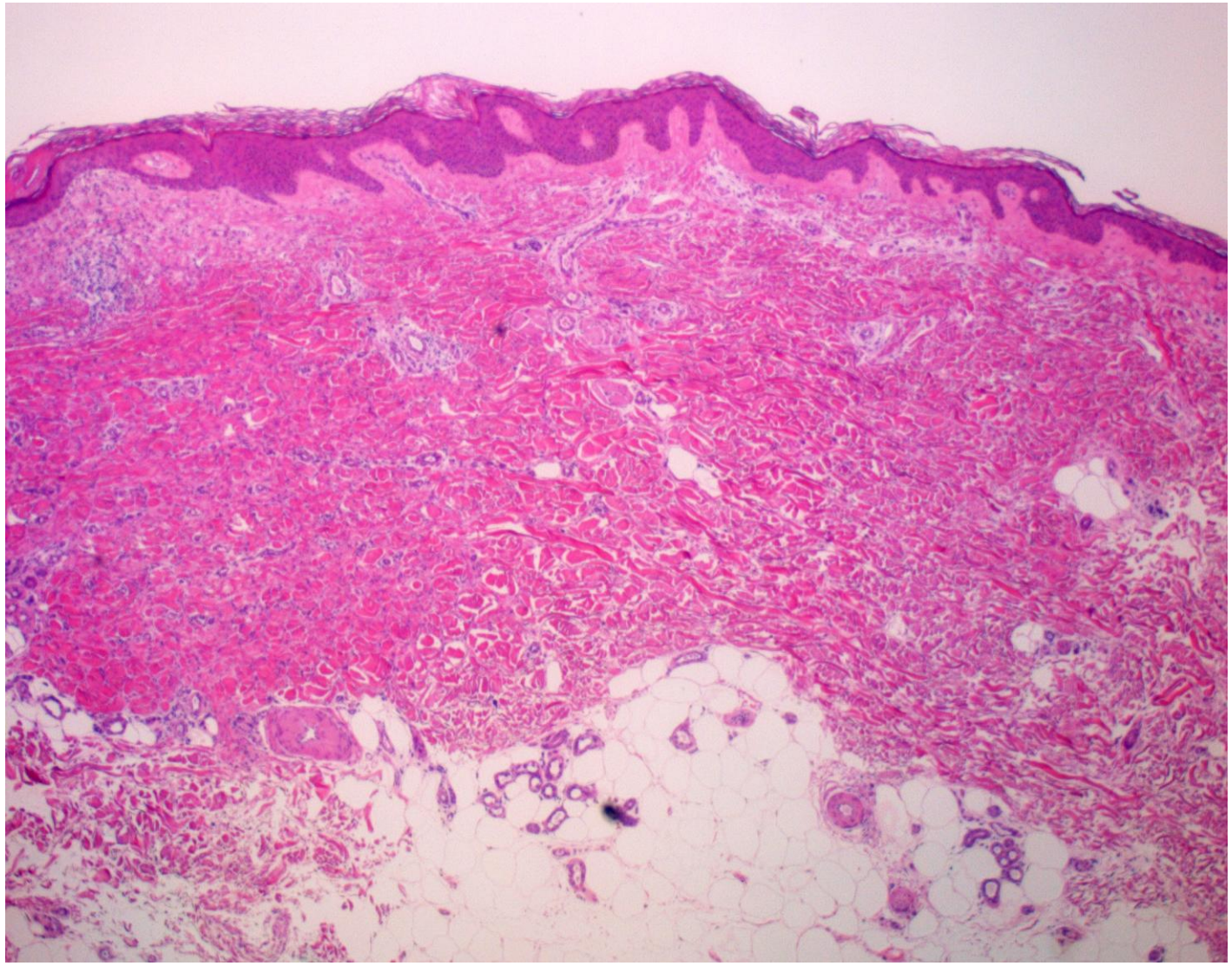
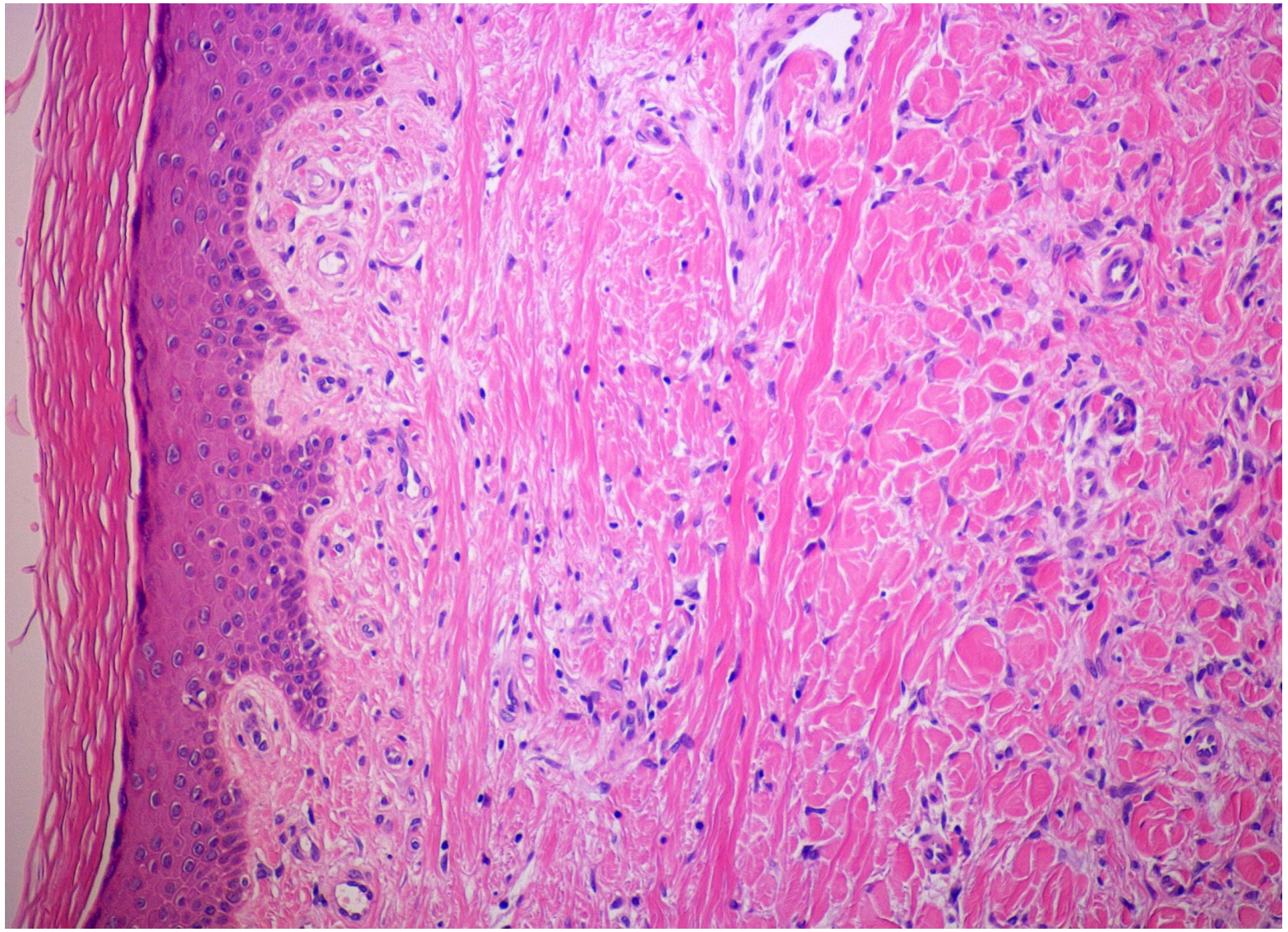
Keloidal dermatofibroma

Keloidal dermatofibroma is a variant of this common dermal tumor. Clinical appearance is not different from that of ordinary dermatofibroma. Microscopically, keloidal change of the collagen fibers is observed in an otherwise ordinary dermatofibroma. Multinucleated giant cells, hemorrhage and hemosiderin deposits are observed In the keloid-like area. The occurrence of keloidal change in dermatofibromas may support the connotation that trauma is a possible cause of dermatofibroma.

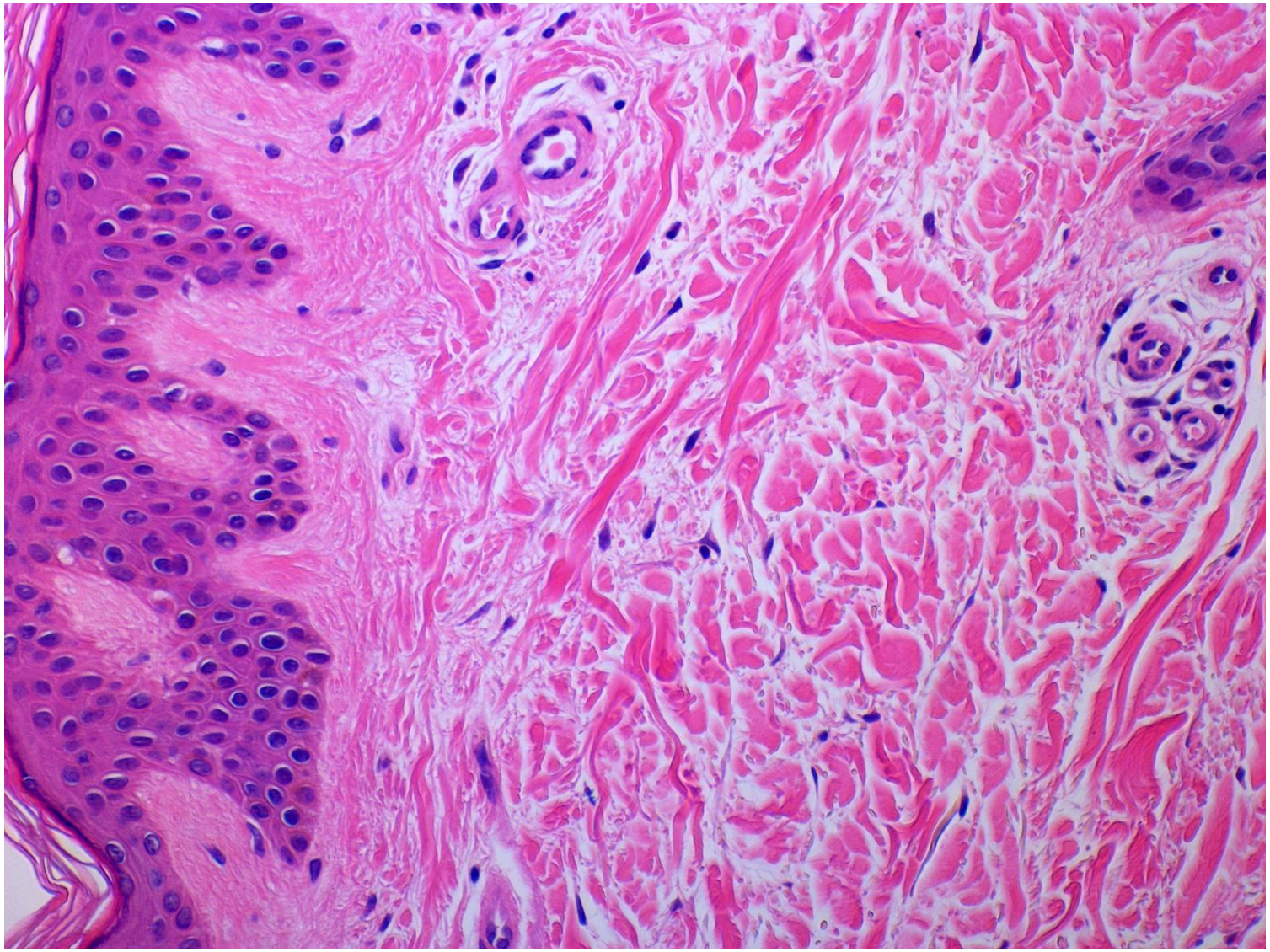
Ref.: Kuo TT, et al. Keloidal dermatofibroma: report of 10 cases of a new variant. Am J Surg Pathol 1998; 22(5): 564-568. doi: 10.1097/00000478-199805000-00007



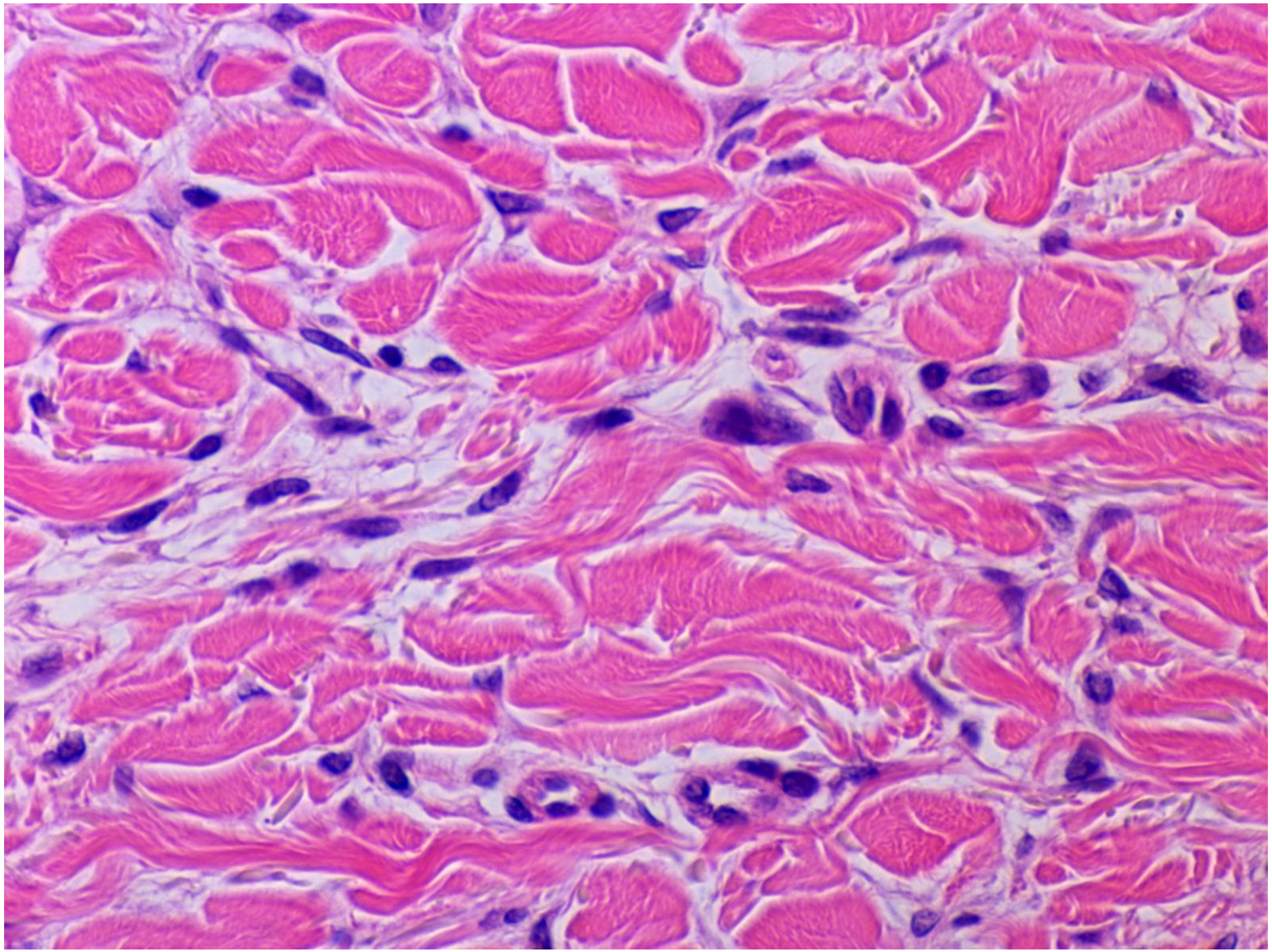
Keloidal dermatofibroma seen in the lower leg skin of a 48 y-o female patient. Ill-defined growth of fibroblastic cells with desmoplastic stroma is observed. The epidermis is mildly acanthotic (H&E-1).



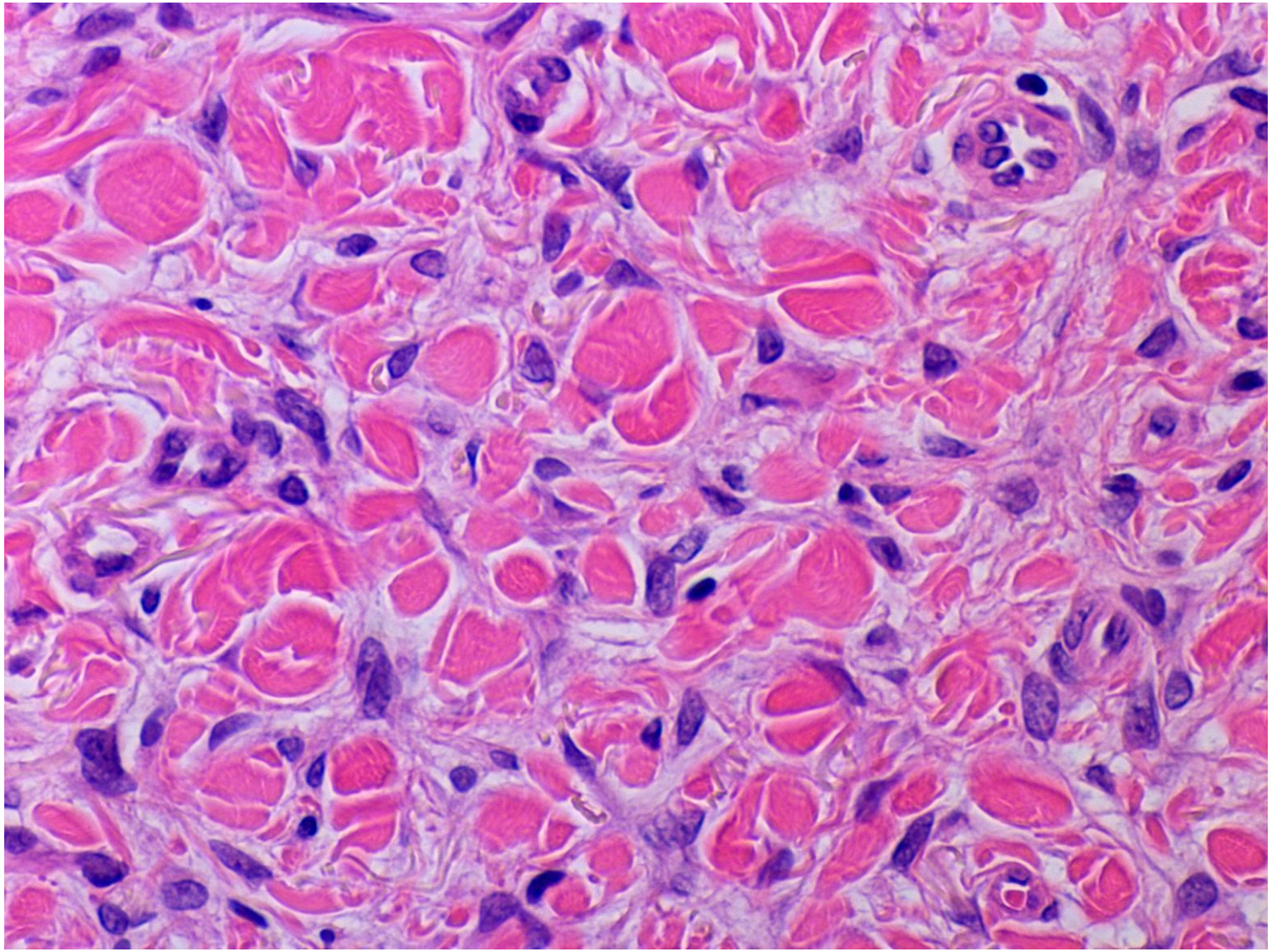
Keloidal dermatofibroma seen in the lower leg skin of a 48 y-o female patient. Keloid-like thick collagen fibers are associated with fibroblastic cells. The epidermis is mildly acanthotic (H&E-2).



Keloidal dermatofibroma seen in the lower leg skin of a 48 y-o female patient. Keloid-like thick collagen fibers are associated with fibroblastic cells. Hypocellularity is noted. The epidermis is mildly acanthotic (H&E-3).



Keloidal dermatofibroma seen in the lower leg skin of a 48 y-o female patient. Keloid-like thick collagen fibers are associated with fibroblastic cells. Mild nuclear enlargement is noted. (H&E-4).



Keloidal dermatofibroma seen in the lower leg skin of a 48 y-o female patient. Keloid-like thick collagen fibers are associated with fibroblastic cells. Mild nuclear enlargement is noted. (H&E-5).