**Case Report**

**Atypical Fibroadenoma**

**Presentation of a Case**

Juana Teresa Santiago Pérez1*, José Miguel González Barcena2, Yuranis Gárciga Martin3 and Yahumara Suarez Morales3

12nd grade specialist and Professor of General Surgery, University of Medical Sciences of Havana, Cuba

21st grade specialist and Assistant Professor of General Surgery, University of Medical Sciences of Havana, Cuba

31st degree specialist in General Surgery, Cuba

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*Corresponding author: Juana Teresa Santiago Pérez, 2nd grade specialist and Professor of General Surgery, University of Medical Sciences of Havana, Freyre de Andrade No. 114 / D Strampes and Juan Delgado Sevillaño, Havana, Cuba, Tel: +53 52967490, Email: teresasp@informed.sld.cu

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**Summary**

Fibroadenoma is the most frequent benign tumor of the breast, although its classification as a true benign tumor or as a mastopathy related to circulating estrogens is discussed today.

They usually occur below 30 years and constitute 76% of breast masses between 10 and 20 years. Bilateralism has been reported between 12 and 16% of fibroadenomas. The type called Juvenile or Giant only reaches 2% of all Fibroadenomas and 7% of all lesions of the breast in children under 20 years.

The most common form of presentation is like a solid, mobile and painless tumor that can acquire a large size.

The diagnosis of these masses is made with physical examination and imaging techniques, mainly ultrasound.

The diagnostic confirmation is given by the histological study.

The surgical treatment must be individualized in each case, taking into account its particularities.

We present the case of a 72-year-old woman who goes to an outpatient clinic for a giant tumor in the breast, imaging and histological studies are possible, and by joint decision in the multidisciplinary team the surgical treatment is decided and surprisingly the histological result, results in a giant fibroadenoma of the breast.

**Introduction**

Fibroadenoma is the most common benign breast lesion in women below 30 years. They are usually lesions associated with early ages of life [1] Its most common form of presentation is a hard, painless and mobile mass that can have a large size. The diagnosis is made regularly with imaging tests, with ultrasound being the method of choice in young patients, although mammography and nuclear magnetic resonance imaging are diagnostic tools, in women over 35 years. From the histological point of view it is a mixed tumor in which there is proliferation of the intralobular stromal connective tissue, and a cluster multiplication of the ducts [2,3].

**Method**

The corresponding complementary studies were performed: Imaging (ultrasound) mammography is not performed due to local breast conditions; BAAF is performed that is hemorrhagic, so the surgical intervention is decided, after discussion in the multidisciplinary team.

**Presentation of the case**

Patient AMP, a 72-year-old female, with a history of hypertension, who has been systematically treated with Captopril and remains under control, reports that since February 2018, she has observed a non-painful increase in the volume of the right breast, with redness of the area and which has grown markedly only in three months. In the rest of the interrogation, there are no data that point to the risk factors for breast cancer.
The physical examination shows skin with an increase in the important vascularization, which occupies the central region of the right breast, in a radiated way towards the four quadrants, a tumor mass of firm consistency (not stony) is not felt painfully defined but not defined edges irregular.

The axillary region is examined and ipsilateral lymph nodes, not supraclavicular nodes, are confirmed Figure 1a,b.

Imaging studies (ultrasound) are performed; Mammography is not performed due to the characteristics of the physical examination of the breast, considering that it was not suitable for the compression of the organ required by this study.

Figure 2 shows the particularities found:

It also proceeds to perform fine needle aspiration biopsy, which does not provide guiding results, as the blades showed extended hemorrhagic, not useful for diagnosis Figure 3.

After discussing the case thoroughly by the multidisciplinary team, it is decided to perform the exeresis of the lesion and confirmation by transoperative biopsy.

This biopsy is negative for neoplastic cells and suggests waiting for paraffin cuts Figure 4a,b.

Pathological anatomy

The results of the paraffin study show the characteristics of a giant fibroadenoma, which in the macroscopic description measured 10 x 13 centimeters. In the histological sections the cellularity of the stroma was demonstrated, as well as the epithelial component Figure 5.

Discussion

Fibroadenoma is a very common benign breast lesion. They are composed of glandular and stromal tissue (connective). Within benign lesions, in terms of frequency, they are only
the necessary results due to the condition of the skin or the vascularization of the lesion.

This case was against all expected expectations, due to the age of the patient and the peculiarities of tumor presentation.

**Conclusion**

An unusual form of presentation of the Giant Fibroadenoma is presented, since this disease is usually shown in early ages of female life and it is not usual to appear in older people as it happened in this patient. In addition, it is not frequent to take the skin as it happened in this case, which led the multidisciplinary team to the surgical decision as the first treatment weapon despite the dimensions of the tumor, since the diagnostic means could not offer convincing results.

**References**


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