

# MASSON'S TUMOR ON FOREHEAD – A CASE REPORT

Poster ID- 55  
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## Introduction

Masson's tumor also termed as Intravascular papillary endothelial hyperplasia (IPEH) is a rare benign vascular tumor which easily may be confused not only with other benign and malignant vascular lesions but also with nonvascular lesions. We report this case to increase awareness regarding this an uncommon and benign tumor.

## Case presentation

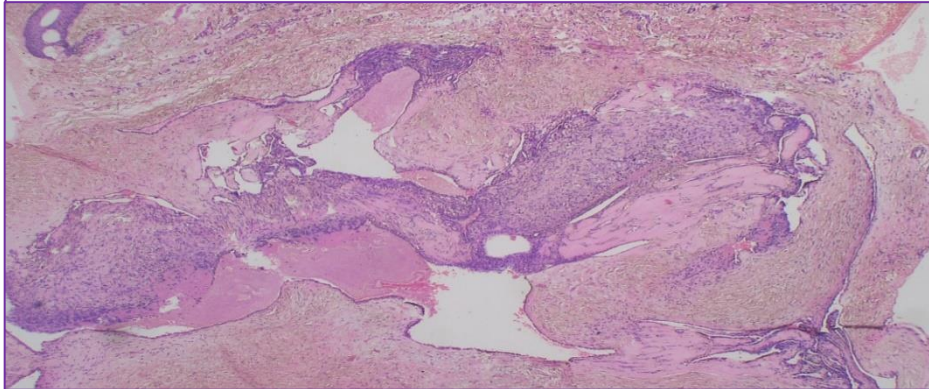
A 29-year-old male presented with an asymptomatic compressible, non-pulsatile swelling over the forehead for one year without any history of preceding trauma. No lymphadenopathy was observed.



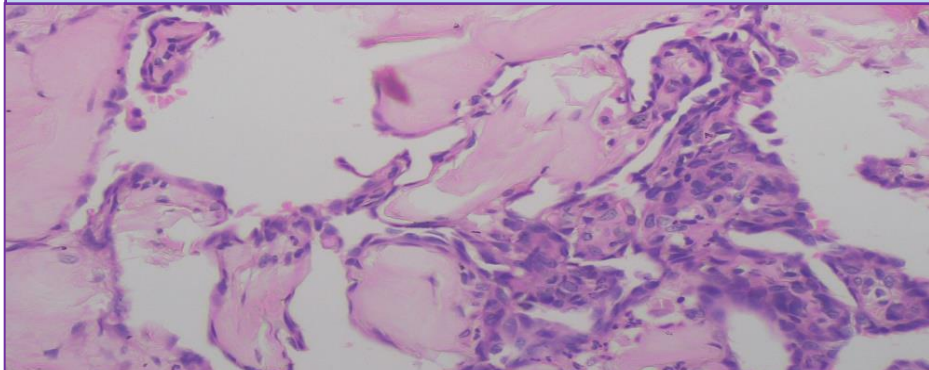
Skin coloured nodular swelling over forehead

## Histopathology

In histopathology, reticular dermis showed intravascular thrombotic tumour with hyalinized eosinophilic material. Anastomosing vascular channels with intraluminal papillary projections (fronds) were also seen. The intraluminal papillary projections were lined by prominent endothelial cells. There was no nuclear atypia. This confirmed the diagnosis of Masson's tumor.



Anastomosing vascular channels with intraluminal papillary projections



Hyaline papillary projections lined by prominent endothelial cells

## Discussion

Masson's tumor accounts for 2%<sup>1</sup> of benign and malignant vascular tumor of the skin and soft tissue. It commonly affects head and neck region(23%) with less than 5% involving the forehead<sup>3</sup>. Clinically, the lesion needs to be differentiated from hemangioma, lymphangioma, angiosarcoma, hematoma, Kaposi sarcoma, traumatic fibroma, traumatic neuroma, neurofibroma<sup>4</sup>. Histopathology confirms the diagnosis. Masson's tumor is a reactive condition which shows commonly a papillary architecture confined to the intravascular location with an absence of solid areas and necrosis without any evidence of cellular pleomorphism, unlike angiosarcoma<sup>4</sup>. CD105 is positive in primary vascular neoplasms, differentiating IPEH from angiosarcoma<sup>3</sup>. The prognosis of IPEH is excellent but may recur if it is incompletely excised. Complete excision was done in this case with CT-scan and Local USG showing no extension to surrounding tissue.

## Conclusion

Masson's tumour is a benign tumor which may get confused on histopathology with malignant tumors hence dermatologists need to understand this entity to avoid unnecessary confusion.

### References

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