



# Extensive Cutaneous Neurofibromas in an Elderly Patient with Neurofibromatosis Type1

**Ayushi Chandrakant Gautam<sup>1\*</sup>; Sheetal Gajanan Asutkar<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Post graduate Scholar, Department of Shalyatantra, Mahatma Gandhi Ayurved College Hospital Research Centre, Salod, Datta Meghe Institute of Higher Education & Research, Wardha: 442001, Maharashtra, India.

<sup>2</sup>Professor & HOD, Department of Shalyatantra, Mahatma Gandhi Ayurved College Hospital Research Centre, Salod, Datta Meghe Institute of Higher Education & Research, Wardha: 442001, Maharashtra, India.

**\*Corresponding Author(s): Ayushi Chandrakant Gautam**

Post graduate Scholar, Department of Shalyatantra, Mahatma Gandhi Ayurved College Hospital Research Centre, Salod, Datta Meghe Institute of Higher Education & Research (Deemed to be University), Wardha: 442001, Maharashtra, India.

Tel: 8805514157; Email: ayushigautam0416@gmail.com

Received: Nov 19, 2024

Accepted: June Dec 05, 2024

Published Online: Dec 12, 2024

Journal: International Journal of Innovative Surgery

Publisher: MedDocs Publishers LLC

Online edition: <http://meddocsonline.org/>

Copyright: © Chandrakant Gautam A (2024). This Article is distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

## Clinical Image description

A 42-year-old woman presented with soft, nodular growths on her face, particularly on the forehead, around the eyes, and nose, which had developed progressively over 22 years. These lesions are indicative of cutaneous neurofibromas associated with Neurofibromatosis Type 1 (NF1), a genetic disorder due to mutations in the NF1 gene affecting neurofibromin, a tumor suppressor protein. NF1 often appears in early childhood with skin manifestations like café-au-lait spots and neurofibromas, which grow in size and number with age. While typically benign, certain neurofibromas, like plexiform variants, have malignant potential. Differential diagnoses include Basal Cell Nevus Syndrome, Tuberous Sclerosis Complex, and Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 1. Regular follow-up is advised due to potential complications, including skeletal and neurological issues.



**Figure 1:** Neurofibromatosis Type 1 on face and nose (Front View).



**Cite this article:** Chandrakant Gautam A, Gajanan Asutkar S. Extensive Cutaneous Neurofibromas in an Elderly Patient with Neurofibromatosis Type1. Int J Innov Surg. 2024; 7(2): 1049.



**Figure 2:** Neurofibromatosis Type 1 on face and nose (Side View).