An extremely rare giant skin cirroid angioma with brain compression

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Neurology® 2018;90:481. doi:10.1212/WNL.0000000000005071

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Figure Photograph of the patient and preoperative contrast-enhanced CT

Physical examination found a congenital irregular reddish-brown cirroid angioma in the territory of the head and neck and chest (A, B). Preoperative axial contrast-enhanced CT clearly showed heterogeneous enhancement of the lesion with extensive bone destruction. The mass encased the right common carotid artery and the internal and external carotid arteries, pushing the normal tissue to the left side. A soft tissue mass accompanied with the tumor compressed the right temporal lobe with a well-defined margin (C, D).

A 49-year-old man presented with a congenital lesion involving head, neck, and chest regions (figure, A and B). There was an area of skin ulceration accompanied by secretions over the mass but no active bleeding. CT demonstrated a serpiginous subcutaneous and lytic lesion with a substantial compression of temporal lobe (figure, C and D). The right external carotid artery was the main feeder to the lesion. The diagnosis was cirroid angioma. A multidisciplinary approach combining endovascular, neurosurgical, and plastic surgery is intended for the patient. Cirroid angioma is a congenital lesion that can grow over time and early intervention is preferred.

Author contributions

Hongxu Chen: study concept and design, acquisition of data. Zhigang Lan: analysis and interpretation of data. Jianguo Xu: study supervision, study concept and design, critical revision of manuscript for intellectual content.

Study funding

No targeted funding reported.

Disclosure

The authors report no disclosures relevant to the manuscript. Go to Neurology.org/N for full disclosures.

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This information is current as of March 5, 2018

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