

ElastofibromaDorsi (ED): Oncological significance and impact on management

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Objective: To investigate the association of ED with other malignancies.

Methods: A case-control trial was conducted to investigate prevalence of ED with other malignancies. Cases represented patients who are diagnosed with elastofibroma (52 patients). Control cases were randomly selected from patients who did CT scan in our institution (150 patients).

Results: 10 ED patients and 15 control patients did not have any neoplastic process. 19 malignant diseases affecting 8 systems were found in ED patients. Hematological malignancies; namely diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) were the most common malignant disease in elastofibroma patients followed by genitourinary malignancies.

56 neoplastic diseases were found in the control group affecting 11 systems; 3 were benign and 53 were malignant. Lung and colon cancers were the most common malignancies in the control group followed by prostate cancer.

ED patients had a significantly higher probability of having hematological malignancies than the control group (P-value = 0.002). ED patients were at a higher risk of having DLBCL than the control group (P-value = 0.029 and 0.001 when using non-cancer and other cancers as a reference respectively).

When genitourinary cancers were used as a reference group for comparison of ED patients with the control group, ED patients were not at a high of having genitourinary cancers (P-value = 0.39 and 0.27, on comparison with non-cancer and other system cancers respectively).

Conclusion: ED patients at a higher risk of developing hematological malignancies especially DLBCL and clinical surveillance is needed.

Biography:

Mohamed Elshikh is a postdoctoral fellow in Diagnostic Radiology Department at The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center. He is currently investigating role of CT and PET-CT in assessing treatment response in hematological malignancies patients.