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HEMANGIOMA

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PLAN

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Introduction

- A hemangioma is an abnormal buildup of blood vessels in the skin or internal organs.
- It may be congenital or traumatic in origin.
- It is called vascular nevus
- composed of seemingly disorganized vessels that are filled with blood and is connected to the main vein

Types

- **Central**
 - In bone
- **Capillary**
 - Intercommunication capillary vessels
 - Strawberry angioma
 - Port wine stain
 - Salmon's notch
- **Cavernous**
 - Dilated blood containing spaces lined by endothelium
- **Arterial**

Simple hemangioma

- is usually red or blue-purple color, is located on the surface, clearly delineated boundaries, affects the skin and a few millimeters of subcutaneous fat layer, usually grows in hand. Rare hemangioma uneven, slightly protruding above the skin (usually smooth). One symptom of hemangiomas is that if you push on it, it is for a short period of time fades, then again takes its color.

Cavernous hemangioma

- is usually located under the skin, is a limited nodular formation, soft-elastic consistency. Consists of various cavities - caverns filled with blood. Look cavernous hemangioma as tumor formation, on top of the usual skin color, sometimes bluish. With the growth of the tumor skin becomes blue-purple color. When pressed on the hemangioma she falls and thus a bit pale (due to the outflow of blood). When you cry and cough hemangioma increases.

Combined hemangioma

- usually a combination of surface and subcutaneous hemangiomas (simple and cavernous). Detected by the prevalence of one or the other of the tumor vasculature. Appearance and consistency, again, depends on its constituent tissues.



Extensive capillary-cavernous hemangioma of the left half of the head with a pronounced exophytic growth



Cavernous hemangioma



Capillary hemangioma of the child



Hemangioma of the humerus

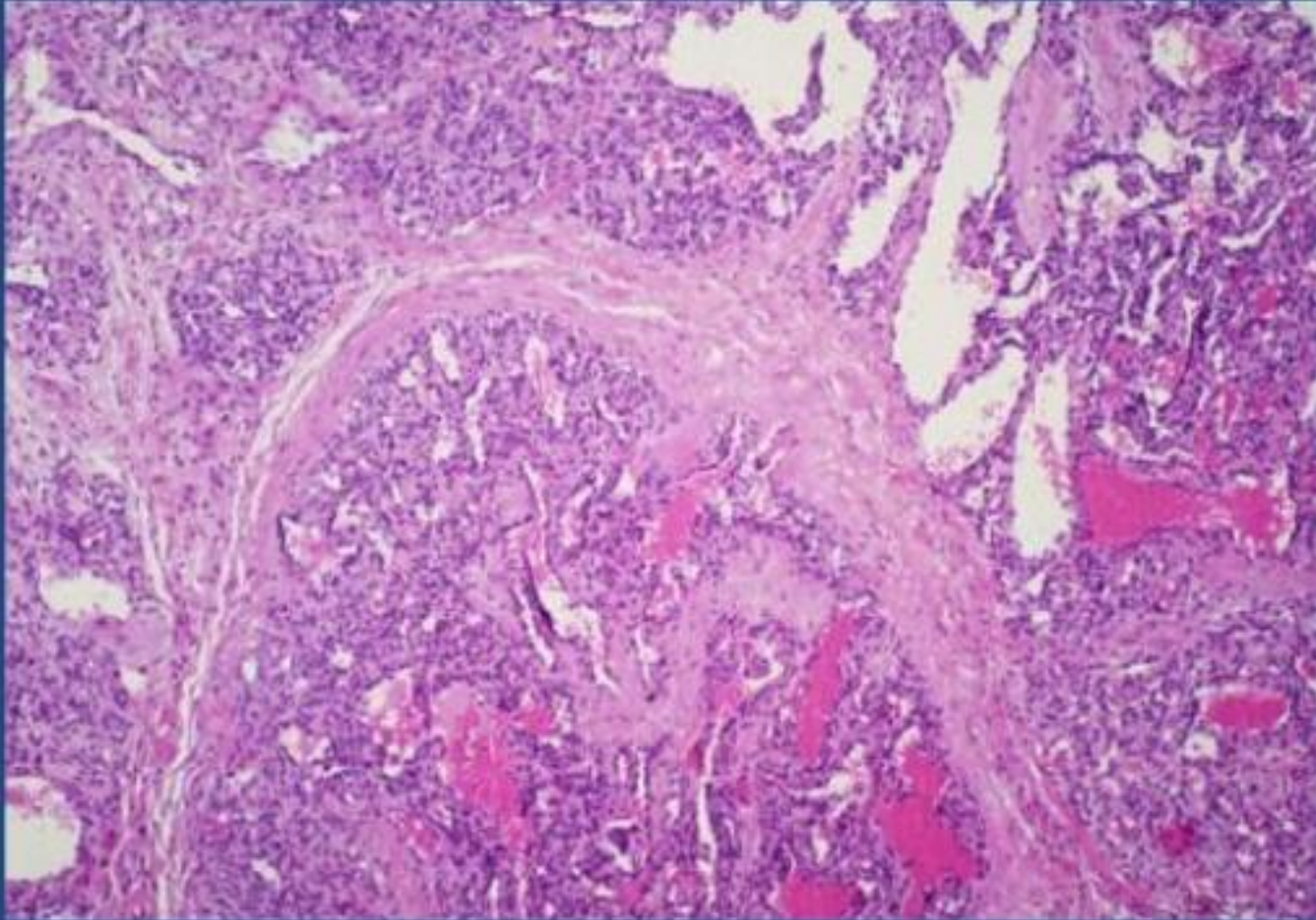


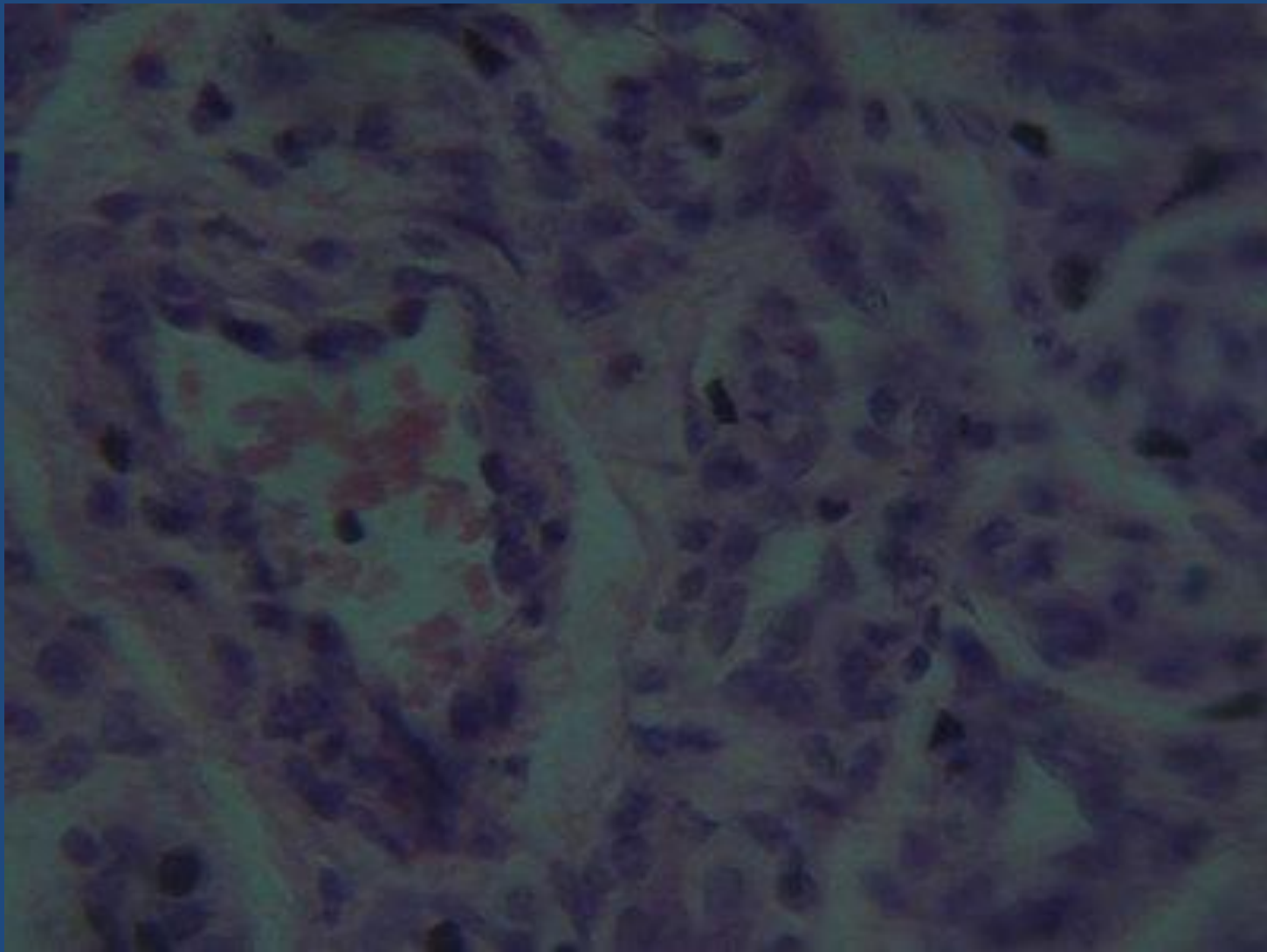
Hemangioma arterial (h. Arteriale) -
hemangioma, arterial blood vessels
from growing type.

HEMANGIOMA CAN BE

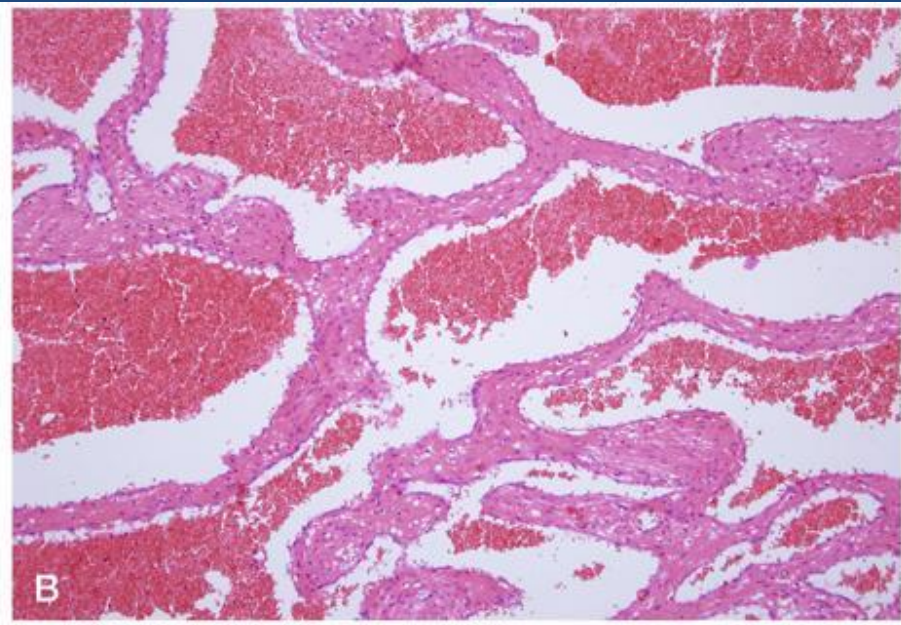
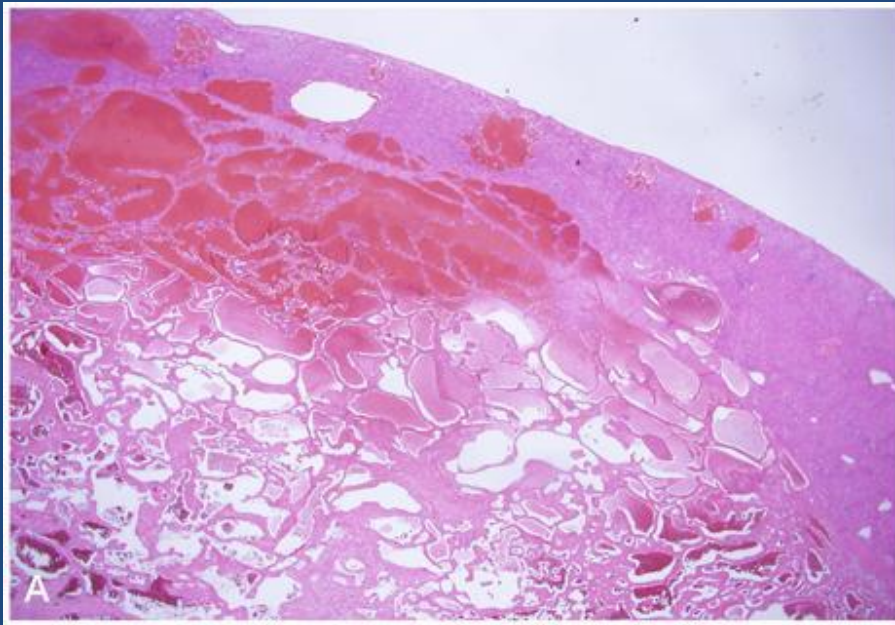
- LIVER
- KIDNEY
- VERTEBRAE
- LIPS

Histopathology

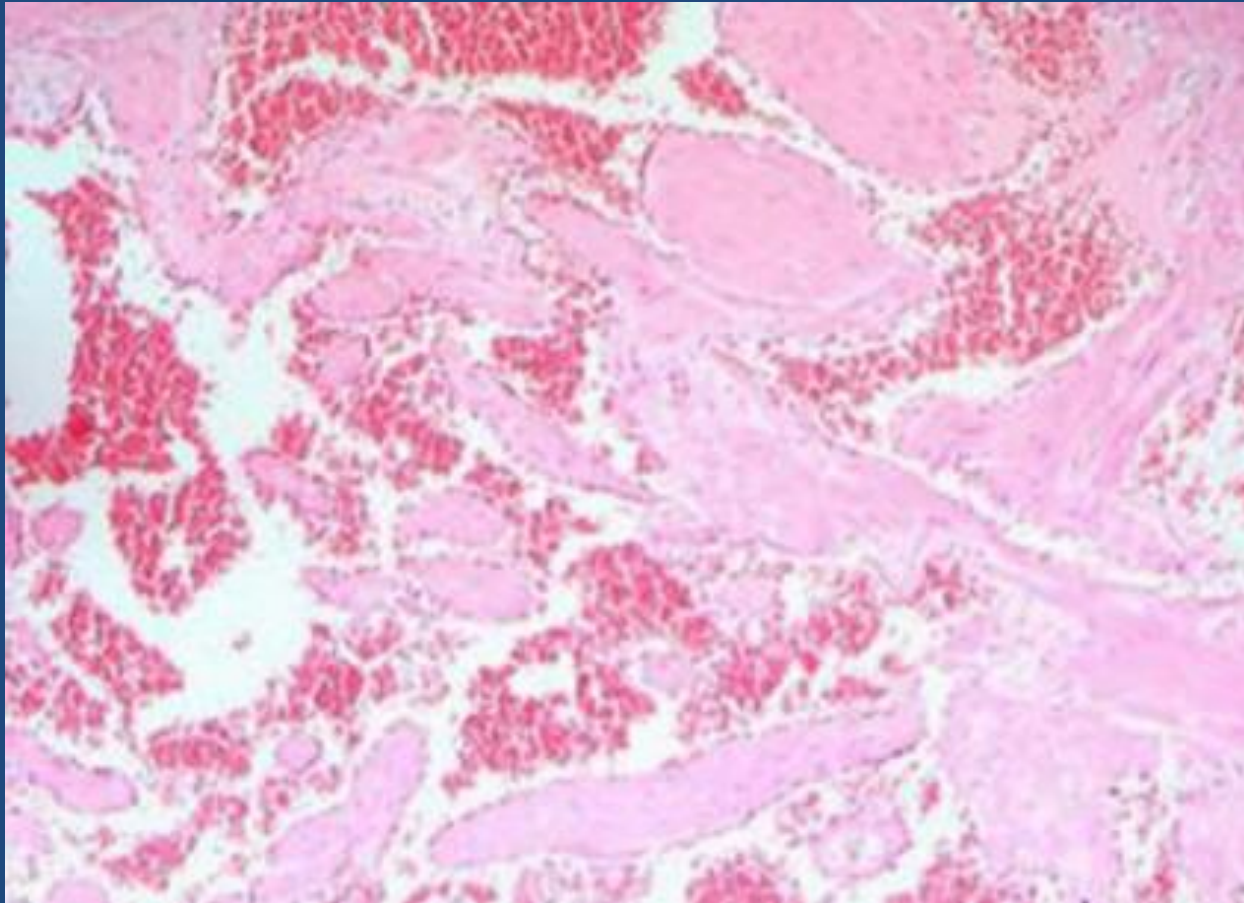




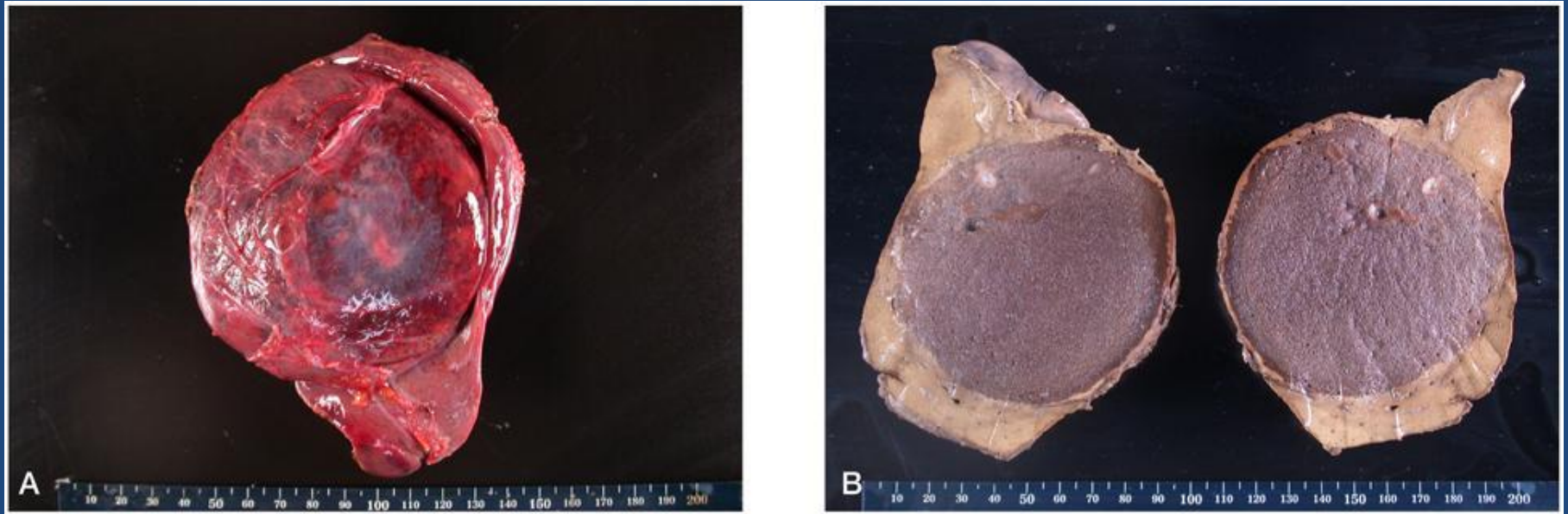
- Microscopic structure of capillary hemangioma. The wall of the capillaries represented two-three-layer endothelium (tissue atypia), the cavity often filled with blood.



Microscopic finding of the giant hemangioma. (A) Low-power view disclosing proliferation of the cavernous vascular structures. (B) Each vascular space is lined by flat endothelial cells and filled with fresh red blood cells. (A: H-E, $\times 12.5$; B: H-E, $\times 100$).



Cavernous Hemangioma of the
Maxillary and Ethmoid Sinus



- Gross appearance of the sclerosed hemangioma of liver. A gray-white sunken nodule is noted in the subcapsular area (A). The cut surface discloses a well-demarcated homogenous gray-white solid nodule, measuring 2.1 cm at its greatest dimension, with tiny red spots (B).

Complications

- Bleeding (especially if the hemangioma is injured).
- Problems with breathing and eating.
- Psychological problems, from skin appearance.
- Secondary infections and sores.
- Visible changes in the skin.
- Vision problems.

Differential Diagnosis

- Mucocele.
- Ranula.
- Superficial Cyst.

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