

Figure 1: macroscopic view showing the surgical excision

Introduction:

- benign soft tissue tumors of musculo-aponeurotic
- less than 0.03% of all tumors
- preferentially affect young female adults.
- The most common circumstance of discovery is a firm abdominal mass
- The aim of this study is to describe the epidemiological, clinical, radiological and therapeutic characteristics of these rare tumors.

Observation:

- 27-year-old patient with no notable pathological history admitted for management of a desmoid tumor of the abdominal wall.
- The examination revealed a hard ovoid mass of 10 cm at its long axis located against the left iliac fossa mobile in relation to the superficial and deep planes
- abdominal CT revealed a well-limited ovoid mass measuring 7 * 7.5 cm in diameter and with isodense tissue density compared to the neighboring muscle which is enhanced in a homogeneous manner after injection of contrast product ,
- The patient had a large resection of the mass with a reconstruction flap made from the latissimus dorsi muscle
- The immediate and medium-term post-operative consequences were straightforward. The patient had clinical and radiological monitoring by an abdominal CT scan every 6 months for 3 years, then she was lost to follow-up. This surveillance did not reveal any recurrence

Conclusion:

- Desmoid tumors are benign tumors that never metastasize
- They have a high risk of recurrence which depends on the quality of excision, the site, and the extent of the tumor
- The management of these tumors is non-consensual and thus depends on their resectability
- Postoperative monitoring must be rigorous and continued for several years

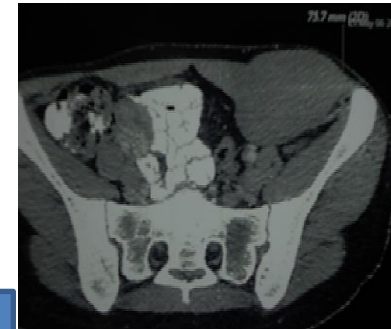


Figure 3: Abdomino-pelvic CT (A: axial slide) showing a well-limited mass of 7 * 7.5 cm, tissue density iso-dense to the neighbouring muscle