



## Adult Capillary Hemangioma of Upper Eye Lid – A Rare Case Report

### KEY WORDS

Adult, Capillary, Hemangioma, Vascular tumor.

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### ABSTRACT

The capillary hemangioma is of common occurrence in infants but it is rarely seen in adults. A 27 year old female presented with slowly growing mass over medial part of upper left eye lid, since past 3 months. She was investigated and excision of mass was done under local anesthesia. The histopathology report of mass showed capillary hemangioma.

### Key Messages:

Capillary hemangiomas are common tumors of childhood though they can be rarely present in adults and hence should be differentiated from other vascular tumors, which are common in adults.

### Introduction:

Capillary hemangioma is the most common tumor of orbit & periorbital areas in childhood.<sup>1</sup> Girls are affected more commonly than boys are. It may present as small clinically insignificant mass to a big tumour. Histologically tumor is composed of small vascular channels. They generally present in first two months of life. Childhood capillary hemangioma is associated with chronic villous sampling.

In contrast to childhood capillary hemangioma, adult onset capillary hemangioma is of rare occurrence. Till date very few case reports are noted worldwide.<sup>2,3</sup>

### Case History:

A 27-year-old woman presented to our outpatient department of ophthalmology with complaint of a mass over medial part of left upper eyelid. She noticed the lesion, 3 months back that gradually progressed to current size. (Figure 1, 2)

She did not give history of trauma or similar lesions in past on eyelids or elsewhere on skin.

Morphologically the mass was lobulated & cylindrical measuring 3 cm in length and 1 cm in diameter. The consistency was firm. The color of lesion was purplish red. Systemic examination was unremarkable. We did the baseline routine hematological investigations, which did not reveal any significant abnormality. We provisionally diagnosed the lesion as pyogenic granuloma keeping in mind other differentials like sebaceous horn, varix etc.

The mass was excised after ligating it with 6-0 vicryl suture. Patient was reviewed after day one and 1 week.

The excised mass was sent for histological evaluation, which came to be capillary hemangioma. (figure 3)

### Discussion:

As already mentioned, capillary hemangioma are most common periorbital tumors in childhood, which generally appear in first year of life whereas adult capillary hemangioma is rarely seen.

Histologically adult capillary hemangioma is similar to matured congenital capillary hemangioma. The acquired form of capillary hemangioma looks like a mature type of congenital capillary hemangioma. In immature stages of the lesion, there are numerous newly formed capillaries with narrow lumina. When immature lesion getting mature, the vascular lumina becomes dilated, the endothelial cells get more flattened, stroma becomes edematous and hyalinized, and blood flow establishes.<sup>4,5</sup>

The important differential diagnosis of capillary hemangioma are sebaceous horn, pyogenic granuloma, angiosarcoma and in this case stye & burst chalazion. The histopathology report ruled out other possibilities.<sup>6</sup>

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