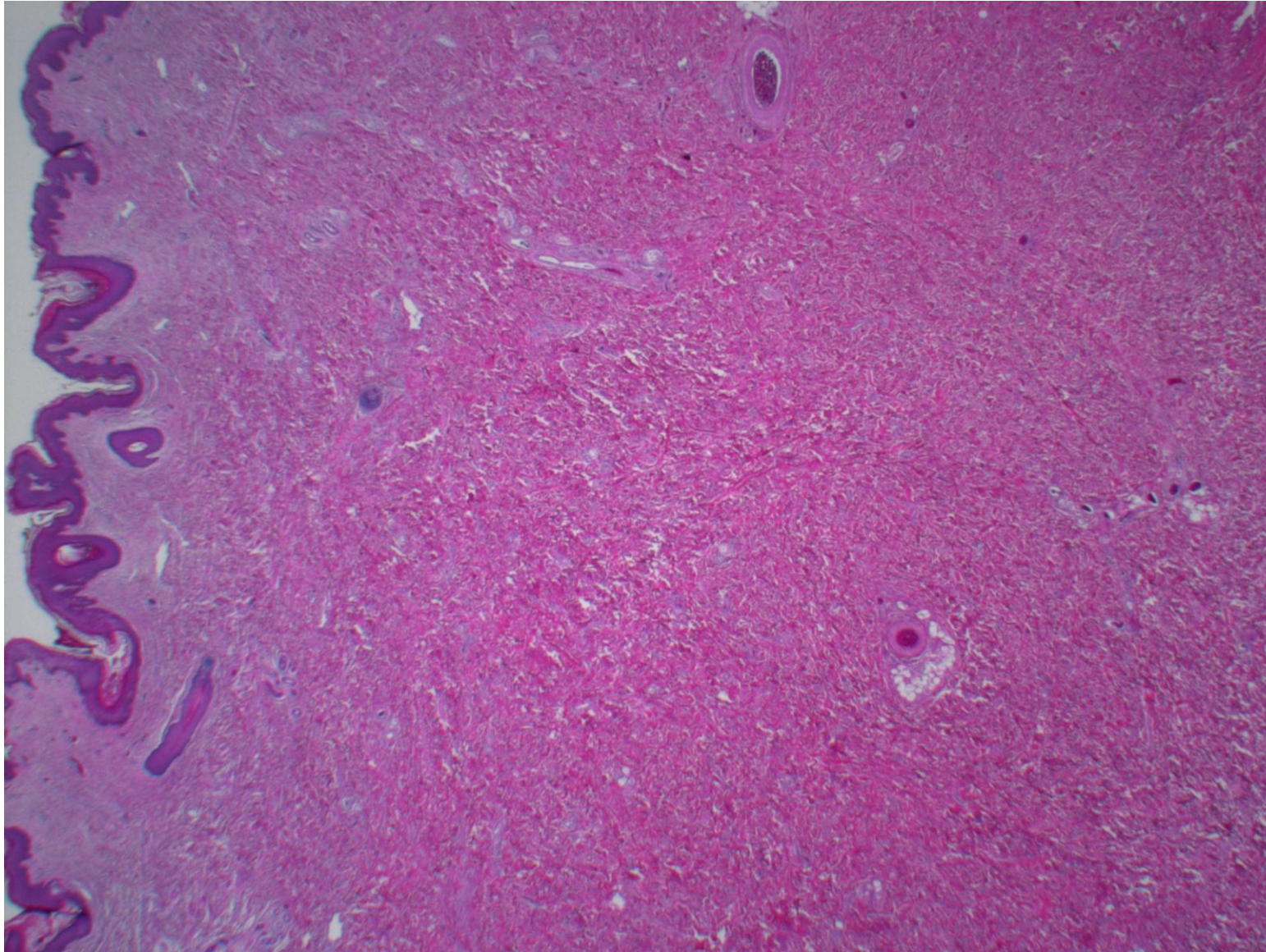


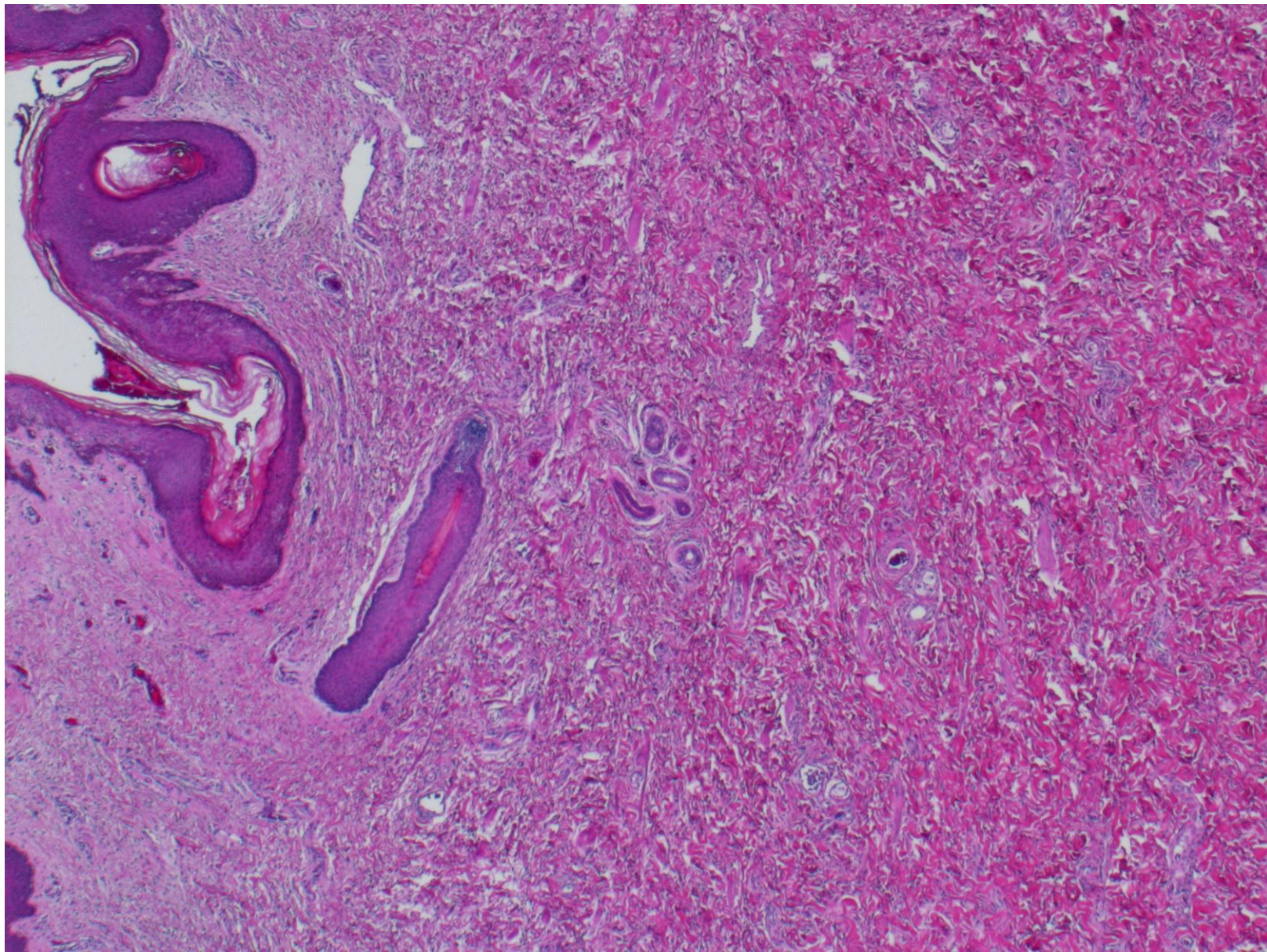
Childhood asymmetric labium majus enlargement

Childhood asymmetric labium majus enlargement seen in pre- and early pubertal girls is featured by a unilateral, painless, fluctuating and non-tender labial swelling with normal overlying skin. The lesion has soft consistency, resembling a neoplasm. It has been called as hamartoma, fibroma or fibrous hyperplasia. Microscopically, significant increase of fibrous tissue surrounds the normal vulvar elements, such as adipose tissue, blood vessels, and nerves. No encapsulation is noted. Fibroblasts lack pleomorphism or mitotic activity, and express ER and PgR. The lesion may regress spontaneously. Radical excision leading to disfigurement is not recommended.

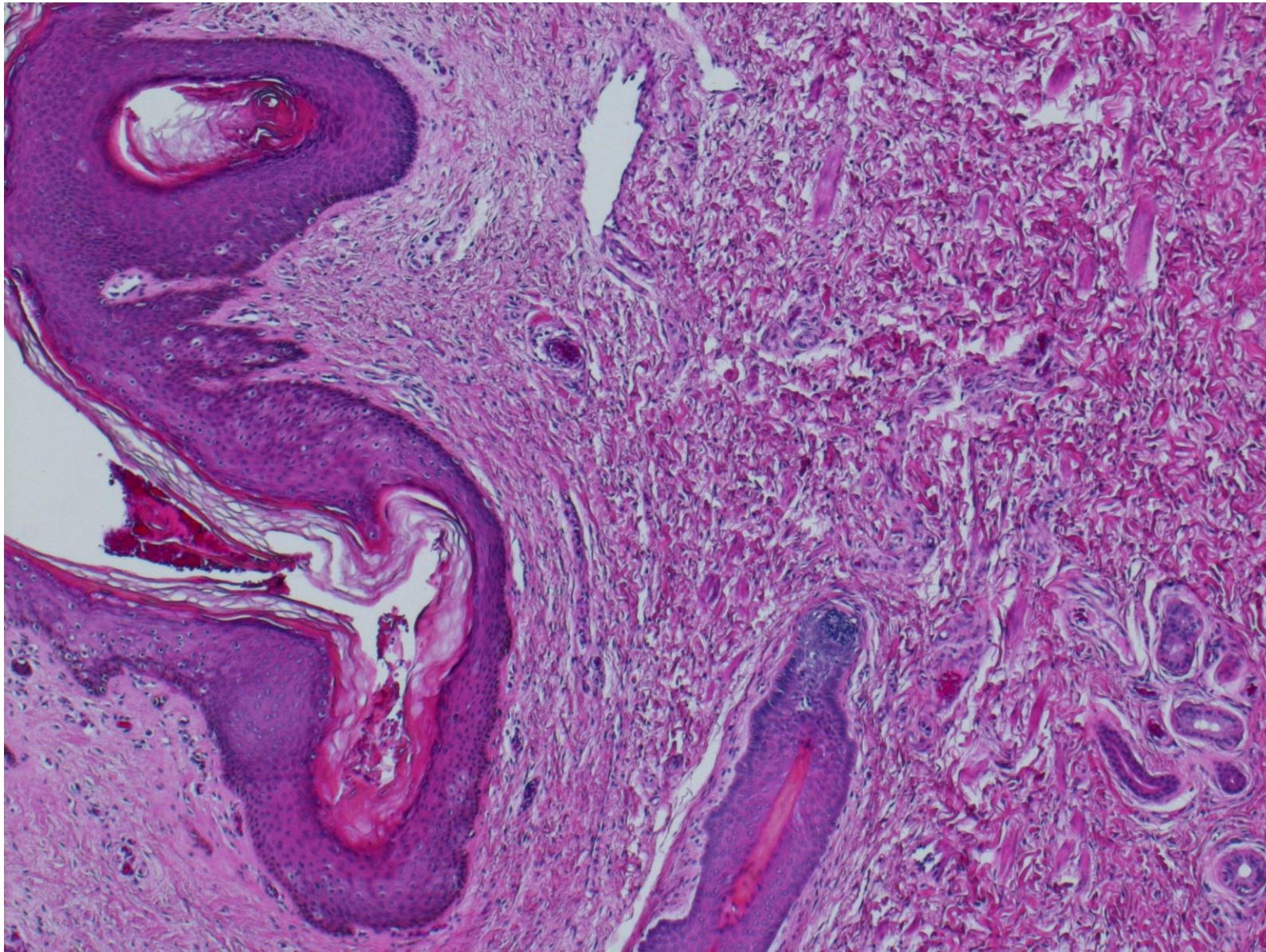
Ref.: Salvatori C, et al. Childhood asymmetry labium majus enlargement (CALME): description of two cases. Int J Environ Res Public Health 2018; 15(7): 1525. doi: 10.3390/ijerph15071525



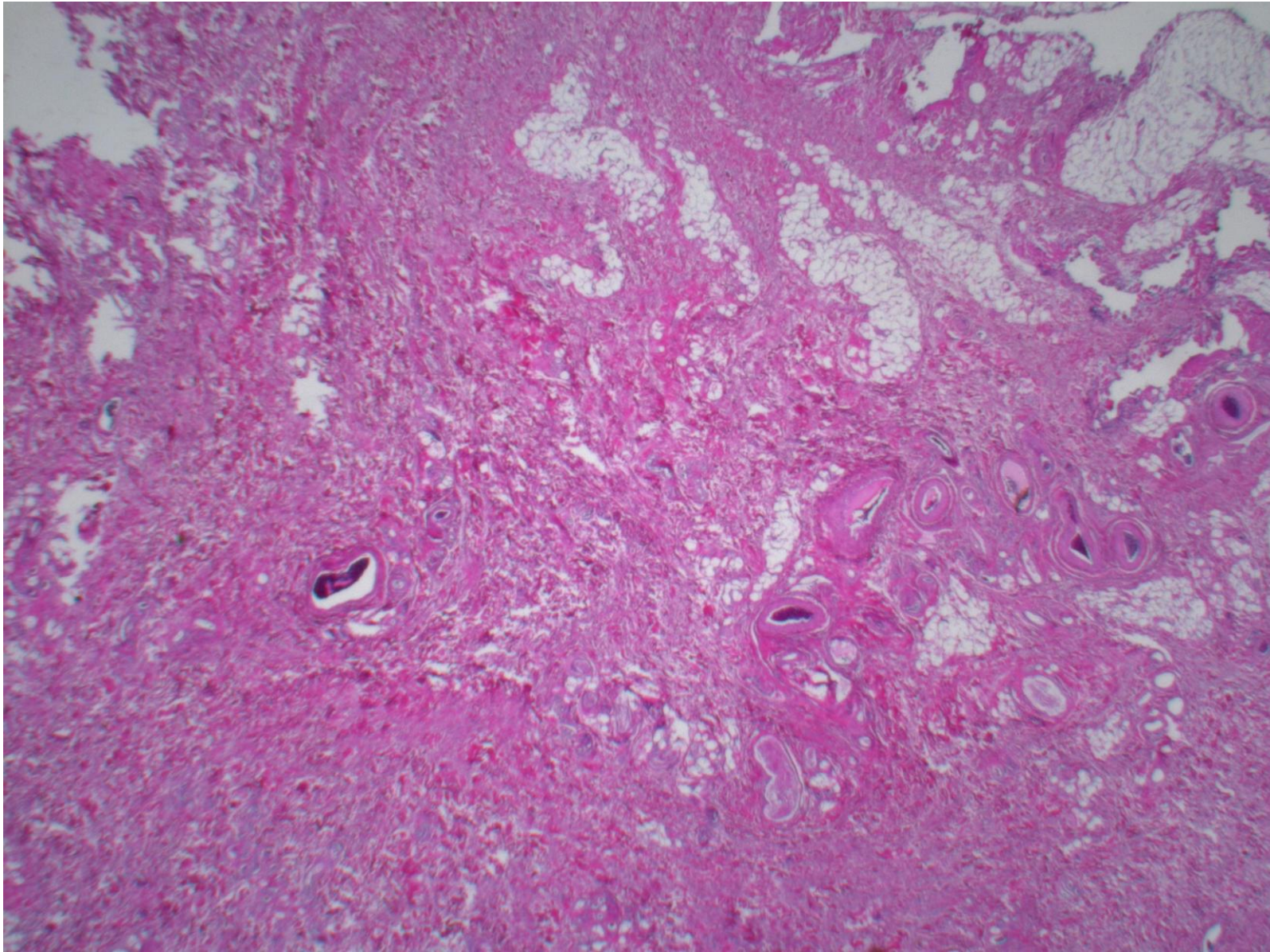
Childhood asymmetric labium majus enlargement seen in a 12 y-o girl. Biopsy reveals marked and ill-defined fibrosis in the dermis (H&E-1).



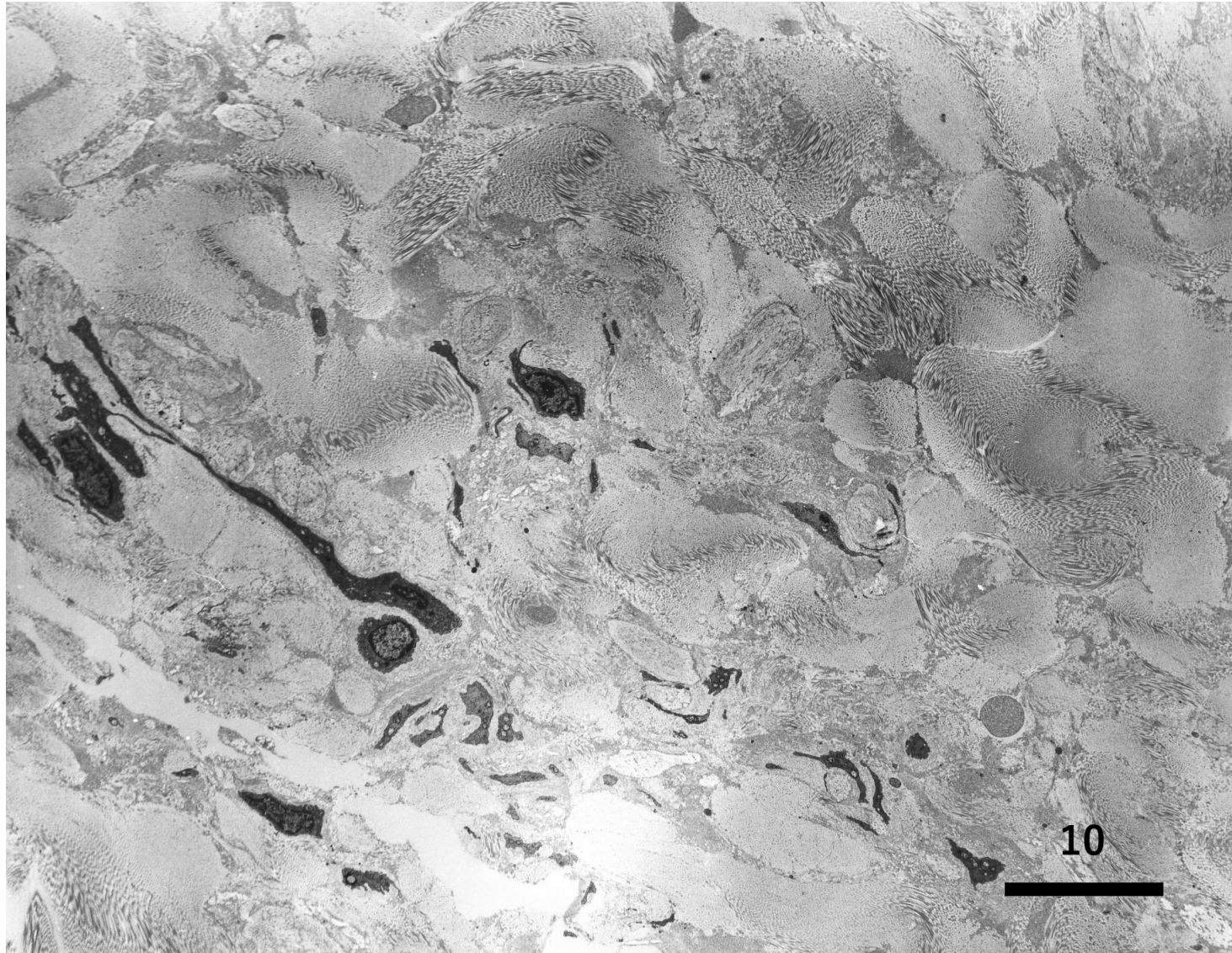
Childhood asymmetric labium majus enlargement seen in a 12 y-o girl. Biopsy reveals marked and ill-defined fibrosis in the dermis. Sweat glands remain in the lesion (H&E-2).



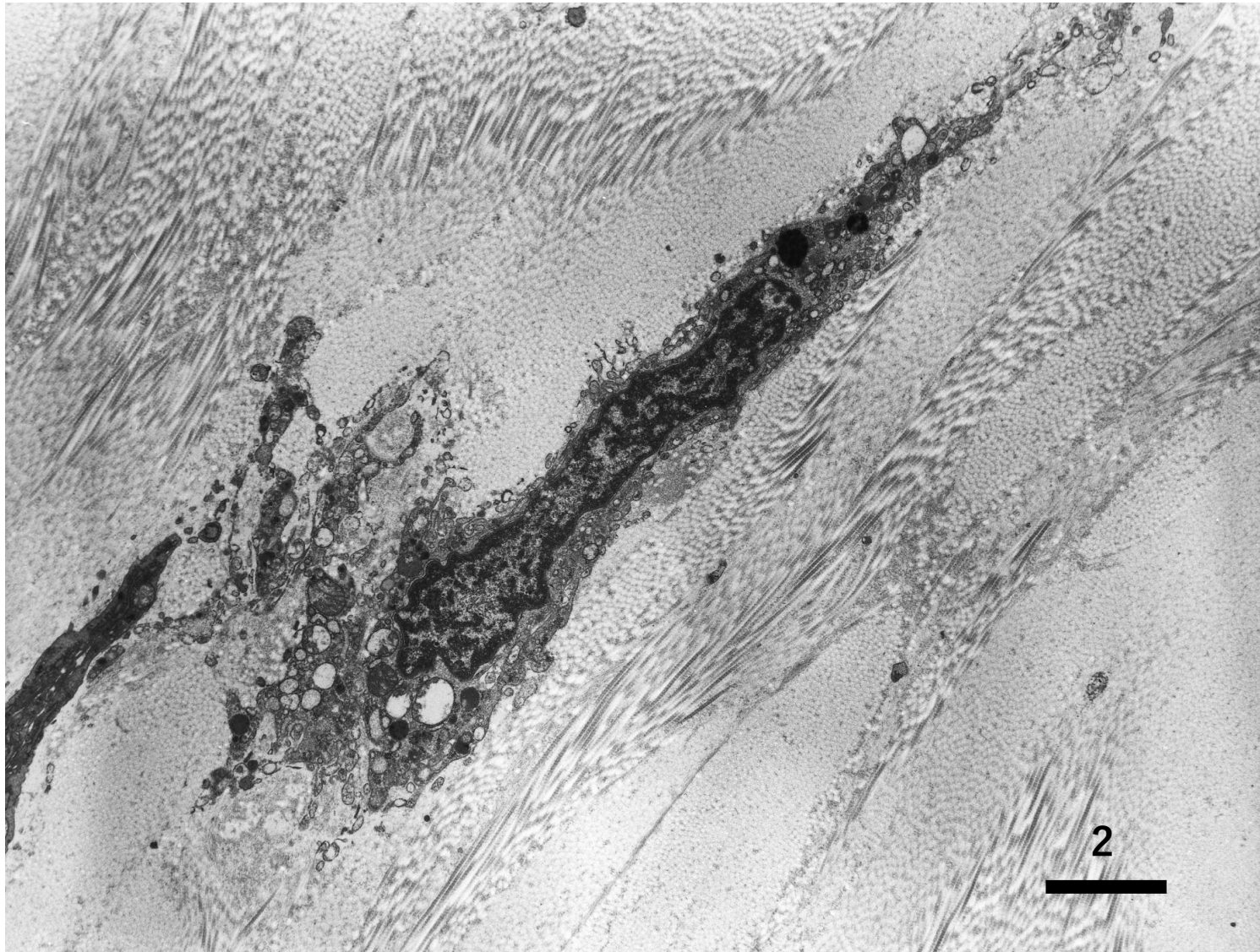
Childhood asymmetric labium majus enlargement seen in a 12 y-o girl. Biopsy reveals marked and ill-defined fibrosis in the dermis. Sweat glands remain in the lesion (H&E-3).



Childhood asymmetric labium majus enlargement seen in a 12 y-o girl. Biopsy reveals marked and ill-defined fibrosis in the dermis. In the fibrotic lesion, small vessels, nerve fascicles and fat tissues remain (H&E-4).



Ultrastructure of childhood asymmetric labium majus enlargement seen in a 12 y-o girl. Dense fibrosis is noted in the dermis. A small number of fibroblasts are embedded in the fibrotic lesion (EM-1).



Ultrastructure of childhood asymmetric labium majus enlargement seen in a 12 y-o girl. A fibroblastic cell is embedded in dense dermal fibrosis (EM-2).