A Unique Case of Acquired Capillary Hemangioma in Adult

Nithisha Tegginamatha¹, Sandhya Baskar², Neethu Narayana Rao², Remya Joseph Parappallil²

¹Professor, Department of Ophthalmology, Rajarajeswari Medical College and Hospital, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India, ²Junior Residents, Department of Ophthalmology, Rajarajeswari Medical College and Hospital, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India

Abstract

Adult capillary hemangioma is a rare clinical entity. We report a typical case presentation of capillary hemangioma in adult. A 55-year-old male presented with a history of hyperpigmentation of the complete left half of the face and right lower half of face since birth. He started developing nodules from age 25 which gradually increased. On examination, non-tender and hyperpigmented multiple nodular swellings present on the face involving the left side. Visual acuity in the left eye is the perception of light, projection of rays positive, and right eye is 6/9. Capillary hemangioma of the adult is a rare condition whose pathophysiological process is still unclear.

Key words: Acquired capillary hemangioma, Adult capillary hemangioma, Vascular tumor

INTRODUCTION

Most capillary hemangioma is congenital in nature. Acquired cases are very rare. To the best of our knowledge, only eight such cases have been reported in literature. We report the case of a 55-year-old male with acquired capillary hemangioma of the left half of the face and right lower half of face. Capillary hemangioma is a benign vascular tumor composed of proliferating endothelial cells within fibrous tissue in a normal location. It is the most common vascular tumor in infancy. It usually presents within the 1st few weeks or months of life.[1]

CASE REPORT

A 55-year-old male presented with loss of vision in the left eye followed by a history of trauma in the childhood. History of hyperpigmentation of the complete left half of the face with the right lower half of face since birth started developing nodules from age 25 and gradually increased. Ocular examination including visual acuity, anterior and posterior examination, and b scan was done. Non-tender and hyperpigmented multiple nodular swellings on the face involving the left side and lower half of right side. Visual acuity in the right eye is 6/9 and left eye is the perception of light and projection of rays negative.

The left eye has dilated congested episcleral vessels, macular corneal opacity with bleeding spot at 10‘o clock position, calcification at 4‘o clock–6‘o clock position and vascularization at 12‘o clock position. The right eye has dilated episcleral vessels. Fundus was normal in the right eye. B scan showed tractional retinal detachment in the left eye.

DISCUSSION

Acquired capillary hemangioma of the eyelid and periorcular region is a very rare phenomenon.[2] The exact etiology is not known. It has been associated with hormonal changes and increased estrogen levels during puberty and pregnancy.[3] Overexpression of angiogenic growth factors, including vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), has been associated with capillary hemangioma. Cosmesis, visual obstruction, and bleeding are the main reasons for seeking treatment.[4] The pathogenesis of infantile hemangioma remains unclear, although two
CONCLUSION

Adult capillary hemangioma does not involute like their infantile counterparts. Ophthalmologists should be aware of the ocular complications of this tumor. Early recognition and timely diagnosis and treatment may prevent amblyopia and cosmetic disfigurement.

REFERENCES


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