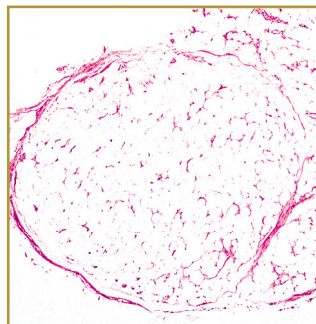




ANGIOLIPOMA



EPIDEMIOLOGY: Occurs in young adults

ETIOLOGY: Unknown

PATHOGENESIS: Slow growing and does not undergo malignant transformation

CLINICAL: Presents as multiple, painful yellow, firm, circumscribed tumors from 1 to 4 cm in diameter

HISTOLOGY: Thin fibrous capsule with incomplete fibrous septa dividing the lesion into lobules of different sizes

ANGIOLIPOMA is a slow growing, benign tumor containing vascular (blood vessels) and mature adipose (fat cells) elements. Multiple angioliipomas usually appear, the first appearing just after puberty. This benign tumor is commonly found on the trunk, neck or in the extremities. Angioliipomas are categorized into two subtypes: non-infiltrating and infiltrating, with non-infiltrating being the more common of the two. Non-infiltrating angioliipomas are mainly seen in young adults and presents as painful, soft, subcutaneous nodules. Infiltrating angioliipomas are rare, usually involving the extremities and may extensively infiltrate into the surrounding tissues, such as bones, muscles, nerves, and fibrocollagenous tissues. Healthcare providers' choice of treatment for non-infiltrating angioliipomas is total surgical removal. Treatment for infiltrating angioliipomas is a total resection of the tumor for relief of symptoms.

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