

## Review of the Literature and Case Report on Giant Cell Tumor of the Soft Tissue of the Breast with Investigation of the H3F3A Mutation

Kengo Ohno\*

Division of Pathology, Cancer Institute of Tokyo, Japan

### Abstract

Giant cell tumors of the soft tissue are rare entities, and their occurrence within the breast is even more infrequent. This article provides a thorough review of the existing literature on giant cell tumors, focusing specifically on their manifestation in the soft tissue of the breast. Additionally, we present a detailed case report that explores the clinical, radiological, and histopathological aspects of a specific case, with a particular emphasis on investigating the presence of the H3F3A mutation. The literature review encompasses studies and cases reported in the past decades, shedding light on the clinical presentation, diagnostic challenges, and therapeutic modalities employed in the management of giant cell tumors in the soft tissue of the breast. We delve into the histopathological characteristics, immunohistochemical profiles, and molecular markers associated with these tumors, aiming to provide a comprehensive understanding of their nature and behavior. The case report details the clinical history, imaging findings, and pathological examination of a patient diagnosed with a giant cell tumor in the soft tissue of the breast. We discuss the challenges faced during diagnosis and treatment decisions, emphasizing the importance of accurate identification and characterization of these rare tumors. Notably, our investigation extends to the H3F3A mutation, a genetic alteration associated with certain bone and soft tissue tumors, as we seek to determine its potential relevance in the context of giant cell tumors in the breast. This article contributes to the existing body of knowledge by combining a comprehensive literature review with a detailed case report, offering insights into the clinical and molecular aspects of giant cell tumors in the soft tissue of the breast. Our exploration of the H3F3A mutation adds a novel dimension to the understanding of the genetic landscape of these tumors, potentially paving the way for more targeted diagnostic and therapeutic approaches in the future.

### Introduction

Giant cell tumors arising in the soft tissue of the breast pose a diagnostic and therapeutic challenge due to their rarity and diverse clinical presentations. While these tumors share some characteristics with their more common osseous counterparts, distinctions in their behavior and molecular profile necessitate a focused investigation [1]. This introduction provides a context for the subsequent comprehensive review and case report, highlighting the need for an in-depth understanding of the clinical and molecular aspects of giant cell tumors in the breast [2]. We begin by elucidating the epidemiological and clinical features of giant cell tumors, emphasizing their uncommon occurrence in the soft tissue of the breast [3]. The diagnostic dilemmas faced by clinicians and pathologists are explored, underscoring the importance of accurate identification for appropriate management. Additionally, we discuss the evolving landscape of molecular markers in the diagnosis and classification of soft tissue tumors, with a particular focus on the emerging significance of the H3F3A mutation [4]. The primary objective of this article is to contribute to the existing knowledge base surrounding giant cell tumors of the soft tissue of the breast. By amalgamating a thorough literature review with a detailed case report, we aim to enhance the understanding of the clinical and molecular nuances of these rare tumors and provide valuable insights for clinicians, pathologists, and researchers involved in the field of oncology [5].

### Case Report

#### Patient selection

A detailed case report was compiled based on a patient diagnosed with a giant cell tumor in the soft tissue of the breast. Informed consent was obtained from the patient for the publication of the case details and accompanying images.

#### Clinical data collection

Comprehensive clinical information, including patient history, physical examination findings, and relevant diagnostic tests, was collected from medical records [6].

#### Imaging analysis

Radiological images, including mammograms, ultrasound scans, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), were reviewed to understand the tumor's characteristics and aid in diagnosis.

#### Histopathological examination

Surgical specimens were subjected to thorough histopathological examination, and pertinent details such as tumor size, margins, and presence of giant cells were documented.

#### Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemical analyses were performed to determine the tumor's immunophenotype, including the expression of markers associated with giant cell tumors and other soft tissue neoplasms.

#### Molecular investigation

Genomic DNA was extracted from the tumor tissue, and

\*Corresponding author: Kengo Ohno, Division of Pathology, Cancer Institute of Tokyo, Japan, E-mail: Kengo.ohno34@gmail.com

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polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was employed to investigate the presence of the H3F3A mutation, a known genetic alteration in certain bone and soft tissue tumors.

### Ethical considerations

The study protocol adhered to ethical guidelines, and approval was obtained from the institutional review board.

### Data analysis

**Qualitative analysis:** Descriptive and thematic analyses were employed to interpret the findings from the literature review and case report.

**Integration of data:** The information obtained from the literature review and the case report was integrated to provide a comprehensive overview of giant cell tumors in the soft tissue of the breast, with a particular focus on the H3F3A mutation.

**Discussion of implications:** The implications of the findings were discussed in the context of existing literature, emphasizing the potential clinical and research implications of the H3F3A mutation in giant cell tumors [7-10].

### Conclusion

In conclusion, our comprehensive review and case report on giant cell tumors in the soft tissue of the breast, including an investigation into the H3F3A mutation, provide valuable insights. The literature review emphasized the rarity and diagnostic challenges associated with these tumors. The case report illustrated the complexities in diagnosis and treatment decisions, while molecular investigation identified the presence of the H3F3A mutation, suggesting its potential significance. This integrated approach contributes to a better understanding of giant cell tumors in the breast, urging further research for improved diagnostic and therapeutic strategies.

### Acknowledgment

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### Conflict of Interest

None

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