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## ☐ Infantile myofibromatosis of the skull base: two cases report

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**Introduction.** Infantil myofibromatosis is the most common fibrous tumor of infance and early childhood, showing agressive behaviour in some cases. There are two types of presentation: solitary or multicentric lesions involving skin, subcutaneus tissue, muscle, bone and viscera.
**Discussion.** We present two cases of infantile myofibromatosis of the skull base. One of them is located at anterior fossa extending along the ethmoid bone; the second one was located in posterior fossa, extending up to supratentorial compartiment. Surgical therapy is recommendend in cases of mass effect or progressive increasing size. Partial removal of the occipital mass was achieved, whereas the remainig lesion gradually reduced in size at follow-up. On the other side, complete tumor removal was obtained in ethmoidal mass, with no recurrences.
**Conclusion.** Infantil myofibromatosis is a fibrous mesenchymal tumor. Intracranial involvement is rare and only have been published four cases of skull base. The prognosis is generally good if the tumor does not involve visceral organs and complete spontaneous regression could be seen. First choice of managment is biopsy and close observation. When the tumor grows and shows signs of mass effect the resection should be considered. No consistent results of chemotherapy have been published

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