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Pathology of inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour

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DESCRIPTION

Inflammatory myofibroblast tumors are rare lesions of unknown cause. This includes a spectrum of myofibroblast proliferation with varying amounts of inflammatory infiltration. The lesions include inflammatory pseudotumor, fibroblastoma, plasmacell granuloma, pseudosarcoma, lymphatic erroneous tumor, mucinous erroneous tumor, inflammatory myofibrohistiocyte proliferation, benign myofibroblastoma, and finally. Many terms have been applied, such as inflammatory myofibroblastoma. The various nomenclatures are primarily descriptive and reflect uncertainty about the true biological nature of these lesions. Recently, the notion that this lesion is reactive has been challenged based on clinical evidence of recurrence and metastasis and cytogenetic evidence of acquired cloned chromosomal abnormalities. Here we report a case of inflammatory pseudotumor and review it's inflammatory vs. neoplastic behavior.

Inflammatory Myofibroblast Tumor (IMT) is a rare lesion of unknown cause. This includes a spectrum of myofibroblast proliferation with varying amounts of inflammatory infiltration. The lesions include inflammatory pseudotumor, fibroblastoma, plasmacell granuloma, pseudosarcoma, lymphatic erroneous tumor, mucinous erroneous tumor, inflammatory myofibrohistiocyte proliferation, benign myofibroblastoma, and finally. Many terms have been applied, such as inflammatory myofibroblastoma. The various nomenclatures are primarily descriptive and reflect uncertainty about the true biological nature of these lesions.

IMT was first observed in the lungs and was described by Bunn in 1939. It was called IMT. Backgrounds of various causes have been suggested as causative factors such as reactive infections, autoimmunity and neoplastic processes, but most of the causes remain unknown. Recently, the notion that this lesion is reactive has been challenged based on clinical evidence of recurrence and metastasis and cytogenetic evidence of acquired cloned chromosomal abnormalities. In the head and neck area, the epiglottis, epiglottis, parapharyngeal cavity, maxillary sinus, submandibular gland, and oral cavity have been reported. Maxillofacial IMT is very rare and is often mistaken for a malignant tumor. Diagnosis remains difficult and is based on histological examination of the lesion. In the oral cavity, IMT has been reported in multiple sites such as the gums, tongue, hard palate, mandible, buccal mucosa, and submandibular salivary glands.

Clinically, they are painless, hardened masses or relatively short-term swellings, or follow specific symptoms associated with the site of origin. There is no age preference, but affected patients tend to be children and young adults. Computer Tomography (CT) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) of the head and neck IMT can be nonspecific and often suggest invasive growth, progressive malignant lesions, or granulomatous disease. Head and neck IMTs are generally benign lesions that are usually cured with definitive resection, steroids, radiation therapy, and/or chemotherapy. CO2 laser is a new treatment. Coarse, ITT may be solid, meat or gelatin with a white or brown cut surface. Calculators, isolation and necrosis have been identified in a few cases. Tumors range from 1 cm to>20 cm in the range of 1 cm to>20 cm in the range of 1 cm to 20 cm in the average size of IMT subset in the abdominal or rectangular membrane. Histologically, IMTS occludes microelocytes and neutrophils due to micro bubble spheroidal proliferation with microated stroma with significant inflammatory penetrants consisting of

plasma cells and lymphocytes Cell spindle cell proliferation with variable cell spinning. Three basic histologic patterns that can be combined in the same tumor mucinous/ vascular pattern, compact spindle cell patterns and ocular fibromeric (fibromathyl) pattern. Inflammatory infiltrates in these areas often contain more neutrophils and acidophilic and less plasma cells than the other two patterns. Compact spindle cell patterns are characterized by cell proliferation of spinned cells having a tan or positive structure in foldable stroma. These focuses typically show a large number of plasma cells and lymphocytes closely mixed with spindle cells, but aggregates of individual lymph follicles and plasma cells are also common. The fib dormosoid pattern is not an elongated spindle cell, not an elongated spindle cell, which contains a scattering lymphocyte, plasma cell and eosinophils, but is elongated. Even with focus dystrophy calcification and metaplastic rack ossification, it can be seen in the nitrification area. Foamy histiocytes are prominent in a minority of IMT.

IMT lung is rare, and its incidence is reported to be 0.04 to 1% of total lung tumors. IMT can grow in various other places, but usually brings lungs. With regard to the age of patients with diagnosis, the average age of 44.6 years old was relatively aged than previously reported. According to traditional reports, most patients were under 40 years of age, and the average age was 27 to 50 years old. There was no gender. The exact pathogenesis of Lung IMT is not yet known. The history of previous lung infections had attracted attention in some patients with IMT, but this type of patient was not seen in this study. IMT patients are usually asymptomatic in the mass detected by lonely nodes or chest daily X-rays. Proliferation of the IMT endolon hundreds of length did not observe at the prevalence between 0 and 12%. In this study, we had relatively high contamination rates (two or 22% of nine or 22%) with IMT internal growth. On the other hand, IMT is known to be at risk of spreading to adjacent organs, especially the mediastinum, but this has not been observed. Preoperative laboratory findings showed elevated CRP rates and WBC counts in only one patient (11%) with a solitary lung mass, and IMT appears to be unrelated to these laboratory findings. Preoperative diagnosis of IMT is rarely confirmed, and small biopsy specimens are generally considered inadequate for diagnosis because of the predominance of inflammatory cells.

Pathologically, IMT is composed of a mixture of various inflammatory cells and mesenchymal cells, including plasma cells, histocytes, lymphocytes, and spindle cells. Therefore, many synonyms for this disease are explained, depending on the major cellular components called this entity IMT because the majority of lesions were always composed of proliferative myofibroblasts and fibroblasts rather than specific inflammatory cells. Most spindle cells are myofibroblasts, exhibiting hyperfine structure characteristics consistent with immunohistochemical staining of vimentin and smooth muscle actin. Spindle cells usually have few cell atypia and no mitotic activity. Inflammatory cells are mature, have no cell atypia, and do not exhibit monoclonal proliferation. IMT occasionally enters the bronchi and blood vessels. One patient (11%) was treated with IMT showing vascular infiltration. However, it is doubtful whether this is actually the case of tumor infiltration, as the existing histological structure of the lung can be destroyed by inflammatory cell infiltration alone. In addition, distant metastases from IMT are rarely reported. The differential diagnosis of IMT is diverse due to changes in cell mixing. This includes malignant lymphoma, lymphoplasia, pseudolymphoma, plasmacytoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, sarcoma-like lung cancer, sclerosing hemangiomas, sarcomas, and/ or nodular chronic pneumonia. These lesions can be distinguished by paying attention to cell atypia, necrosis, mitotic activity, immunoreactivity, or clonality. Pulmonary IMT is also histologically similar to uterine fibroids of the parietal or visceral pleura. Fibromas show a random shape of short bundles or spindle cells with few inflammatory cells, while IMT shows a mixture of intertwined bundles or layered patterns of spindle cells and various inflammatory cells.

The notion that IMT is a reactive lesion or neoplasm is controversial, but recently IMT has been involved in chromosomal aberrations chromosomal rearrangements that affect the ALK receptor tyrosine kinase locus region (chromosomal band 2p23). Due to its arrangement, it is considered a neoplasm rather than a reactive lesion. IMT usually grows locally and slowly. Therefore, given these histopathological and biological findings, IMT can be considered a low-grade malignant or benign tumor. Surgical resection is recommended as the treatment of choice. They supported the importance of the first complete resection of the tumor. Surgical resection usually meets both diagnosis and treatment. The effectiveness of radiation therapy, chemotherapy or steroids is uncertain. Voluntary resolutions of IMT are rarely reported. Although not histologically confirmed, patients with spontaneous regression of tumor recurrence were also treated. The cause of these remissions is unknown. Post-resectation outcomes are usually excellent, and all patients in this study remain healthy over time. However, long-term follow-up is required as there are cases of recurrence many years after resection. In conclusion, lung IMT is rare. Histopathologically, IMT is characterized by myofibroblasts mixed with a chronic inflammatory component composed of plasma cells, lymphocytes, and histocytes. Whenever possible, surgical resection is recommended as the treatment of choice. The results after complete resection are excellent.