

A Case Report on Extradigital Presentation of The Glomus Tumour

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Abstract

Glomus tumour which arises from the neuromyarterial glomus, it is a normal arteriovenous shunt. It is supplied abundantly with the nerve fibres and its main function is regulation of the temperature. The commonest site of the presentation is the subungual region. In this study we present a case of 21 year old female who presented with swelling over the second interdigital space of the right hand for past 6 months. Excision biopsy revealed gloms tumour.

Keywords: Glomus tumour; subungual

Introduction

Glomus tumours are rare small vascular tumours. These tumours arise from specialised cells called glomus body located in the reticular dermis throughout the body which play a role in temperature regulation. A glomus body is composed of an afferent arteriole, anastomotic sucuquet hoyer canal, collecting venule, interglomerular reticulum and a capsule.

Case Presentation

A 21 year old female came with chief complaints of swelling over the right hand second interdigital space for 6 months associated with pain. No history of rapid increase in size of the swelling. No history of weight loss. No other complaints. On examination a swelling of 1x 1 cm over the right second interdigital space over the dorsum which is cystic in consistency, non tender & no discharge. X-ray was done which showed no significant abnormalities. Planned and proceeded with excision biopsy.



Figure 1: Showing a swelling in the second interdigital space.



Figure 2: Showing the elliptical incision.



Figure 3: Showing gross specimen.

The specimen was sent for histopathological examination. Results came out to be Glomus tumour.

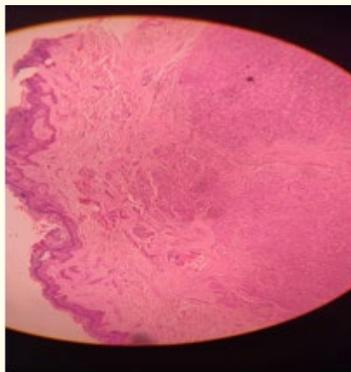


Figure 4: Showing histopathological appearance.

Discussion

A early and precise diagnosis is challenging in an extra digital glomus tumour. Diagnosis of glomus tumour is primarily clinical as radiological imaging techniques may not provide much information than the precise location and size of the tumour, However, following the correct diagnosis, the treatment involves complete surgical excision.

Glomus tumour is rare and mostly benign. Usually seen in adults and has no sex predilection. Symptoms of glomus tumors are typical and often out of proportion to the size of the neoplasm. The most common symptom being nodule with varying colour from red to purple to blue. These tumours may aid temperature regulation particularly when exposed to cold temperatures moves flow of blood away from skin surface to minimize the heat loss. Pain mechanism in these tumours are due to the release of substance p from the nerve fibres.

The classical triad of localized intense pain, cold sensitivity, and point tenderness is characteristic of glomus tumor. Although many other hand tumors may mimic this clinical presentation. Accurate diagnosis is arrived following complete excision of the tumour, Excision is regarded as curative for patients with solitary lesions, and recurrence rates for solitary tumour have been found to range from 12% to 33%.

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