



Case report

Mesenchymal Spindle Cell Tumor: A Case Report

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Abstract

Mesenchymal spindle cell tumor is very rare and has been reported to account for Less than 1% of all tumor's hospital admissions. Spindle cell tumors are classified according to their origin into congenital, neurogenesis, osseous, or miscellaneous tumors. We are presenting a case of mesenchymal spindle cell tumor to raise awareness of this seldom found tumor. A 40-year-old male was admitted to the local hospital. Presented with recurrent huge left elbow swelling associated with reduced mobility in the affected area, fatigability, malaise, and increase progressively. By examination, it was fixed to the muscle, not tender, and stretched the skin. The complete investigation was within normal. CT scan showing recurrent left elbow sarcoma and no pulmonary, hepatic, or osseous deposits. Wide Local excision was done, and an elliptical incision with complete excision of the mass was done with distal scarification of the radial nerve because it was involved inside the tumor. The mass was sent to histopathology and showed microscopically spindle cells neoplasm composition of fusiform spindle cells with atypia having in district borders arranged haphazardly in short, ill-defined fascicles with infrequent mitosis. The patient received adjuvant chemotherapy and radiotherapy. The patient was followed every 6 months. Without appropriate treatment, soft tissue sarcoma may lead to consequences like metastasis or recurrence that cause significant problems to the patient.

Keywords. Mesenchymal Spindle Cell Tumor, Surgical Resection.

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Introduction

Mesenchymal spindle cell tumors are rare and have been reported to account for less than 1% of all tumor hospital admissions. Spindle cell tumors are classified according to their origin into congenital, neurogenesis, osseous, or miscellaneous tumors. Spindle cell Tumor is often asymptomatic and usually diagnosed clinically and by imaging. Histology of Spindle cell tumor is a mixture of fat cells and fibroblast like spindle cells in matrix of collagen and mucoid material. The morphology of spindle cell tumors can be carcinomatous or neoplastic. We are presenting a case of mesenchymal spindle cell tumor to raise awareness of this rare tumor.

Case Report

A 40-year-old male was admitted to the local hospital and presented with recurrent huge left elbow swelling associated with reduced mobility in the affected area, fatigability, malaise, and increase progressively. It was fixed to the muscle, not tender, and stretched the skin by examination. The complete investigation was within normal. CT scan showing recurrent Lt elbow sarcoma, and no pulmonary, hepatic or osseus deposits. Wide Local excision was done (Figure1), and elliptical incision with complete excision of the mass was done with distal scarification of the radial nerve, because it was involved inside the tumor. Histopathology showed microscopically spindle cells neoplasm composition of fusiform spindle cells with atypia having in district borders arranged haphazardly in short, ill-defined fascicles with infrequent mitosis. The Patient received adjuvant chemotherapy and radiotherapy. The patient was followed every 6 months with good outcomes.

Discussion

We reported a case of mesenchymal spindle cell tumor in which a recurrence of a huge left elbow mass with a limited margin was detected clinically and confirmed by CT imaging. To the best of our knowledge, soft tissue tumors usually occur in the limbs. Therefore, abdominal soft tissue tumors, especially retroperitoneal spindle cell tumors, are uncommon (1). All patients diagnosed with sarcoma should also have a computed tomography scan of the chest at the time of diagnosis and in follow-up. Spindle cell sarcomas affect both genders equally and at almost any age. Two separate studies by Feng et al. and Smith et al. showed the median age at presentation to be 57 years (2). Spindle cell carcinoma is an atypical tumor with a particular clinical behavior characterized by frequent local recurrence and uncommon distant metastases. Spindle cell carcinoma is mainly composed of spindle cells, by mature fat cells within the tumor and the consistency of spindle cells, found in mucus matrix and coarse collagen fiber bundle. Small spindle cells contain a single core, nuclear extension for bipolar, and CD34 positive staining. They are often arranged along collagen

bundles or a flower umbrella distribution in fat cells. These two kinds of cells are usually roughly the same, mixed, or all in one place.

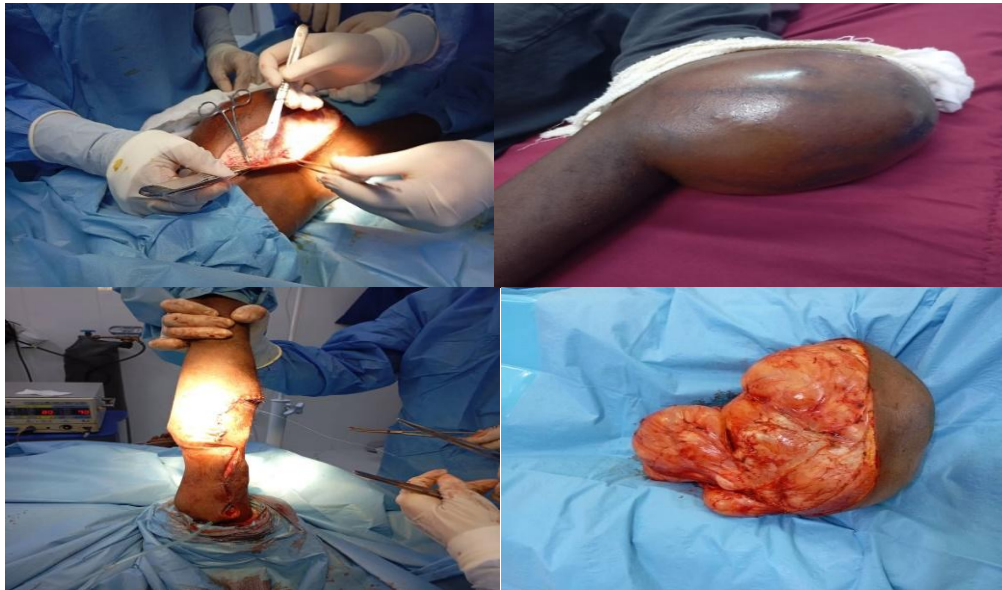


Figure 1: Resection pictures of mesenchymal spindle cell tumor of elbow.

They contain a lot of mast cells in the unique point of the tumor tissue and tumor blood vessels in general. Lipoma spindle cells with pleomorphic lipoma have shown nuclear aberration of chromosome 16 q. Performance can occur in any organ or tissue, morphology can be cancer or tumor. The tumor may occur in the epithelial tissue (flown by cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinomas) spindle cells It can also occur in mesenchymal tissue (cell sarcoma is like a boat form, spindle cells stromal sarcoma), complex shape performance, more similar to sarcoma, or shaped like a sarcoma with interstitial ingredients, immune phenotype can be characterized by cancer (3). Spindle-cell sarcomas are rare, and there have been no reports. Standard oncologic principles of enclosing resection of the tumor and involved organs remain the treatment of choice (4). We present a case of mesenchymal spindle cell tumor to raise awareness on this seldom found tumor.

Conclusion

We reported a rare case of mesenchymal spindle cell tumor to raise awareness on this seldom found tumor. Without appropriate treatment, spindle cell tumor may lead to consequences like metastasis or recurrence that cause significant problems to the patient.

Competing Interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Informed Consent

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for participating in our study.

Patient Perspective

The patient was pleased with the care He received throughout the therapy.

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