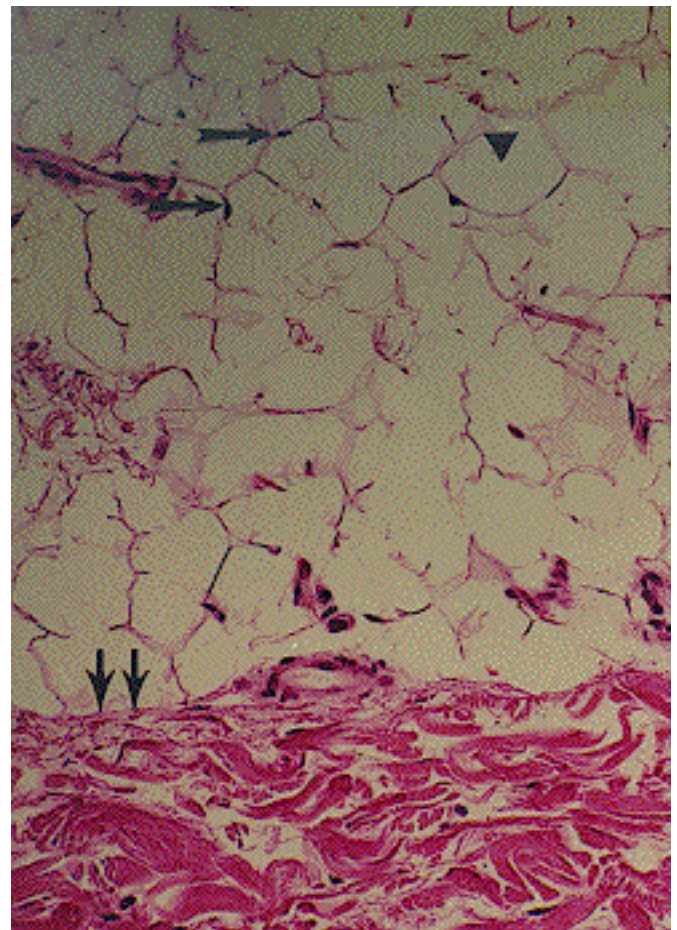


LIPOMA

A benign, well circumscribed, lobular tumor, the common lipoma is often multiple and can affect any part of the body containing fat. Usually it is in the subcutaneous tissue. There is little tendency toward malignant degeneration.

Microscopically, the cellular structure of a lipoma is indistinguishable from normal fat. Subclassifications of lipomas are used to indicate associated tissues. Myxolipoma, fibrolipoma, spindle cell lipoma, angioliipoma are examples.

Lipoma, with cells the same as those of normal fat except, perhaps, for variability in size. The nucleus (small arrows) is extremely peripheral and flat, and because the fat is lost during the fixing process, the cytoplasmic space appears empty (triangles). Capillaries are present. In this specimen, there was also a large amount of fibrous tissue (double arrows), giving the name fibrolipoma.



Lipoma. The large number of small blood vessels affords the name angioliipoma.

