







Fat-containing soft-tissue tumors in children, adolescents and young adults: Which one requires a biopsy?

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Fat-containing soft tissue tumors (STT) in children and adolescents

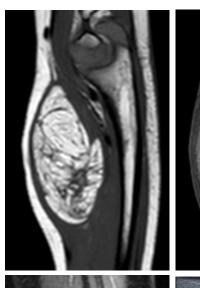
- Lipoma/lipomatosis
- Lipoblastoma/lipoblastomatosis
- Fibrous hamartoma of infancy
- Lipofibromatosis
- Involuting infantile and intramuscular hemangioma
- Hibernoma
- PTEN hamartoma
- FAVA

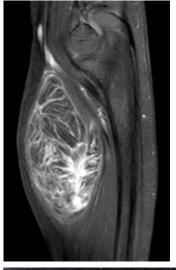
BENIGN



MALIGNANT

liposarcoma









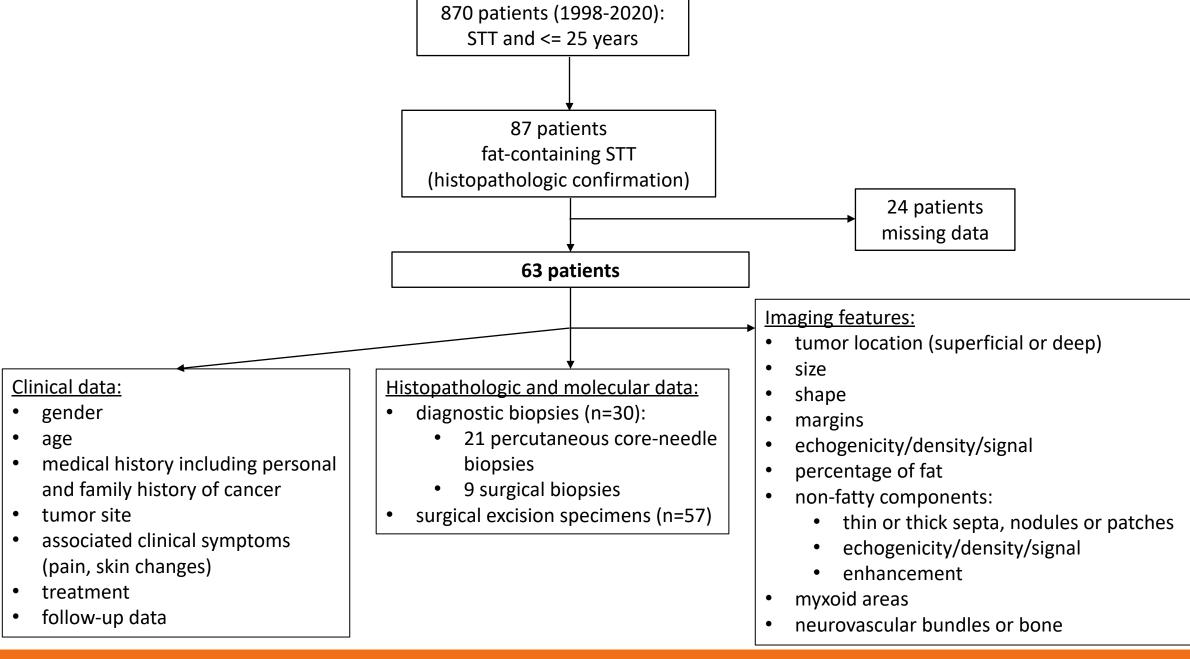


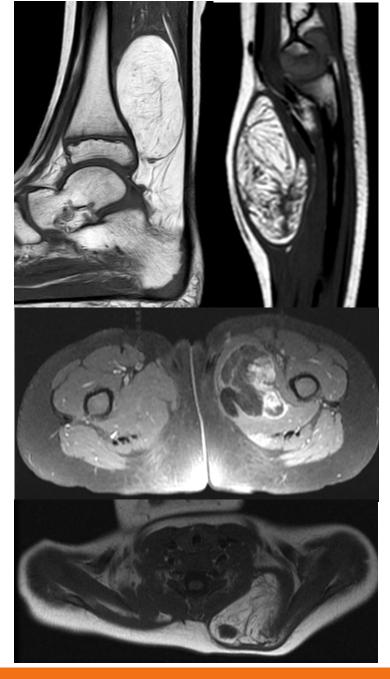
<u>Retrospective review</u> of the imaging features of a series of **children** referred for <u>fat-containing STT</u>:

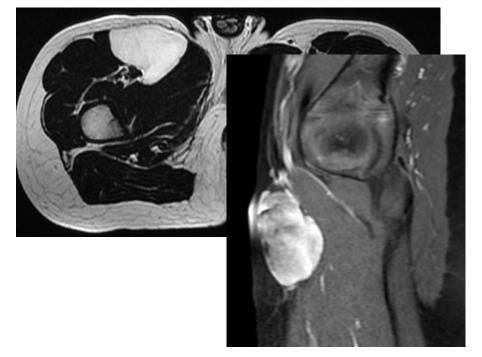
- clinico-radiologic features associated with malignancy
 - specific diagnostic strategy

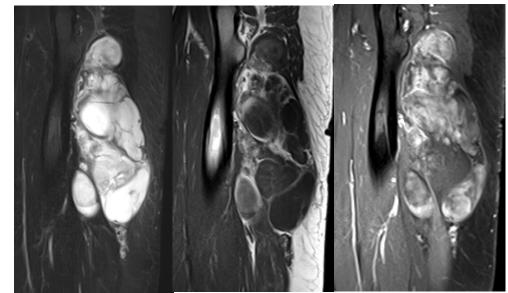


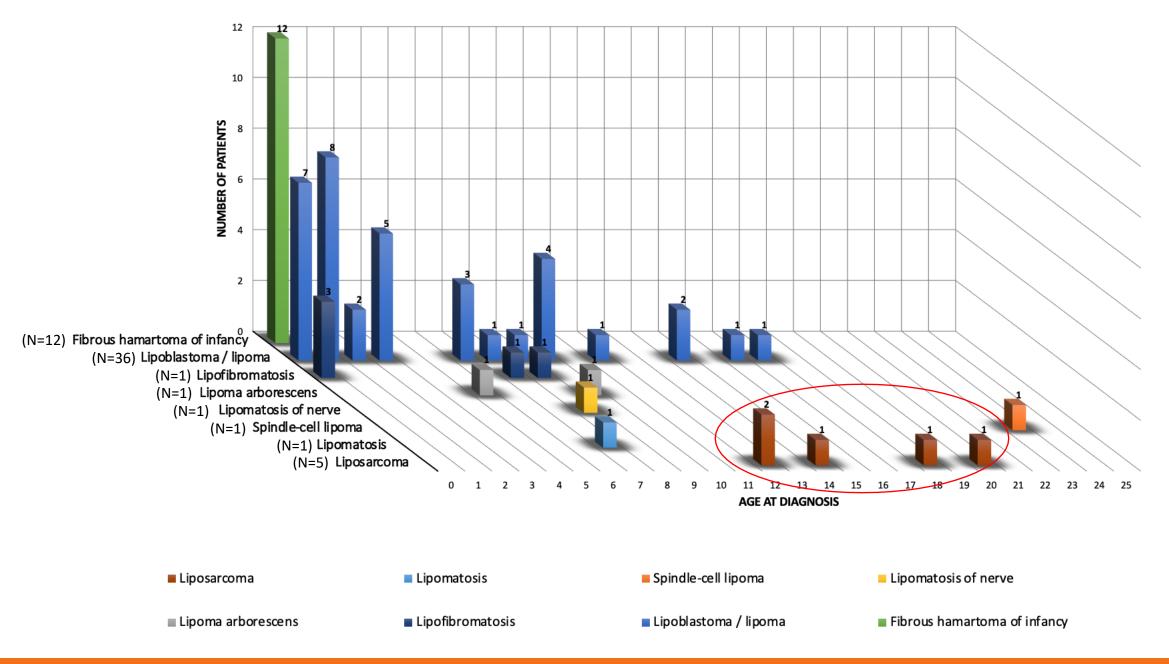




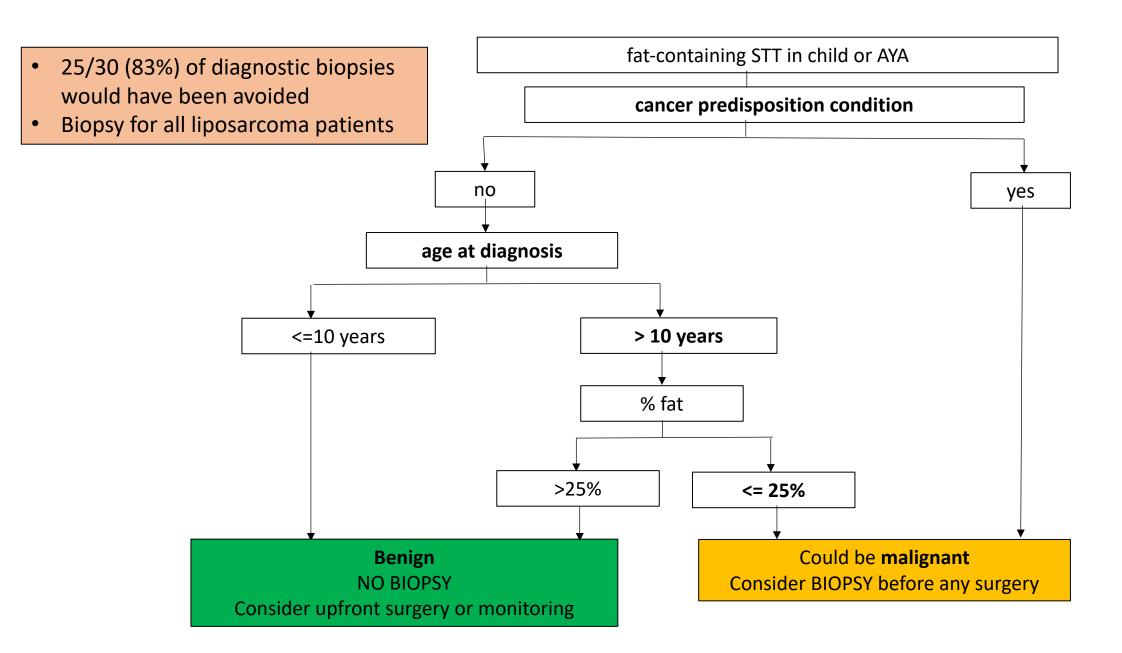








	positive predictive value	negative predictive value
age at diagnosis (> 10-year-old)	45.5% (16.7% - 76.6%)	100.0% (93.2% - 100.0%)
cancer predisposition	100.0% (29.2% - 100.0%)	96.7% (88.5% - 99.6%)
<25 % fat	28.6% (8.4% - 58.1%)	100.0% (92.6% - 100.0%)
myxoid component	57.1% (18.4% - 90.1%)	100.0% (92.9% - 100.0%)



Conclusion

Fat-containing STT in children and AYA

- almost exclusively benign
- dominated by lipoblastomas at various stages of maturation
- clinical and imaging features statistically associated with malignancy (biopsy+++):
 - **predisposition** (genetic predisposition to cancer or previous oncologic treatment)
 - age ≥10-year-old
 - a low amount of fat (<25%)
 - myxoid areas