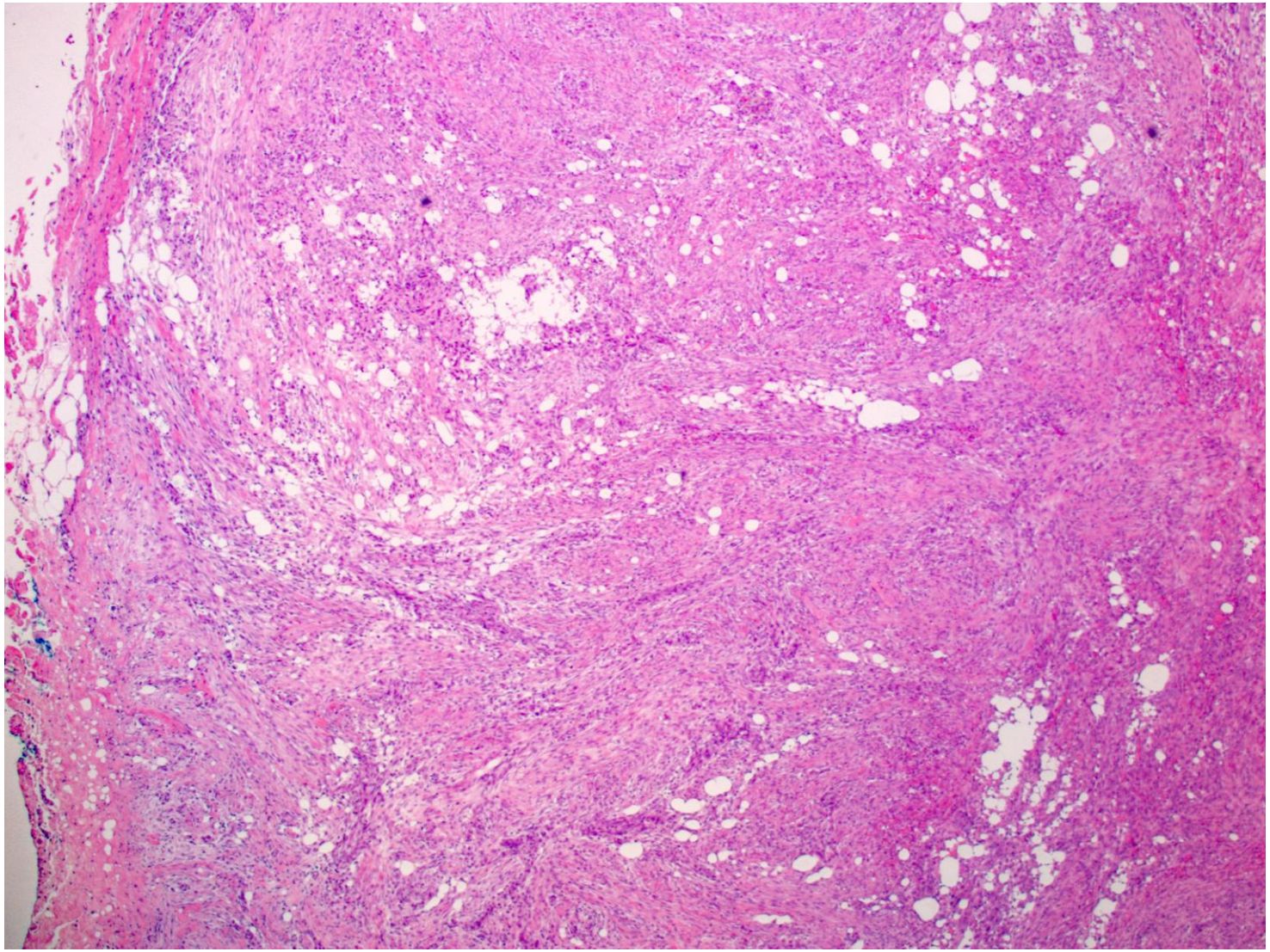
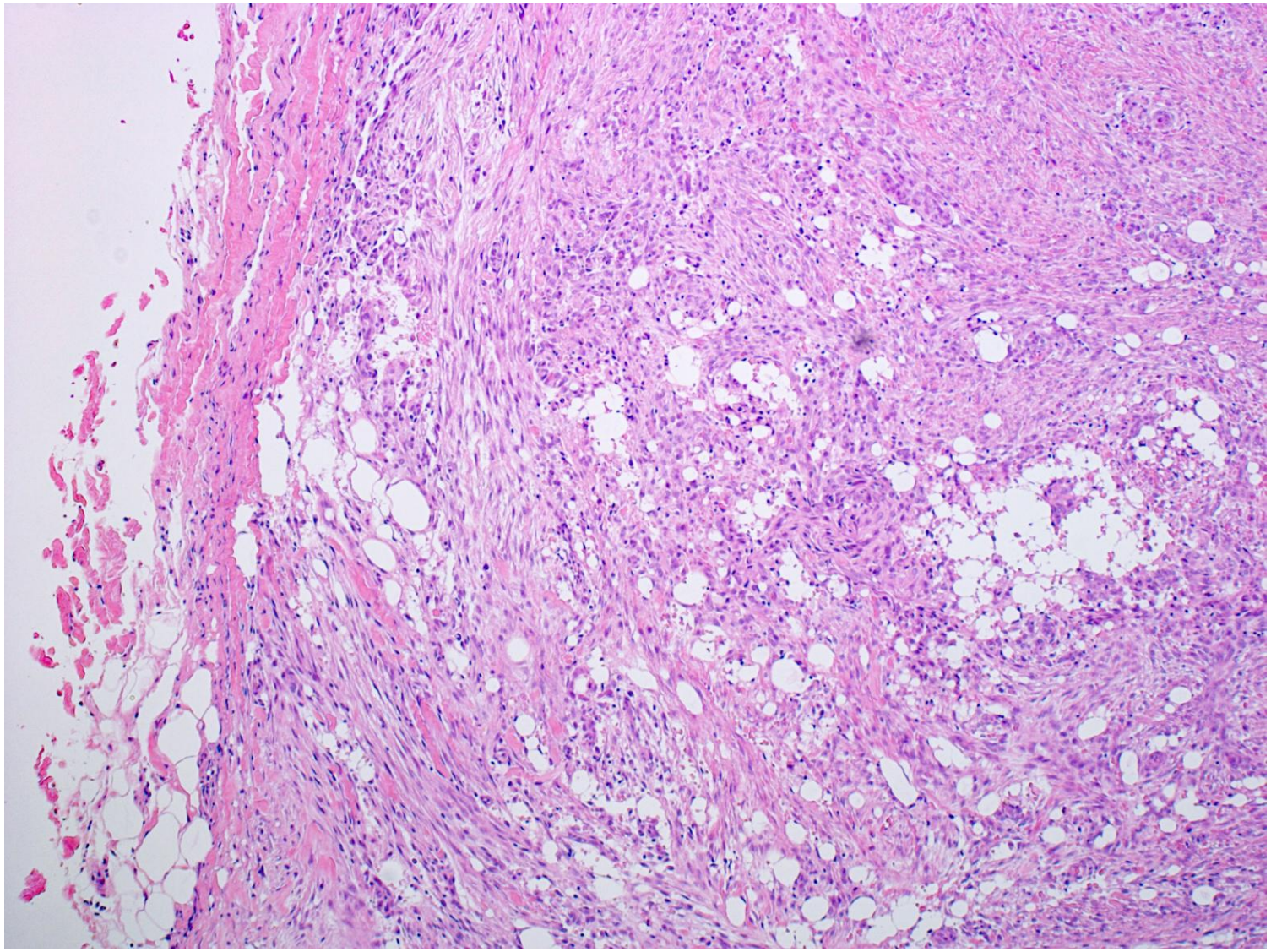
Nodular fasciitis with keloid-like stroma

Nodular fasciitis is a benign and self-limited neoplasm of fibroblastic/myofibroblastic cells, usually less than 3 cm in size. The tumor reveals rapid growth. Virtually all cases contain fusion genes; MYH9::USP6. The soft tissue lesion predominates in young adults but can occur at virtually any age. Microscopically, SMA-positive spindle stellate cells actively grow with a loose fascicular to storiform pattern. Cellularity is high, and mitoses may be active, hence the lesion was previously called as pseudosarcomatous fasciitis. Lymphocytes, macrophages and osteoclast type giant cells are scattered. Older lesions may be collagenous. In the present case (an 18 y-o man), keloid-like stromal reactions are seen at the peripheral part of the 7 mm-sized subcutaneous lesion of nodular fasciitis. To the best of my knowledge, there has been no description of keloid-type change in nodular fasciitis.

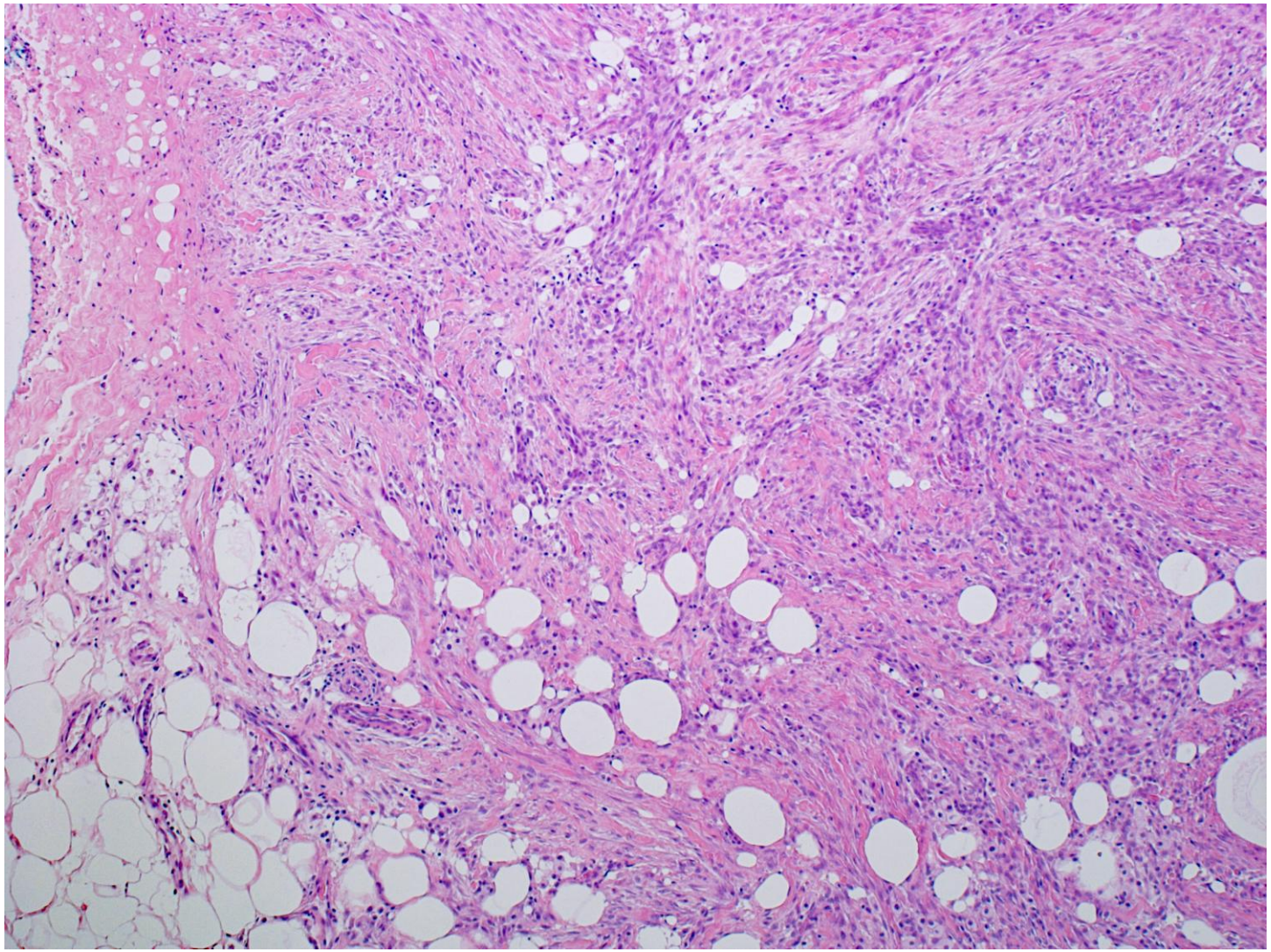
Ref.: Dickson BC. Nodular fasciitis. PathologyOutlines.com website. 2025. https://www.pathologyoutlines.com/topic/softtissuenf.html



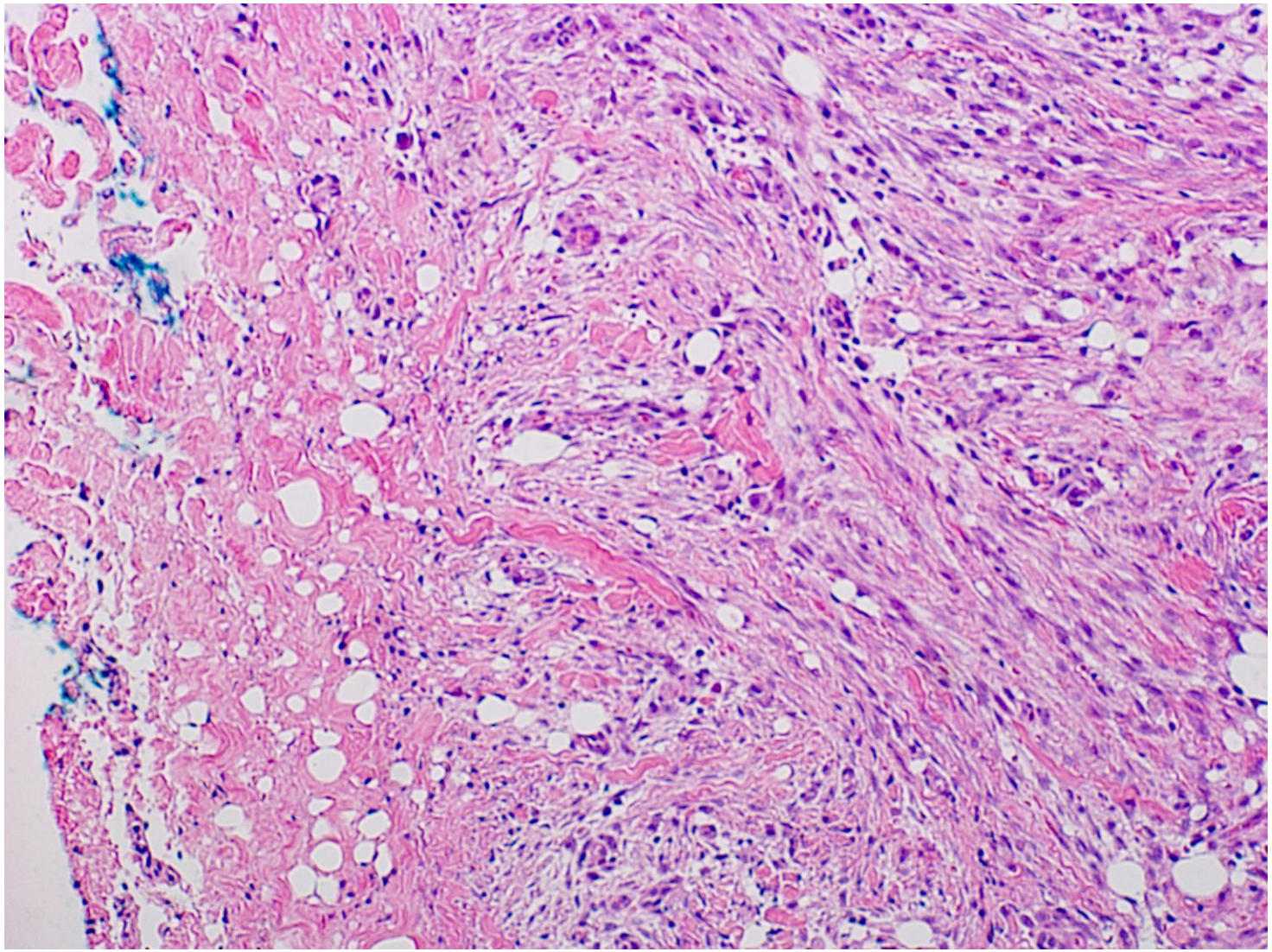
Nodular fasciitis with keloid-like stroma seen in the upper arm of an 18 y-o male patient. The 7 mm-sized subcutaneous lesion shows cellular growth of spindled cells with rich vascularity. Thick collagen fibers are focaly seen at the peripheral part of the nodule (H&E-1).



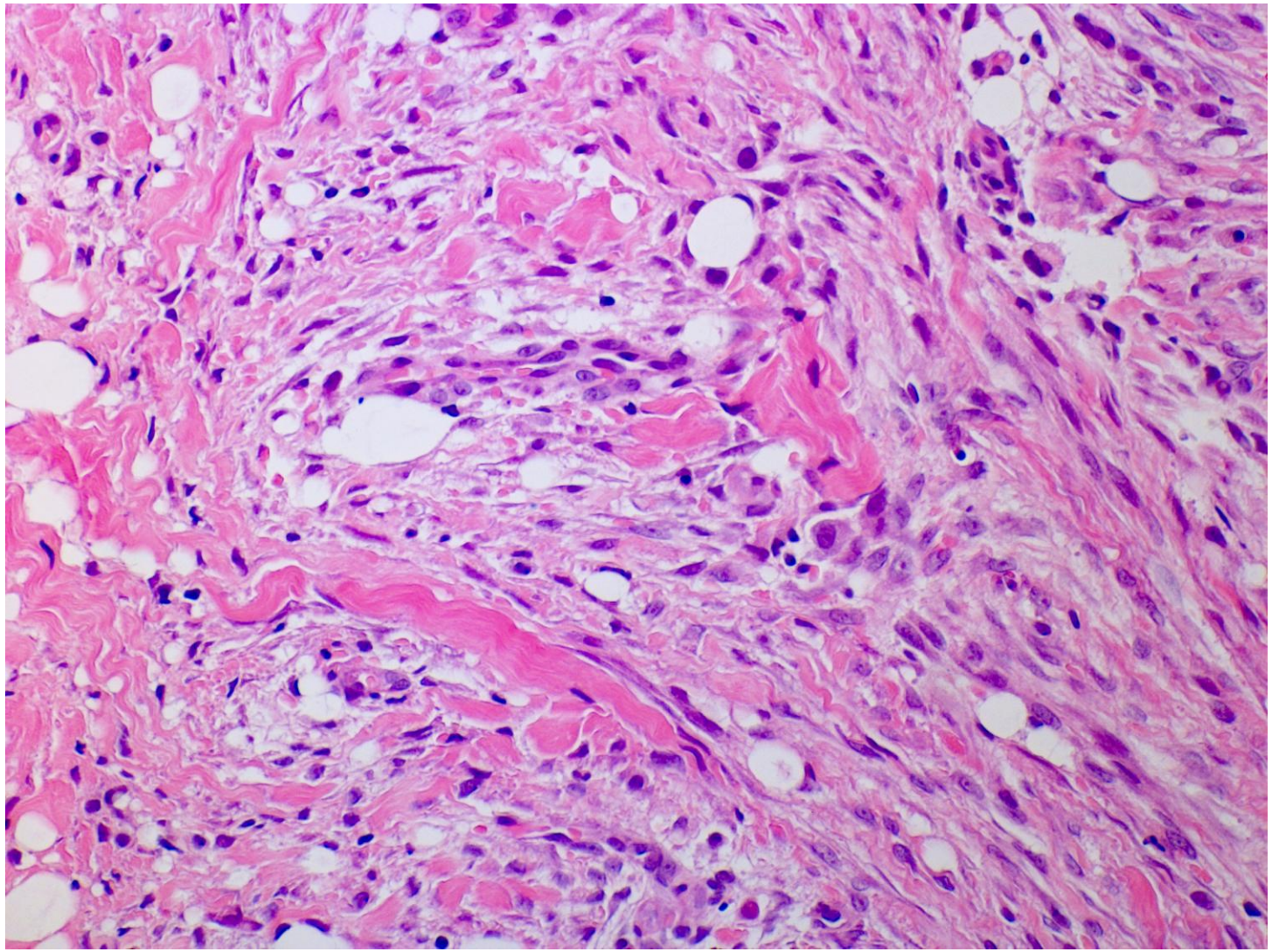
Nodular fasciitis with keloid-like stroma seen in the upper arm of an 18 y-o male patient. The 7 mm-sized subcutaneous lesion shows cellular growth of spindled cells with rich vascularity. Fat cells are involved by the spindle cell growth. Thick collagen fibers are focally seen at the peripheral part of the nodule (H&E-2).



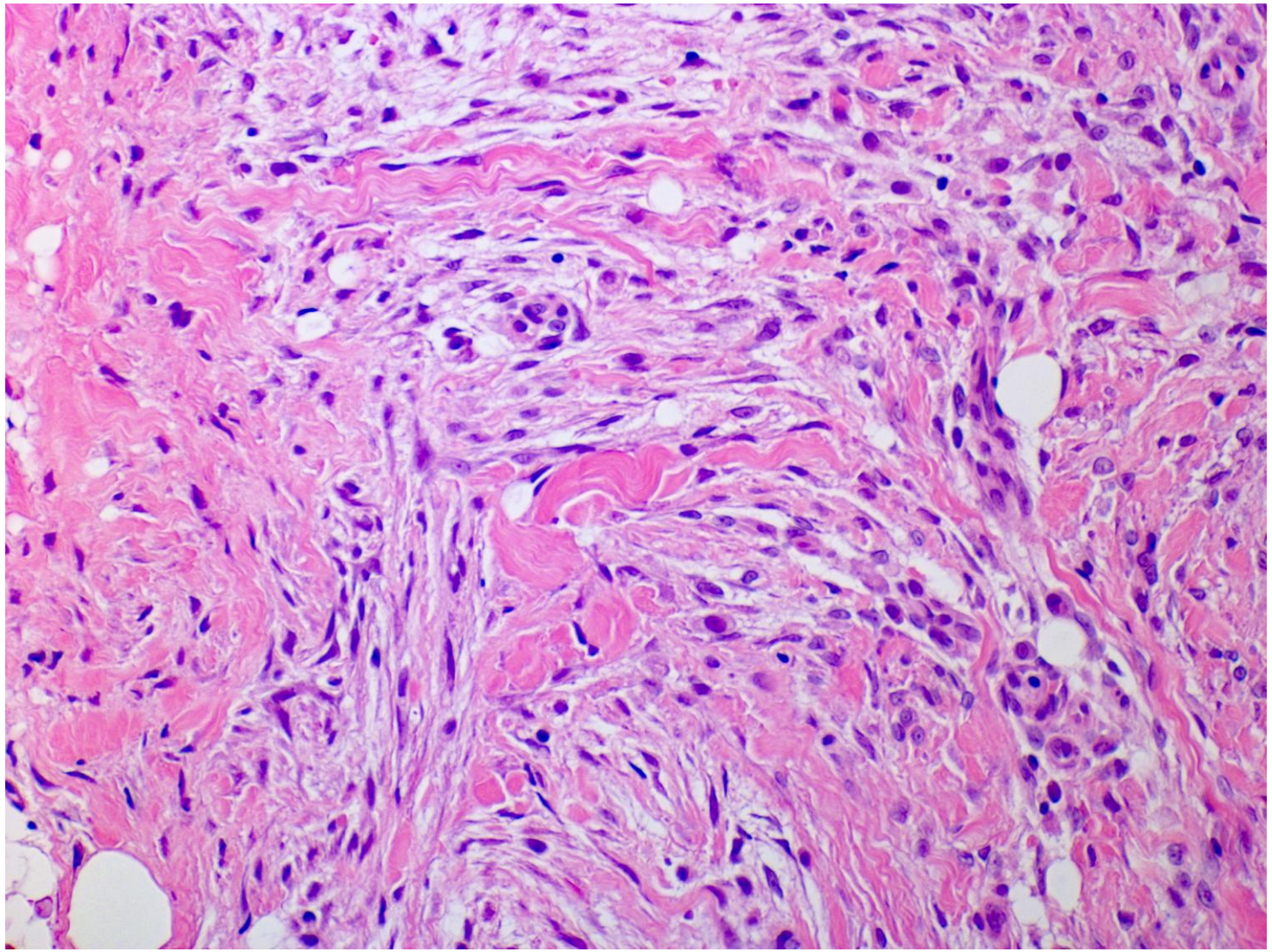
Nodular fasciitis with keloid-like stroma seen in the upper arm of an 18 y-o male patient. The 7 mm-sized subcutaneous lesion shows cellular growth of spindled cells with rich vascularity. Fat cells are involved by the spindle cell growth. Thick collagen fibers are focally seen at the peripheral part of the nodule (H&E-3).



Nodular fasciitis with keloid-like stroma seen in the upper arm of an 18 y-o male patient. The 7 mm-sized subcutaneous lesion shows cellular growth of spindled cells with rich vascularity. Fat cells are involved by the spindle cell growth. Thick keloid-like collagen fibers are focally seen at the peripheral part of the nodule (H&E-4).



Nodular fasciitis with keloid-like stroma seen in the upper arm of an 18 y-o male patient. The 7 mm-sized subcutaneous lesion shows cellular growth of spindled cells with rich vascularity. Fat cells are involved by the spindle cell growth. Thick keloid-like collagen fibers are seen at the peripheral part of the nodule (H&E-5).



Nodular fasciitis with keloid-like stroma seen in the upper arm of an 18 y-o male patient. The 7 mm-sized subcutaneous lesion shows cellular growth of spindled cells with rich vascularity. Fat cells are involved by the spindle cell growth. Thick keloid-like collagen fibers are seen at the peripheral part of the nodule (H&E-6).