Giant cell tumors of soft tissue are relatively rare tumors, which most commonly occur in the superficial soft tissue of the extremities in middle aged adults. The differential diagnosis for a giant cell tumor of soft tissue includes giant cell malignant fibrous histiocytoma, plexiform fibrohistiocytic tumor, dermatofibroma, nodular fasciitis with giant cells, as well as rarer tumors such as osteoclast-like giant cell rich leiomyosarcoma, or extra-skeletal osteosarcoma. The definitive diagnosis is made by microscopic examination of the surgical specimen. Although giant cell tumors of soft tissue are usually benign, they can be locally destructive, and occasionally may recur (6.2%), most often when there is an incomplete excision. In rare cases, giant cell tumors of soft tissue can metastasize to the lungs, and there is a case report of this tumor metastasizing to the parotid gland.