H

Hemangioma

Ethan Moitra

Department of Psychiatry & Human Behavior,
Brown University, Providence, RI, USA

Synonyms

[Angioma](#)

Definition

Hemangioma is the most common benign congenital neoplasm. It is classified as superficial (formerly known as capillary) or deep (formerly known as cavernous). Deep hemangiomas are located in the subcutaneous tissue and can occur in the brain. Brain hemangioma may lead to cognitive impairment including poor planning and cognitive inflexibility (e.g., Peru et al. [2004](#)). The formation of platelet clots is due to blood vessel tortuosity and hemorrhage. Magnetic resonance signal of T1 hyperintense perilesional signal abnormality has been shown to help differentiate deep hemangiomas from hemorrhagic tumors and intracerebral hemorrhages.

Etiology is unknown. Treatment options vary, and the decision to intervene or not remains controversial (Lam and Williams [2002](#)). A promising nonsurgical therapy might be propranolol (e.g., Moodley et al. [2015](#)).

Cross-References

- ▶ [Cavernoma](#)
- ▶ [Cavernous Angioma](#)
- ▶ [Cavernous Hemangioma](#)
- ▶ [Neoplasm](#)

References and Readings

- Lam, S. M., & Williams, E. F. (2002). Vascular anomalies: Review and current therapy. *Current Opinion in Otolaryngology & Head and Neck Surgery*, *10*, 309–315.
- Moodley, S.T., Hudson, D.A., Adams, S., & Adams, K.G. (2015). Shouldn't propranolol be used to treat all haemangiomas? *Aesthetic Plastic Surgery*. Epub ahead of print.
- Peru, A., Pavesi, G., & Campello, M. (2004). Impairment of executive functions in a patient with a focal lesion in the anterior cingulate cortex. Evidence from neuropsychological assessment. *Functional Neurology*, *19*, 107–111.