HEMANGIOMA CLASSIFICATION BY ANATOMIC CONFIGURATION

Focal: Most common type of hemangioma. They arise from a single focal point.

Segmental: Cover a specific region such as a leg or a developmental unit on the face. They are often (but not always) unilateral with demarcation at the midline. These hemangiomas occur less frequently.

Segmental hemangiomas require a workup to exclude underlying conditions.
SEGMENTAL HEMANGIOMAS

Segmental hemangiomas on the face or upper part of the body require a workup to rule out PHACE syndrome.

Segmental hemangiomas on the lower half of the body require a workup to rule out LUMBAR syndrome.
HEMangioma CLASSIFICATION BY DEPTH

Superficial
- Bright red color, may be flat to dome-shaped with lobulated surface

Deep
- Subcutaneous: located below the skin with a blue hue and smooth surface

Mixed
- Combination of deep and overlying superficial component
TREATMENT OF HEMANGIOMAS

The majority of hemangiomas do not require treatment.

The decision to treat is individualized for every patient and based on the location of the lesion and the likelihood of complications.

- Function- threatening hemangiomas: impairment of vision, airway compromise (beard area)

- Life- threatening: Liver hemangiomas leading to congestive heart failure

- Locations prone to scarring: nasal tip, diaper area, lip, large facial
ULCERATION OF HEMANGIOMAS

Ulceration is the most common complication, seen in 10-30%.

They are most commonly associated with hemangiomas that are large, located in the diaper area, lip, or neck, or segmental type.

Adverse outcomes of ulcerated hemangiomas include pain, irritability, or scarring.

Ulceration is an indication for treatment.
PHACE Definition:

P - Posterior Fossa (brain malformations)
H - Hemangioma
A - Arterial Lesions (blood vessels in the head/neck)
C - Cardiac/Coarctation
E - Eye
LUMBAR SYNDROME

L: Lower body hemangioma
U: Urogenital anomalies, Ulceration
M: Myelopathy
B: Bony deformities
A: Anorectal malformations, Arterial anomalies
R: Renal anomalies
**LUMBAR WORK UP**

MRI of the spine with contrast

Abdominal ultrasound with doppler