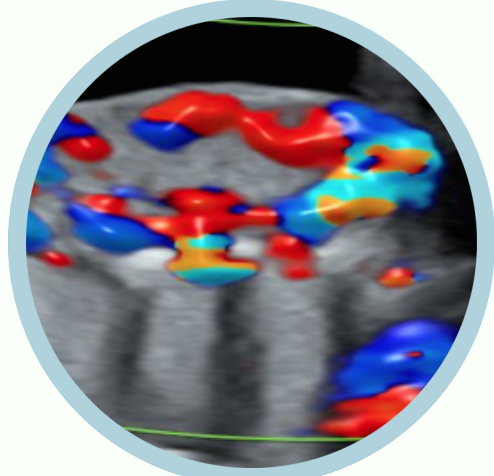
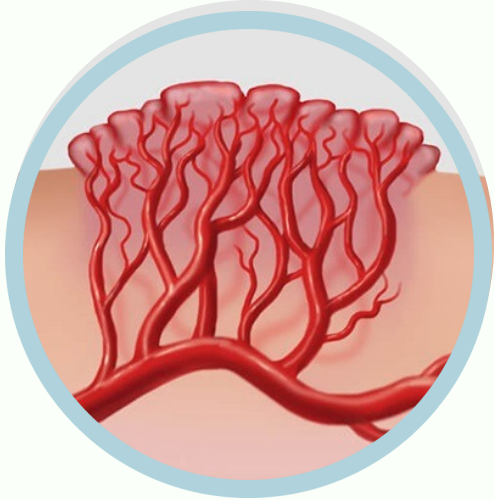


INFANTILE CONGENITAL HAEMANGIOMA

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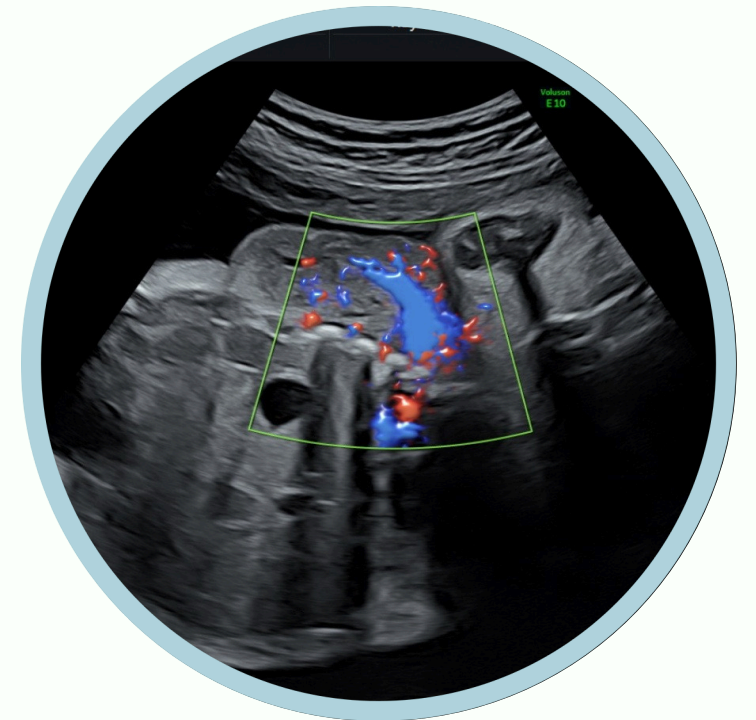


BACKGROUND

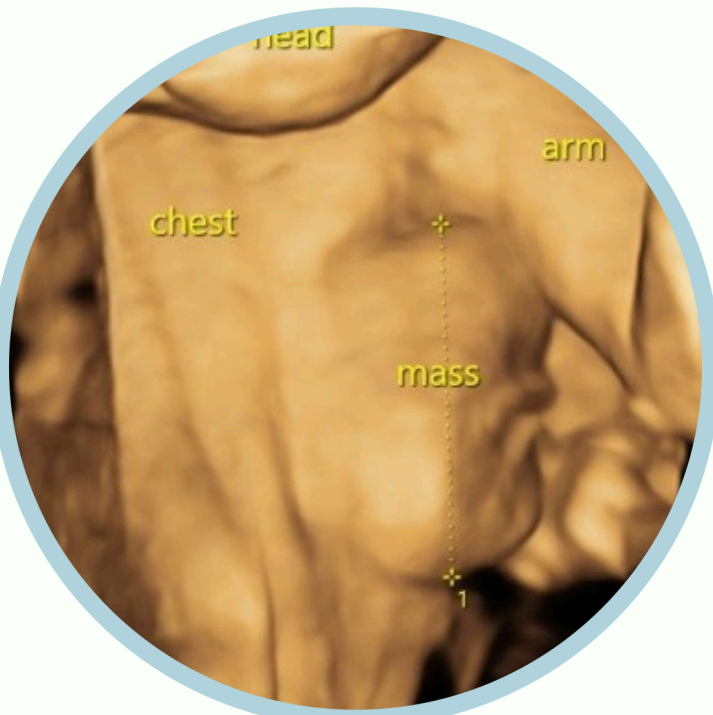
Infantile Haemangioma are benign vascular neoplasms that are the most common tumors of infancy. They can occur almost anywhere, commonly are found in the head, neck and near joints in the limbs. Usual features include red-purple color with multiple tiny red veins visible on the skin often with central ulceration and pale halo. Usually round or oval in size. It is a rare case, treatment generally isn't needed for a baby's haemangioma, as the mark fades over time. Typically, there is little trace of it by age 10. Infantile hemangioma occurs in approximately 5%–10% of infants. It is divided in three subgroups: 1. Rapidly involuting 2. Non-involuting and 3. Partially involuting congenital haemangioma.

METHODS

Ultrasound antenatally is immensely useful for large haemangiomas and it helps in diagnosis due to its high image resolution, particularly superficial. Specialists may also order an MRI in utero to confirm the presence of Infantile Congenital Haemangioma. MRI on T1 images results in images which highlight the signal intensity of these lesions in-between fat tissue and muscle. T2- Increased signal, although small areas of hypointensity may be present (vascular patency, fibrous tissue, or calcification).



RESULTS



The beneficial of ultrasound antenatally will identify where is the precise location, presence of blood supply and measurements. Ultrasound is the most convenient and economical modality that you can utilize for urgent and quicker results. However, MRI delivers high quality diagnosis, and detects any types of differential diagnosis with vascular malformations. Moreover, it will give you the classification of Infantile Congenital Haemangioma if it is deep or superficial.

CONCLUSION

Ultrasound scan is highly recommended to check any signs of hyperdynamic circulation and to exclude rapid growth of the lesion and complications. A final diagnosis is only possible postnatally, if there are any concerning features on physical examination after birth.

