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A Rare Cause of Chest Pain: Elastofibroma Dorsi

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Objectives: Elastofibroma dorsi was first described by Jarvi and Saxen in 1961. It is rare at a young ages. Elastofibromas are slow-growing, non-encapsulated, benign, soft-tissue tumors. The fifth-sixth decade is seen as unilateral in women. The settlements are mostly between the scapula and the thoracic wall in the inferior subcapsular region (99%). It can rarely be seen outside this settlement. Elastofibroma to subskapular inhabitants and subcapular localization are called elastofibroma dorsi. The lateral chest wall, deltoid muscle, axilla, trochanter major, olecranon six, foot, tricuspid valve, tubercyte infusion, inguinal region, omentum majus, stomach, rectum, spinal canal, sclera, orbita and mediastinum may be located other than subcapular localization. In one study, the incidence of elastofibroma dorsi was reported to be 2% in the thorax computed tomography scans of the lung parenchyma. We aimed to discuss the clinical, radiological findings and surgical results of elastofibroma dorsi, which of the few known by clinicals and one of the rare chest masses.

Methods: Seven patients with the diagnosis of elastofibroma who presented with back pain and mass between 2013-2018 in Kayseri City Training and Research Hospital were included in the study.

Results: All patients were women. The patients were between 40-75 years (mean 54.75). Four patients had bilateral three of them are in one side. Thorax ultrasonography was performed in all of the patients and CT was performed in 5 patients and MRI in 2 patients. All patients underwent total excision and their pathological diagnosis was reported as elastofibroma dorsi. During follow-up, one patient developed recurrence and reoperated. The size of the lesions varied between 5-20 cm.

Conclusion: Elastofibroma is often slow-growing, non-sensitive, swelling. It should be kept in mind that the prognosis of pathology, which is actually a pseudotumor, is quite good and is caused by chest pain.

Keywords: Elastofibroma, tumor, thoraks