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**Perianal superficial CD34-positive fibroblastic tumor: A case report**

Long CY *et al*. Perianal SCPFT

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**Abstract**

BACKGROUND

Superficial CD34-positive fibroblast tumors (SCPFTs) are newly recognized fibroblast and myofibroblast tumors representing intermediate tumors. To the best of our knowledge, fewer than 50 cases have been reported. Perianal SCPFT has not been previously reported.

CASE SUMMARY

A 55-year-old man was hospitalized upon discovering a painless perianal lump 10 d prior. Physical examination showed a lump of approximately 3 cm × 4 cm in the 7 to 8 o’clock direction in the perianal area. Perianal abscess was considered the primary diagnosis. Lump removal surgery was performed under epidural anesthesia. Postoperative pathology showed a well-circumscribed, soft tissue-derived, spindle-cell tumor with strong CD34 positivity by immunohistochemistry. The final diagnosis was perianal SCPFT. There were no complications, and the patient was followed for more than 8 mo without recurrence or metastasis.

CONCLUSION

We report a case of perianal superficial CD34-positive fibroblast tumor. This rare mesenchymal neoplasm has distinctive histomorphology, which is important for diagnosis. Comprehensive consideration of clinical information, imaging, histology, and immunohistochemistry is important for diagnosis.

**Key Words:** Superficiality; CD34-positive; Fibroblast tumor; Perianal; Diagnosis; Case report

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**Core Tip:** We present a new case of perianal superficial CD34-positive fibroblast tumor. Surgery is the main treatment for superficial painless slowly growing masses. Postoperative immunohistochemical examination showed that strong positivity for CD34 and good prognosis were the characteristics of the case.

**INTRODUCTION**

Superficial CD34-positive fibroblast tumors (SCPFTs) are newly recognized fibroblast and myofibroblast tumors representing intermediate tumors. SCPFT was first reported in 2014[1]. To date, less than 50 cases have been reported. Perianal SCPFT has not been previously reported[2]. Here, we report a case that was misdiagnosed as a perianal abscess before surgery. Informed consent for the publication of these data was obtained from the patient.

**CASE PRESENTATION**

***Chief complaints***

A 55-year-old man was hospitalized after he discovered a painless perianal mass.

***History of present illness***

The patient’s symptoms started 10 d prior to presentation.

***History of past illness***

The patient had no relevant previous medical history.

***Personal and family history***

The patient’s family history was unremarkable.

***Physical examination***

A lump approximately 3 cm × 4 cm could be felt in the 7 to 8 o’clock direction of the perianal area.

***Laboratory examinations***

After admission to the inpatient ward, laboratory examinations were carried out, which included routine blood tests (Table 1), routine tests for stool plus occult blood, and tests for liver and kidney function, electrolytes, blood coagulation function, and tumor biomarkers. Preoperative examinations ruled out hepatitis B, hepatitis C, syphilis, and human immunodeficiency virus. All results were within normal ranges.

Postoperative pathology showed that a lump approximately 8 cm × 6.5 cm × 5 cm with a clear boundary, regional capsule, surface color of gray or taupe, interior color of gray, likely nodules, and mucoid changes in some areas was observed (Figures 1-3).

Immunohistochemistry showed that the tumor cells were diffusely and strongly positive for CD34 and vimentin, but negative for CD31, S100, desmin, EMA, SMA, CD117, Dog-1, CK-P, INI1, CD68, CD99, STAT6, β-catenin, HMB45, and ALK (D5F3) (Figure 4). The Ki-67 index was < 1%.

***Imaging examinations***

Ultrasound showed a 7.9 cm × 7.6 cm cystic mass in the 1 to 5 o’clock direction in the knee-chest position. The border was clear with poor entrant sound and rear echo enhancement. Many vascular signals could be detected around the mass (Figure 5).

**FINAL DIAGNOSIS**

SCPFT.

**TREATMENT**

Lump removal surgery was performed under epidural anesthesia.

**OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP**

There were no complications, and the patient was followed for more than 8 mo without recurrence or metastasis.

**DISCUSSION**

SCPFTs are mostly slow-growing, painless lumps, occurring in patients with a median age of 35 years (age range, 20-76 years) with a slight male preponderance[3-8]. It most commonly occurs in the lower limb, thigh, buttock, shoulder, and upper arm. The location in the perianal region was not previously reported. Our patient had a small red mass but had no fever before surgery and no fever or pain, and routine blood examination was normal. It was misdiagnosed as a perianal abscess due to the unusual disease location combined with B ultrasound results. Perianal abscess often manifests as an inflammatory mass with obvious pain. The total number of leukocytes and proportion of neutrophils can be increased on routine blood examinations. CD34 expression status on immunohistochemistry is the most important discriminatory factor.

Histologically, SCPFT can vary and has many forms without unique histological morphological characteristics, and the disease can be easily misdiagnosed as other mesenchymal tumors. The features of SCPFT include the following: (1) It is a slow-growing, painless lump; (2) the tumor is confined to the deep dermis or superficial fibroadipose tissue; (3) tumor cells are composed of plump spindle to epithelioid cells[9]; and (4) CD34 is strongly positive on immunohistochemistry, with partial cellular expression of keratin, no INI1 expression, and a low Ki67 proliferative index[10].

To date, surgical resection has been used to treat SCPFT. Only one patient had lymph node metastasis after the operation[3]. No recurrence or metastasis was reported.

**CONCLUSION**

This is the first reported case of perianal SCPFT. Due to the novelty of this tumor, the long-term prognosis is not clear. Therefore, it is necessary to accumulate more cases and conduct long-term follow-up.

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**Footnotes**

**Informed consent statement:** Informed written consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this report and any accompanying images.

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest to report.

**CARE Checklist (2016) statement:** The authors have read the CARE Checklist (2016), and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the CARE Checklist (2016).

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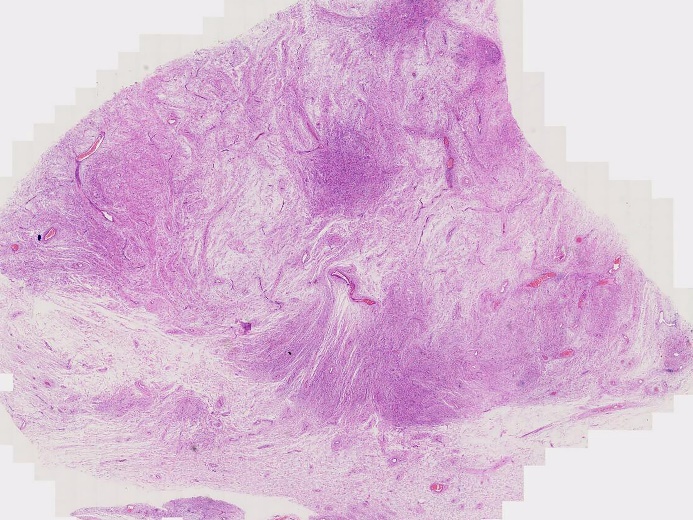
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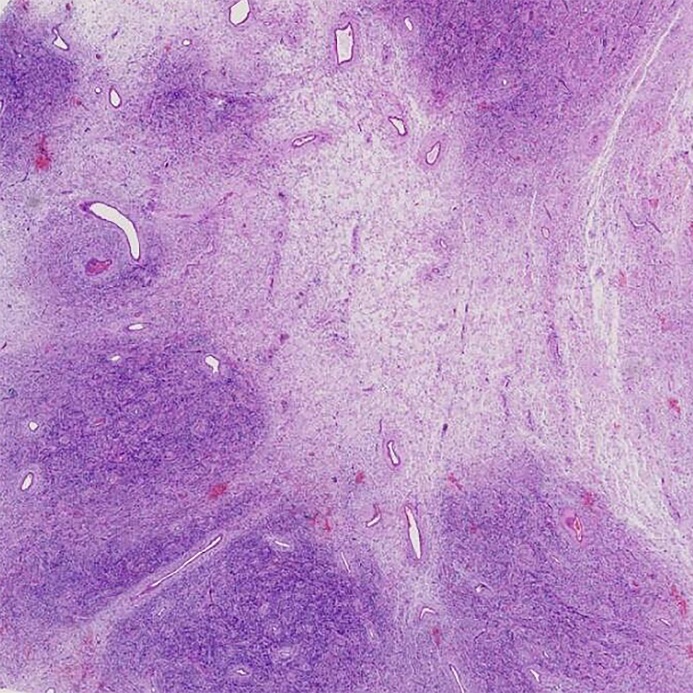
**Figure Legends**



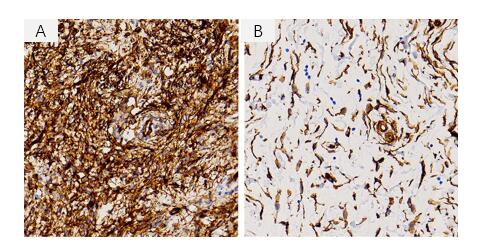
**Figure 1 Postoperative gross pathology.** A subcutaneous tumor approximately 8 cm in diameter was observed in the perianal area.



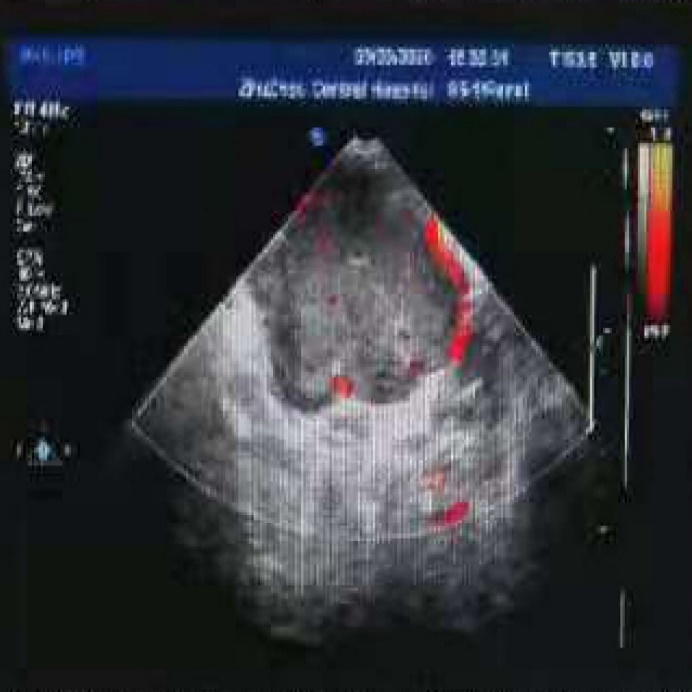
**Figure 2 Histopathological examination by hematoxylin-eosin staining (0.45 ×).** A tumor with a clear boundary was located in the upper dermis.



**Figure 3 Histopathological examination by hematoxylin-eosin staining (20 ×).** The tumor cells grew as mixed nodules in dense areas and sparse areas.



**Figure 4 Immunohistochemical examination by the EnVision method (400 ×).** A: Diffuse and strong expression of CD34 in the dense area; B: The expression of CD34 was positive in the sparse area.



**Figure 5 Ultrasound image.** A perianal cystic mass, which was initially considered as a perianal abscess, was observed.

**Table 1** **Inflammatory factors and tumor biomarkers of this patient**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Inflammatory factor** | | **Tumor biomark** | |
| White blood cell count | 7.55 × 109/L | AFP | 4.08 ng/mL |
| Neutrophil count | 4.28 × 109/L | CA19-9 | 11.51 U/mL |
| Neutrophil percentage | 56.6% | CA125 | 7.6 U/mL |
| High-sensitivity C-reactive protein | 0.46 mg/L | CEA | 1.97 ng/mL |



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