阴阴道区 (直径<3cm)
男性腹股沟-阴囊区 (直径2.5-14cm)} 男女比例基本一致，多见于老年人
- 免疫表型: 瘤细胞Vim弥漫阳性, 60%病例CD34阳性, 女性患者SMA、desmin阴性, 但男性患者MSA、SMA、desmin可不同程度阳性表达。部分表达ER、PR, 多为女性。
- 组织病理学: 病变内均匀分布大量一致的小或中等大血管, 且均有一定程度的血管周围玻璃样纤维化。瘤细胞短梭形, 核卵圆, 胞质少略嗜酸性, 核分裂象偶见 (<1个/10HPF), 不见坏死。间质偶见胶原化及黏液样变、水肿。



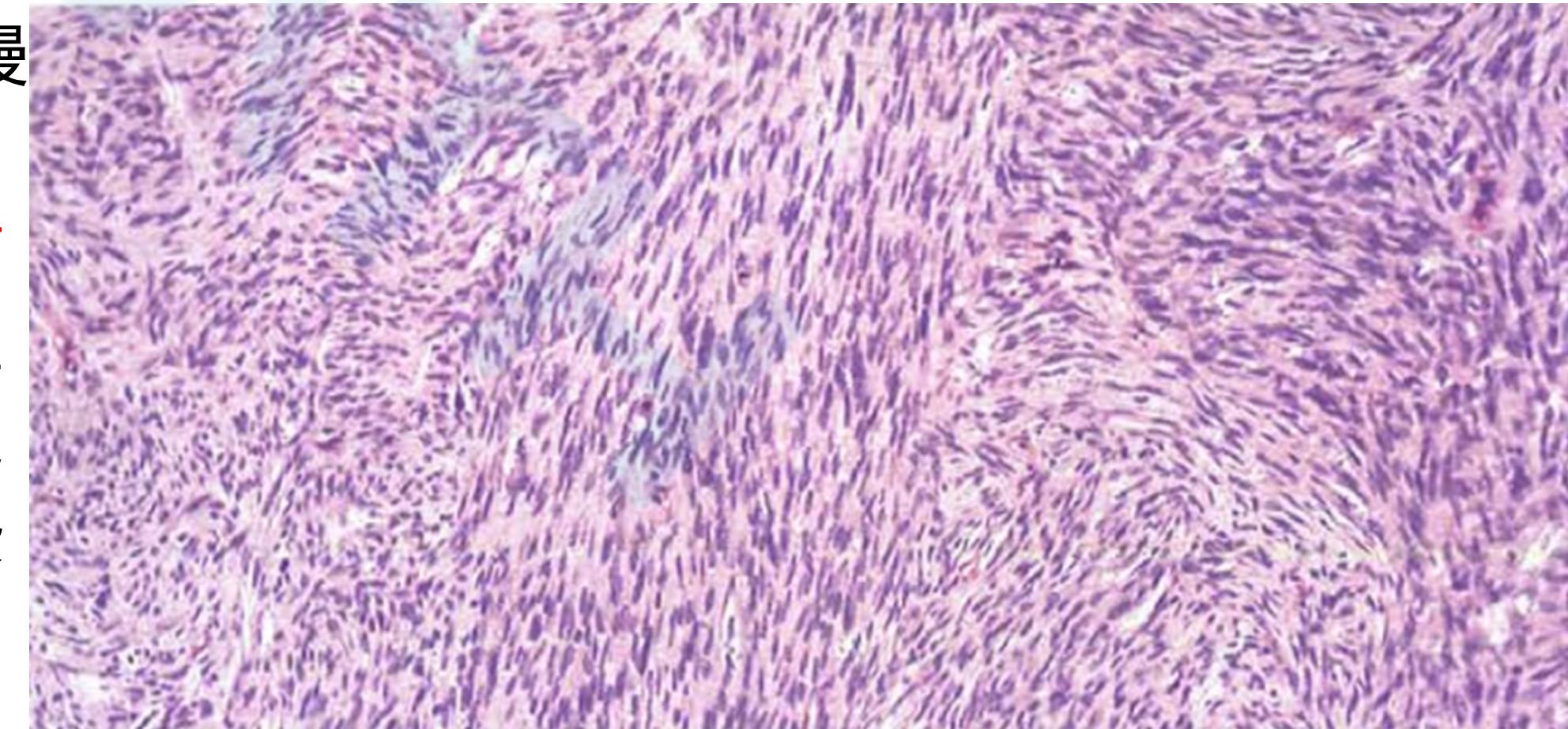
纤维组织细胞瘤 (fibrous histiocytoma)

- 定义：是一组瘤细胞具有成纤维细胞和组织细胞分化特征的肿瘤。
- 组织学特征：肿瘤基本成分为成纤维细胞和组织细胞，还可见含铁血黄素细胞、泡沫细胞、多核巨细胞以及数量不等的炎症细胞。
- 免疫表型：CD68、XIIIA因子、AAT、AACT等阳性，SMA可灶阳。CD34极少阳性。



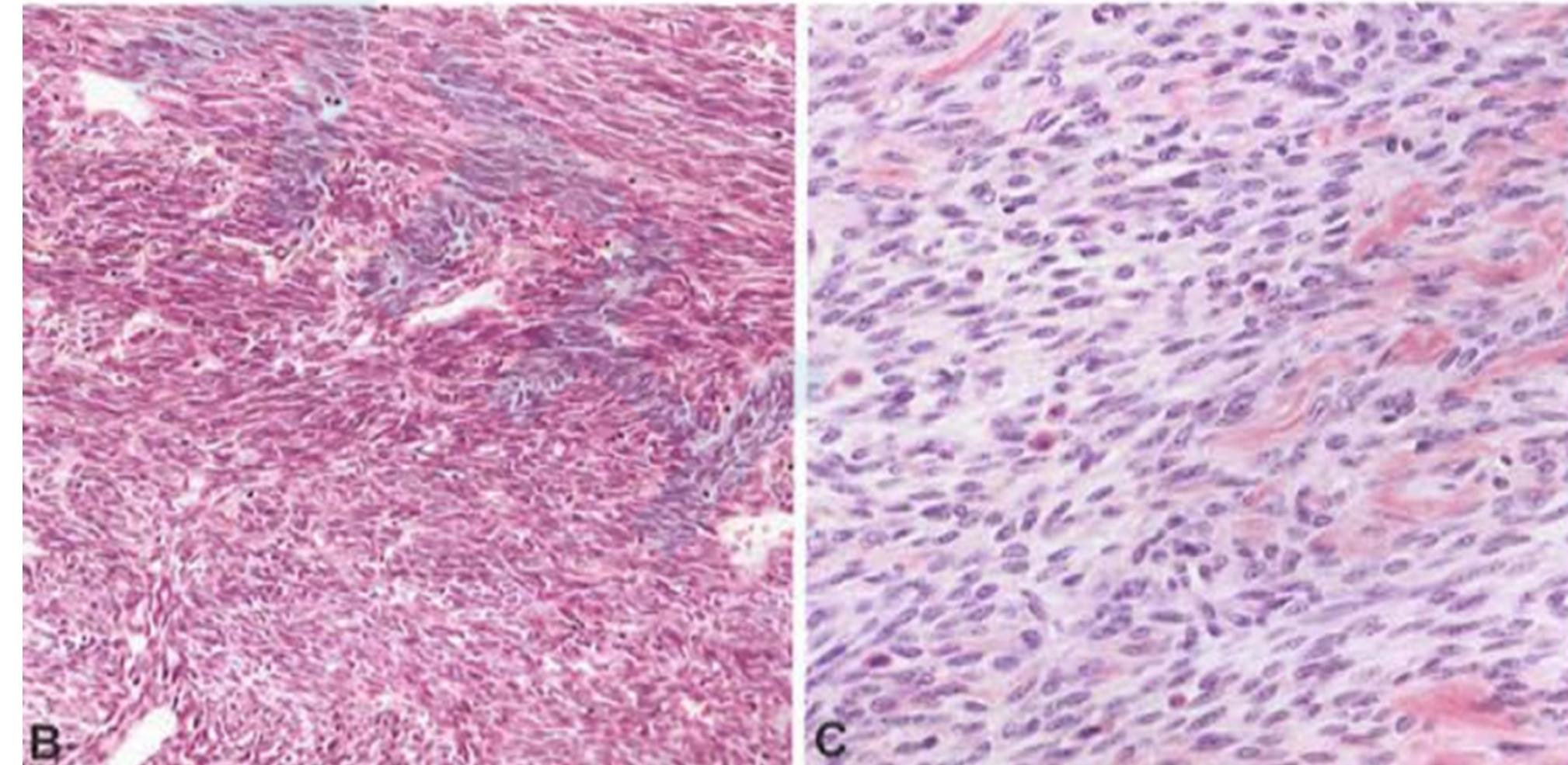
隆突性皮肤纤维肉瘤 (dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans, DFSP)

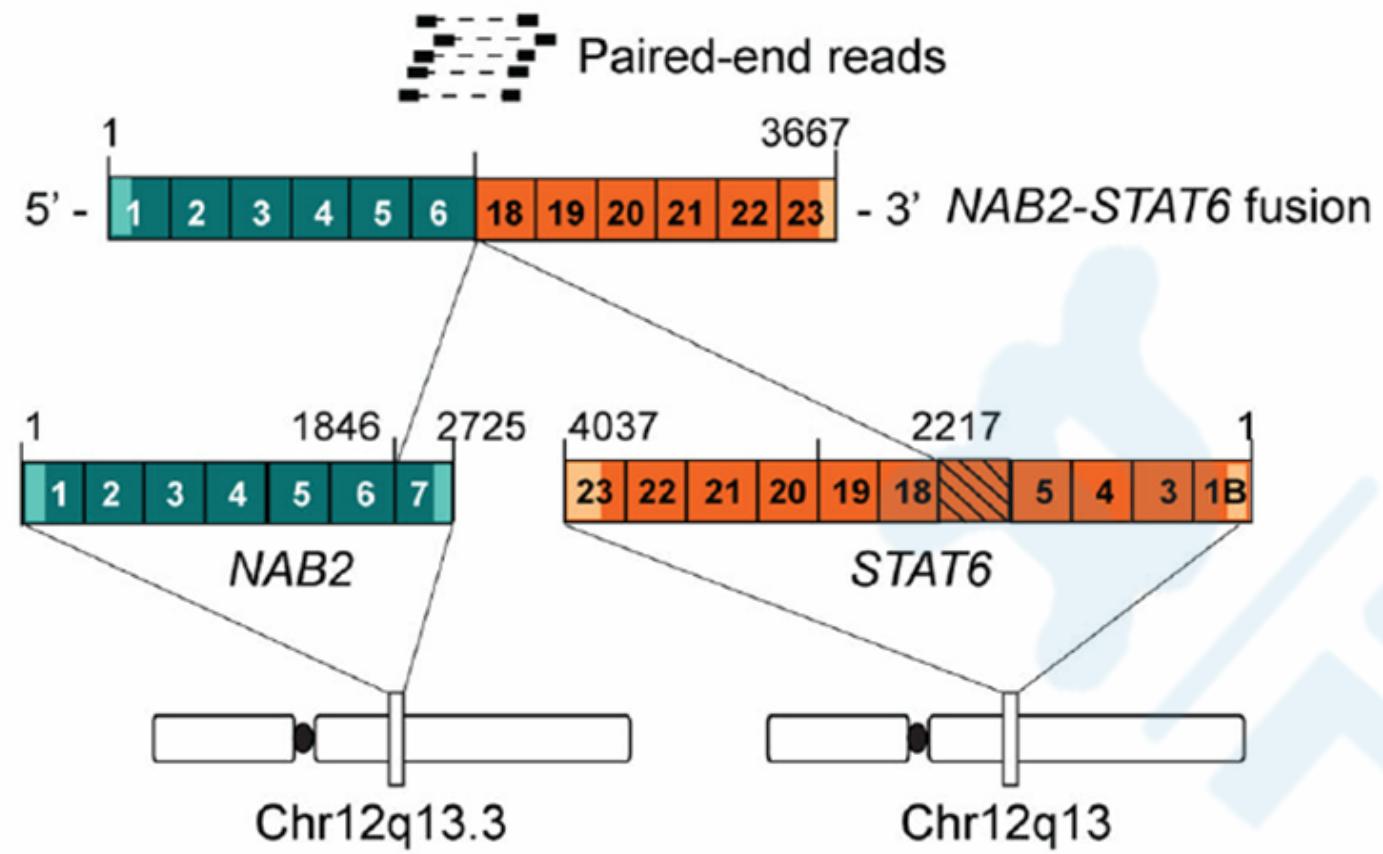
- 定义：是一种浅表的、低级别的、常伴有COL1A1–PDGFB基因融合的成纤维细胞肿瘤。
- ICD-0编码：8832/1、8832/3
- 主要见于中青年人，30–50岁为发病高峰期，男性较常见，好发于躯干及四肢近端，其次为头颈部。
- 免疫表型：瘤细胞一致表达CD34，EMA可灶性弱阳。纤维肉瘤样区域瘤细胞约50%病例CD34阴性，P53呈高表达，组织细胞和肌源性标记抗体普遍阴性。
- 组织学特征：瘤组织无包膜，弥漫浸润至真皮及皮下。瘤细胞梭形，大小形态较一致，且具有“车辐状”结构，由紧密的梭形瘤细胞与胶原纤维围绕一个中心（致密的胶原纤维束或小血管）呈放射状排列。网状纤维染色也具有同样的特征。



单相滑膜肉瘤 (monophasic synovial sarcoma)

- ICD-0编码: 9041/3
- 多见于**青壮年**, 男性稍多, 多发于**四肢大关节**附近, 多表现为深部软组织内缓慢生长的肿块。
- 免疫表型: 多相性, 对上皮表型及间叶表型抗体标记物均呈不同程度阳性表达。
- 细胞遗传学: 95%病例具有特异性的t (X; 18) (p11;q11) 染色体易位, 使位于X染色体的SSX基因 (SSX1、SSX2或SSX4) 与位于18号染色体上的SYT基因 (或SS18) 融合, 产生**SYT-SSX融合基因**。
- 组织学特征: 瘤细胞主要由短束状或旋涡状排列的梭形瘤细胞构成。梭形瘤细胞见散在**肥大细胞**浸润, **Gimesa染色**或**CD117**标记可清楚显示, 对诊断有提示意义。部分病例可出现血管外皮瘤样“鹿角样”血管。梭形细胞型易发生透明变性、黏液变性及局灶钙化等。





- ***NAB2ex4–STAT6ex2***
- ***NAB2ex6–STAT6ex16***
- ***NAB2ex6–STAT6ex17***
- ***NAB2ex6–STAT6ex18***
- ***NAB2ex2–STAT6ex6***
- ***NAB2ex2–STAT6ex2***
- ***NAB2ex7–STAT6ex6***

- NAB2ex4–STAT6ex2融合形式通常Stat-6免疫组化阳性。
- NAB2ex6–STAT6ex16、17、18等融合形式中少部分（约<1/3）病例出现stat-6阴性或局灶阳性，常常CD34也为阴性。

THANK YOU!

