



# Management of Sub-ungual Glomus Tumor of the Finger Tips

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**Abstract:** *Background:* Glomus tumors present as painful lesions especially in colder weather, most commonly at finger tips. Glomus tumors are hamartomas that account for 1% to 5% of all soft tissue tumors of the hand. These tumors are usually benign. High-resolution magnetoresonance imaging (HR-MRI) is useful in the diagnosis of patients with subungualglomus tumor, excellent diagnostic information in detecting the occult lesion. *Objective:* present study was aimed at delineating common presentation and long term treatment outcome. *Materials & methods:* This prospective study was done from January 2004 to July 2019. We found 30 patients diagnosed as having sub-ungualglomus tumors in finger tips and thumb over 15 years period and which were operated in hand unit in the Department of orthopaedic surgery, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU) Dhaka, Bangladesh. The data were collected included demographics, presenting symptoms, duration, physical examination, treatment and recurrence. *Results:* The mean duration of symptoms before presentation was 3.2 years (range 6 months to 15 yrs) Mean age at presentation was 33.7 years (range 20 to 65 yrs.) and female to male ratio 20:10. Thirteen (13) patients had left hand involvement among them ring finger were 06, index finger were 04, middle finger were 02, and thumb 1 and 17 patients had right hand involvement among them ring finger were 06, index finger were 05, middle finger were 03 and little finger were 03. Clinical and radiological assessment were made preoperatively. All the lesions involved the sub-ungual region. The mean size of the lesion was 3.5 mm (range 2.5 to 10mm). All the patients confirmed by histopathological examination. No recurrence in this study and nail change were 03. Transungual approach to be simple procedure which can reduce the chances of recurrence by allowing examination of entire sub-ungual region. Nail deformities are minimal if adequate care is taken during surgery. *Conclusion:* The diagnosis of glomus tumor is largely clinical but HR-MRI is also helpful in diagnosis of patient with sub-ungualglomus tumor. Complete surgical excision offers the only prospect of complete cure. Early diagnosis of glomus tumor is important to avoid lengthy treatment delays.

**Keywords:** Glomus Tumor, Sub-ungual, Finger Tips

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## 1. Introduction

Glomus tumors are neoplasm of normal glomus body. These are rare tumors and may affect any area of the body, up to 75% occur in hand and approximately 65% of these are in the finger tips particularly in sub-ungual location [1, 2], though pulp lesions are also been reported [3-5]. Normal Glomus bodies are thought to aid in the regulation of skin circulation and highly concentrated in the finger

tips particularly beneath the nail. Solitary glomus tumor usually present as painful locations. Multiple lesions may be painless [1, 6]. They classically present with a triad of symptoms which include pain, pinpoint tenderness and hypersensitivity to cold. This presentation is presented to enable a clinical diagnosis in 90% of cases [6-9], patients usually report a long duration of symptom before correct diagnosis and treatment. They are difficult to diagnose particularly as they are often small and situated deep in finger tip. Non specific symptoms and unremarkable

physical examination mean that incorrect diagnosis and inappropriate treatments are common place [2-6, 10]. We diagnosed the patients of glomus tumor at sub-ungual area of finger using high resolution magnetic resonance imaging (HR-MRI) and treated the patients with surgical excision. We present our experience with the management of 30 cases of glomus tumors at the finger tips treated over a period of 15 years.

## 2. Materials and Methods

This prospective case study had been carried out in hand unit in the department of orthopedics, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical university (BSMMU) Dhaka, Bangladesh from January 2004 to July 2019. Total 30 patients diagnosed as having glomus tumor at finger tips and thumb over 15 years period. The data collected included demographics, presenting symptoms, duration, physical examination, treatment and recurrence. The complaints of all patients were excruciating pain on touching and with exposure of coldness in the finger tip. The clinical criteria used to make the diagnosis were classical triad of findings: localized tenderness, pain and cold sensitivity. High resolution magnetic resonance imaging is useful in the diagnosis of patients with subungual glomus tumor and all patients were treated by surgical excision and biopsy.

All cases were performed as day cases. One dose of intravenous antibiotic was administered prophylactically about 30 minutes prior to the procedure. After preparing and draping the lesion was localized on table before administration of anesthesia. All operations were performed under loupe-magnification, under regional block anesthesia and under tourniquet control.

Subungual lesions of glomus tumors were excised through a transungual approach (Figure 1a & 1b) over the suspected

site. All specimens were sent for histopathological examination. Sutures were removed at 7<sup>th</sup> postoperative day. Subsequent follow up was at 6 to 8 weeks and at 6 months. Patients were advised to return if they experienced any recurrence of symptoms and postoperative nail plate deformity.

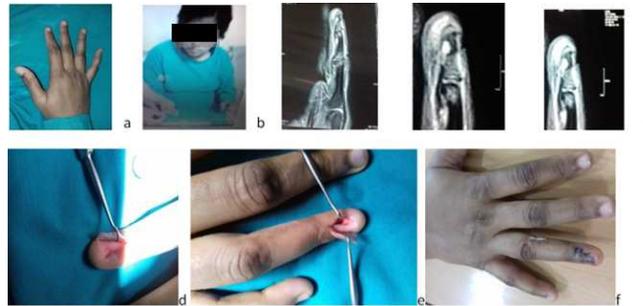
## 3. Results

Of the 30 patients included in the study among them female were 20 and male were 10. The mean duration of symptoms before presentation was 3.2 years (range 6 months to 10 yrs). Mean age at presentation was 33.7 years (range 20 to 65 yrs.) and female to male ratio 19:11. Thirteen (13) patients had left hand involvement among them ring finger were 06, index finger were 04, middle finger were 02, and thumb 1 and 17 patients had right hand involvement among them ring finger were 06, index finger were 05, middle finger were 03 and little finger were 03. Clinical and radiological assessment were made preoperatively. All the lesions involved the subungual region. The mean size of the lesion was 3.5 mm (range 2.5 to 10mm). All the patients confirmed by histopathological examination. No recurrence in this study and nail change were 03. Transungual approach to be simple procedure which can reduce the chances of recurrence by allowing examination of entire subungual region. Nail deformities are minimal if adequate care is taken during surgery. Detailed of the patients are summarized in Table 1. MRI was done in all the cases showed the findings of low signal intensity on T1 weighted image and marked hypersensitivity on T2 weighted image. Prolonged postoperative follow up was done for all cases. Postoperative follow up which was minimum of 6 months (range 6 months to 10 years)

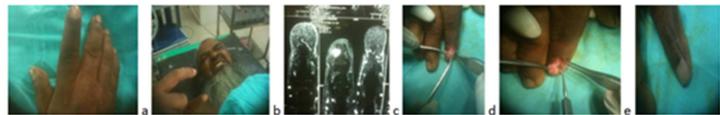
*Table 1. Distribution of 30 glomus tumor according to age, sex, side, digit, location, duration before presentation.*

Case no	Age (year)	sex	side	Digit	location	Duration before presentation	Size	Treatment	Result
1	65	M	Left	Ring	subungual	8yrs	10mm	Excision	Pain relieved
2	42	F	Left	Ring	subungual	2yrs	3mm	Excision	Pain relieved
3	45	F	left	Ring	subungual	3yrs	3mm	Excision	Pain relieved
4	30	F	Right	Little	subungual	5yrs	4mm	Excision	Pain relieved
5	25	F	Right	Ring	subungual	3yrs	4mm	Excision	Pain relieved
6	50	M	Right	index	subungual	5yrs	5mm	Excision	Pain relieved
7	20	F	Right	index	subungual	6 month	6mm	Excision	Pain relieved
8	40	F	Right	Index	subungual	4yrs	3mm	Excision	Pain relieved
9	36	F	Left	Middle	subungual	3 yrs	5mm	Excision	Pain relieved
10	22	F	Right	Index	subungual	2 yrs	4mm	Excision	Pain relieved
11	24	F	Right	Thumb	subungual	3yrs	4mm	Excision	Pain relieved
12	36	F	left	Middle	subungual	4yrs	4mm	Excision	Pain relieved
13	40	F	Right	Ring	subungual	4yrs	3mm	Excision	Pain relieved
14	40	M	Right	Ring	subungual	3 yrs	3mm	Excision	Pain relieved
15	36	M	left	Index	subungual	3yrs	4mm	Excision	Pain relieved
16	25	F	Right	Ring	subungual	4yrs	4mm	Excision	Pain relieved
17	45	M	Left	Ring	subungual	5 yrs	5mm	Excision	Pain relieved
18	30	M	Right	little	subungual	2yrs	4mm	Excision	Pain relieved
19	42	F	Left	Ring	subungual	3yrs	3mm	Excision	Pain relieved
20	40	M	Left	Index	subungual	2yrs	3mm	Excision	Pain relieved
21	25	M	Right	Middle	subungual	3yrs	4mm	Excision	Pain relieved
22	41	F	Left	Ring	subungual	5 yrs	3mm	Excision	Pain relieved
23	27	M	Right	index	subungual	2 yrs	5mm	Excision	Pain relieved

Case no	Age (year)	sex	side	Digit	location	Duration before presentation	Size	Treatment	Result
24	48	F	Left	Index	subungual	4 yrs	5mm	Excision	Pain relieved
25	46	F	Right	Ring	subungual	4yrs	3mm	Excision	Pain relieved
26	24	F	Right	Little	subungual	3 yrs	5mm	Excision	Pain relieved
27	38	F	Left	Ring	subungual	3yrs	4mm	Excision	Pain relieved
28	44	M	Right	Middle	subungual	3yrs	3mm	Excision	Pain relieved
29	32	F	Right	Ring	subungual	3yrs	4mm	Excision	Pain relieved
30	34	F	Right	Ring	subungual	3 yrs	4mm	Excision	Pain relieved



**Figure 1.** a. Pre operative image 22yrsfemale at right ring finger at sub unguaregion at radial border. b. pin point tenderness at lesional area c. MRI atring fingershowingwell defined mass beneath the nail plate. d. Per operative appearance. e. after removal of glomus tumor. f. post operative appearance at 10 days.



**Figure 2.** a. pre operative image of 50 yrsmale, glomustumor radial border at subungualregion of right index finger. b. Pin point tenderness atlesional area. C. MRI of right index finger. d. per operative appearance. e. after removal tumor. f. post operative appearance at one month



**Figure 3.** a Pre operative image of 36yrs female, glomus tumor at left middle finger at sub unguaregion. b. MRI left middle finger c. per operative appearance. After removal of tumor. excised glomus tumor. f. Post operativeat 1 month with changes at nail plate.



**Figure 4.** a. Pre operative image of 25 yrs female, glomus tumor at subungual region Right ring finger. b. pin point tenderness at lesionalarea. cd. per operative appearance e. appearance after excision. f. excised tumor g. appearance after excision.

## 4. Discussion

It is difficult to diagnose the patient with glomus tumor from characteristic clinical findings and radiograph. Recently, HR-MRI has been developed to diagnose small lesion and its usefulness has been reported in diagnosis of glomus tumor in the finger tips which can be detected the mass as isointense of the dermis of the nail bed on T1 weighted image and hyperintense on T2 weighted image [11-15]. They had a long history of suffering from onset to clinical diagnosis using HR-MRI which detected the mass at distal phalanx. Therefore HR-MRI is considered to be a usefulness method to diagnose glomus tumor in fingers. In all patients symptoms such as pain on touching and exposure to coldness disappeared after surgery and no recurrence was observed. Surgical excision and biopsy for glomus tumor is effective and necessary to confirm the diagnosis and relieve pain [15-18]. However it is important that surgeons understand the accurate localization of the tumor and meticulous surgical plan pre operatively in order to avoid recurrence and nail deformity [18].

Glomus tumor was first described by Wood 1812 and was named by Massonin 1924. [6]. The glomus cells are specialized smooth muscle cells derived, particularly concentrated around dilated vascular spaces. In addition, nerve fibers and mast cells may be present in increased numbers. The tumor is exquisitely sensitive to changes in temperature which leads to contraction of myofilaments. This results in an increase in intracapsular pressure transmitted by unmyelinated nerve fibers leading to perception of pain [19].

Glomus tumors most commonly affect patients in 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> decades of life as also seen in our study. Although cases have been described in all age group. [20]. A female predominance has been reported previously [20], as was seen in our series as well.

The treatment of Glomus tumor is surgical. [1, 4, 21]

The average delay in diagnosis was 4 years in our series. The transungual approach for excision of glomus tumor is usually recommended [20, 9, 22, 21, 18] as it gives the best exposure if the lesion is completely subungual. Replacing the nail plate in its original position has been suggested to prevent nail deformities [1]. The main disadvantage reported with lateral approach is the lesser degree of exposure of the nail bed in subungual lesions, particularly in cases of very small tumor [6].

The dense fibrous tissue surround the mass forming pseudo capsule [23]. Based on its histological character the tumor can be completely removed as a whole if careful dissection is made through fibrous pseudo capsule. As such encapsulated tumor could 'pop up' from the cavity.

Early recurrence may occur within weeks to months of surgery and presumably reflex in adequate excision and Later recurrence (years) is probably the result development of new tumor [24].

## 5. Conclusion

Glomus tumors presents as painful lesions especially in colder weather in the finger tips. The diagnosis of sub ungual glomus tumor is largely clinical. Radiological examination include HR-MRI is useful in the diagnosis of patients with subungual glomus tumor and gives an excellent information in detecting the occult lesion. Transungual approach is a simple, safe and effective procedure which can reduce the chances of recurrence by allowing examination of entire sub ungual region. The alleviation of pain following surgery is quite gratifying both for patients and surgeon. There is no case of recurrence in this study and nail changes are minimal. Complete surgical excision offers the only prospect of complete cure.

## Ethical Issue

This topic was presented several times in Bangladesh society for surgery of the hand Conference (BDSSH CON) and in Bangladesh Orthopaedic Society annual Conference (BOS CON) 2016 and also in Management of Hand tumor, in Indian society for surgery of the Hand conference (ISSH CON 2019).

## Conflict of Interest

All the author do not have any possible conflicts of interest.

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