TITLE
Purely intradermal atypical spindle cell/pleomorphic lipomatous tumor

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I have read with a lot of interest the recent article of Boyd reporting on an atypical pleomorphic lipomatous tumor arising on the cheek and I would like to make a few additional remarks. In my view, purely intradermal atypical pleomorphic lipomatous tumors (also called ‘atypical spindle cell/pleomorphic lipomatous tumors’ (ASPLT) to emphasize the major overlap with the recently characterized atypical spindle cell lipomatous tumors, which I believe to belong to the same clinicopathologic and molecular spectrum) are extremely uncommon, and most of the cases of purely intradermal adipocytic lesions with spindle/pleomorphic cell features I have seen in consultation, were found to be rather compatible with intradermal spindle cell/pleomorphic lipomas. Important to mention is that intradermal spindle cell/pleomorphic lipomas differ from subcutaneous spindle cell/pleomorphic lipomas, being uncapsulated with poorly defined infiltrative margins and having a wider anatomical distribution. This latter characteristics can therefore not be used to distinguish an ASPLT from a spindle cell/pleomorphic lipoma in the case of a purely dermal location. On the other hand, additional atypical morphologic features as nicely described in this case by Boyd (including the atypical hyperchromatic spindled and multinucleated ‘bizarre’ cells and the (atypical) mitotic figures) are diagnostic for ASPLT and are not consistent with a histological diagnosis of a classical spindle cell/pleomorphic lipoma. The exact clinicopathologic meaning of (atypical) mitoses as the only atypical morphologic feature in the spectrum of adipocytic tumors with spindle cell/pleomorphic features is still the subject of much debate and remains to be elucidated in further studies. In my view, classical spindle cell/pleomorphic lipoma should always be

"tumor"
diagnosed with some caution if (atypical) mitoses are seen. Nevertheless, since the publications of 2018, I have signed out consultation cases of otherwise classical spindle cell/pleomorphic lipoma showing (atypical) mitotic figures. So, from these recent personal findings, (atypical) mitoses could be rarely observed in otherwise classical spindle cell/pleomorphic lipomas provided that there is in these cases complete absence of other atypical features (e.g. absence of atypical hyperchromatic spindled and multinucleated, pleomorphic, ‘bizarre’ cells; absence of pleomorphic univacuolated and plurivacuolated lipoblasts).

Given the wide variety of microscopic appearances of ASPLTs (depending on the varying cellularity, the variable amounts of the spindle cells, adipocytes, lipoblasts and pleomorphic cells, and on the heterogenous aspect of the extracellular matrix) and the histologic overlap with diverse mimics, the diagnosis of ASPLT can be challenging. In my view, the atypical lipomatous tumor (ALT), dedifferentiated liposarcoma (DDLs) and pleomorphic liposarcoma (PLS) (besides the spindle cell/pleomorphic lipoma already described above) are the most important differential diagnoses in the spectrum of (atypical) adipocytic tumors with spindle cell and pleomorphic features. ASPLT can show some histomorphologic characteristics in common with ALT and DDLs (atypical stromal cells and lipoblasts; variation in adipocytic size and shape; and collagenous stroma). Immunohistochemistry for MDM2 and CDK4, and/or MDM2 FISH can be performed to resolve this important differential diagnoses. PLS typically presents in the deep soft tissues and rarely arises in the subcutis (unlike ASPLT), the dermis representing an exceptionally rare site of presentation. I disagree further with the statement of Boyd that the histomorphologic features of atypical pleomorphic lipomatous tumors are akin to those of pleomorphic liposarcomas. In spite of overlapping clinicopathologic and molecular
features (e.g., infiltrative growth, pleomorphic lipoblasts, and loss of RBP1 and its flanking genes RCBTB2, ITM2B, and DLEU1), PLS can be differentiated by a more pronounced pleomorphism, a more noticeable mitotic activity, and necrosis. Moreover, the presence of a pleomorphic lipoma-like component, composed of ropey collagen and floret-like multinucleated cells, is a specific feature of ASPLT, not present in PLS.²

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**References:**


