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A case of tonsillar cavernous hemangioma

Merih Onal, Betül Agirgol, Gultekin Ovet and Necat Alatas
Konya Education and Training Hospital, Turkey

Introduction: Hemangiomas are benign tumor of dilated blood vessels. More than 50% of these lesions occur in the head and neck region. Tongue, lips, buccal mucosa, palate and floor of the mouth are the commonest site of the lesions. They can be seen in soft, smooth or lobulated, sessile or pedunculated forms, generally in pink-purple color.

Case: We report here a case of a 30-year-old male patient with a tonsillar hemangioma. He had a 1-month history of difficulty in swallowing. During the endoscopic examination, a white-pinkish lesion protruding into the lumen was seen from the inferior pole of the left tonsil. He was managed surgically without any complications.

Discussion: Hemangiomas are classified into two categories: Capillary or cavernous. Cavernous haemangiomas are less common. They are composed of large vessels and deeper than those of capillary hemangiomas. Cavernous hemangioma, known as congenital but now it is considered as an autosomal dominant disease. Management of hemangioma depends on a variety of factors, but most hemangiomas require no intervention. Treatment requirement depends on the size of location, stages of growth or regeneration. There are many treatment modalities reported in the literature

Conclusion: It is most commonly seen in the head and neck region, but an isolated hemangiomas in the tonsillar tissue is a rare occurrence. Histological examination is necessary for the diagnosis of the pathology. Surgery may be the therapy of choice in the isolated, limited vascular lesions in the palatine tonsil.

Biography

Merih Onal has completed her medical education at Hacettepe University Medical Faculty and she has completed her specialist training at Hacettepe University Medical Faculty Ear Nose Throat Department on 2014. She has more than 5 publications in various journals.

drmerihonal@gmail.com