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Editorial

A Short Note on Fibrolipomatous hamartoma

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EDITORIAL

Fibrolipomatous hamartomas are benign lesions that manifest as soft tissue swelling along a peripheral nerve segment. They're fusiform swellings that may or may not travel across the surface of the skin. Depending on how much fibrosis surrounds the peripheral nerve, the swelling occurs. It's worth noting that the tumor is an abnormal growth of the brain. Noncancerous growths that can form anywhere on the body are known as hamartomas. While benign tumors appear to be innocuous, they can develop to huge sizes and put strain on surrounding tissues. Hamartomas can create life-threatening symptoms depending on where they form on the outside or within the body.

The peripheral nerve sheath's fibro-adipose tissue. It is most frequent in newborns and less common in children and adolescent's (young). The median nerve is the one that is most impacted. The ulna and radial nerve are located in the upper limb. The toes are only nine examples have been mentioned in the English literature.

A fibrolipomatous hamartoma, also known as a fibro fatty overgrowth, perineural lipoma, intraneural lipoma, and lipomatous hamartoma, is an uncommon, benign congenital disease that affects the median nerve, usually at the wrist or hand level. The nerve Fibrolipomatous Hamartoma (FLH) is an uncommon, benign tumour that most usually arises from the hand's median nerve. Around the nerve, fibrofatty tissue proliferates and infiltrates the epineurium and perineurium. With magnetic resonance imaging, surgical, and pathologic findings, we provide two examples with pathologically established FLH of a digital branch of the median nerve without macrodystrophy. In all cases, magnetic resonance imaging reveals a well-circumscribed mass with high fat signal intensity surrounding an expanded digital branch of the median nerve, as well as the distinctive coaxial-cable pattern. On axial pictures, it looks like spaghetti, while on coronal images, it looks like spaghetti.

Fibrolipomatous hamartoma is also known as fibromatosis of the nerve, neural fibrolipoma, lipofibroma of the nerve, lipomatosis of the nerve, or neural lipofibromatosis hamartoma. Because the fibrous, fatty, and neural components are all essentially mature tissue, it has been classified as a hamartoma. Although some believe it is caused by a congenital defect, the specific cause is unknown. It's a fusiform swelling that can travel over the peripheral nerve or not, depending on the degree of fibrosis around it. It, on the other hand, never moves along the nerve.

It could be either a painful or non-painful swelling. The histological appearance is typical, with fibrofatty infiltration into the nerve, as well as perineural and endoneural fibrosis and nerve fascicle thickening.

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