Storiform collagenoma: case report
Colagenoma estoriforme: relato de caso
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ABSTRACT
Storiform collagenoma is a rare tumor, which originates from the proliferation of fibroblasts that show increased production of type-I collagen. It is usually found in the face, neck and extremities, but it can also appear in the trunk, scalp and, less frequently, in the oral mucosa and the nail bed. It affects both sexes, with a slight female predominance. It may be solitary or multiple, the latter being an important marker for Cowden syndrome. It presents as a painless, solid nodular tumor that is slow-growing. It must be considered in the differential diagnosis of other well-circumscribed skin lesions, such as dermatofibroma, pleomorphic fibroma, sclerotic lipoma, fibrolipoma, giant cell collagenoma, benign fibrous histiocytoma, intradermal Spitz nevus and giant cell angiohistiocytoma.

Keywords: Collagen; Hamartoma; Skin neoplasms; Fibroma; Skin; Case reports

INTRODUCTION
Storiform collagenoma or sclerotic fibroma is a rare benign skin tumor that usually affects young adults and middle-age individuals of both sexes. This tumor is slightly predominant in women. Storiform collagenoma appears as a small papule or solid fibrous nodule. It is well-circumscribed, pink, whitish or skin color, painless and of slow-growing. This tumor is often found in face and limbs, but it can also appears in the chest, scalp and, rarely, in oral mucosa and nail bed. Storiform collagenoma often appears as single tumor, and the occurrence of multiple tumors is an important indication of Cowden syndrome, which is a heritage genodermatosis of autosomal dominant condition. Storiform collagenoma has as differential diagnosis other well-circumscribed skin tumors such as dermatofibroma, pleomorphic fibroma, sclerotic lipoma, fibrolipoma, giant cell collagenoma, benign fibrous histiocytoma, intradermal Spitz nevus and giant cell angiohistiocytoma.

CASE REPORT
We report a case of a 36-year-old man, white, who was a cleaning assistant, born in Aracajú (SE) and lived in São Paulo (SP) for 15 years. He complained of mass appearance on his right shoulder, at least 2 years ago, with slow-growing, painless and without signs of inflammation or secretion exit. The patient denied previous trauma where the mass was located, appearance of other masses, comorbidities, personal or family previous history of diseases, alcohol abuse, smoking and use of illegal drugs.
At physical examination, he had nodular injury in suprascapular region, well-delimited, pink measuring 1.5cm in diameter, fibrotic consistency and non-painful on palpation (Figure 1).

Histopathological exam of injury revealed a well-defined nodule formation characterized by hypocellular collagen proliferation with irregularly arranged collagen fibrous. Presence of cells with poor-defined cytoplasm and both oval and elongated nuclei. Nodule was surrounded by preserved dermis and epidermis without significant histological changes. The injury was totally removed and no histological signs of malignancy were found. Microscopy findings indicated the diagnosis of storiform collagenoma.

DISCUSSION
Storiform collagenoma is a benign tumor that was first described by Weary et al., in the tongue of a patient with Cowden syndrome, a heritage genodermatosis of autosomal dominant condition that is associated with mucocutaneous injuries such as multiple facial trichilemmoma, verrucous papule in oral mucous, keratosis papule in digital pulps and increase the development of breast cancer and thyroid cancer. After the original description, other authors described the occurrence of storiform collagenoma on the face, palm and plantar region of patients with Cowden syndrome. Whether this tumor is hamartoma or truly fibrocystic neoplasm stills unknown.

Rapini e Golitz were the first authors to described the isolated injury without associated it to a syndrome. Their study included 11 patients with solitary storiform collagenoma in several parts of the body and who did not present any sings of Cowden syndrome.

Requena et al. reviewed the literature and concluded that the presence of multiple storiform collagenoma constitutes a skin marker of Cowden syndrome and such indication can help early diagnosis of genodermatosis. The presence of solitary tumor does not guarantee the diagnosis of Cowden syndrome. However, according to Al-Daraji et al. even the finding of isolated storiform collagenoma must provide detailed clinical investigation of the patient in order to find others sings that may indicate the presence of Cowden syndrome, particularly because storiform collagenoma can be first clinical evidence of genodermatosis.

From histopathological point of view, the injury is typical and consists of fibroma primary formed by thick collagen fibers and scarcity of fibroblasts. Collagen fibers are irregular or “onion rings” like arranged.

Immunohistochemistry shows that storiform collagenoma usually present positivity for CD34 and vimentin, but negativity for neurofilaments, S-100, neuron-specific enolase, carcinoembryonic antigen, epithelial membrane antigen, high molecular weight keratin and cytokeratin.
Staining of 13a factor is positive for sparse dendritic cells, which can be useful in dermatofibroma differential diagnosis that shows diffuse positivity along the injury.\(^{(15)}\) Diagnosis suggested was fibrocystic cancer with abnormal regulation of production and process of type I collagen.\(^{(16)}\)

**CONCLUSION**

Storiform collagenoma is a rare, benign tumor that can be found in any part of the body and oral mucous. Standard treatment is recession of the free margins. This tumor solitary occurrence is more frequent and, once the histopathological diagnosis is confirmed, no treatment or further investigation is generally required. However, the finding of multiple storiform collagenoma in a patient requires further investigation due to the likelihood of Cowden syndrome diagnosis, both in the patient and his/her family because this is a genetic syndrome. Despite the low incidence of storiform collagenoma due to its clinical presentation, it must be considered in the differential diagnosis of well-delimited tumors such as dermatofibroma, pleomorphic fibroma, sclerotic lipoma, fibrolipoma, giant cell collagenoma, benign fibrous histiocytoma, intradermal Spitz nevus and giant cell angiohistiocytoma.

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