

1 THE NASAL SEPTUM HEMANGIOMA: A CASE 2 REPORT

3 Abstract:

4 Hemangiomas are fast-growing, pseudotumours of
5 vascular origin, secondary to hyperplastic
6 proliferation of endothelial cells, with no capacity for
7 degeneration. They can be classified as capillary,
8 cavernous and mixed according to their
9 histopathological features. Although hemangiomas
10 of the head and neck are common, those of the
11 nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses are extremely
12 rare and may manifest as recurrent epistaxis and
13 progressive nasal obstruction (unilateral).

14 We report the case of a 47-year-old female patient
15 who presented with a history of recurrent epistaxis
16 of moderate severity on the right side over the past
17 few months, with progressive onset of right nasal
18 obstruction. These episodes resolved
19 spontaneously after simple bidigital compression.
20 Rhinoscopy performed at the beginning of the
21 consultation revealed an anterior fleshy mass at the
22 level of the right nasal septum obstructing the nasal
23 cavity (Figure 1). Nasofibroscopy showed no other
24 abnormalities, particularly in the nasopharynx. A
25 nasosinusual CT scan (see Figure 2) performed after
26 contrast injection revealed a hypervascular mass in
27 the anterior part of the nasal cavity at the level of the
28 right anterior nasal septum in contact with the
29 inferior turbinates (see Figure 2). Surgical excision
30 was performed by endonasal endoscopy with no
31 postoperative complications.

33 **Key words:** hemangioma, the nasal septum localization,
34 Endonasal surgery

35 **Introduction:**

36 **Hemangiomas are fast-growing, pseudotumours of**
37 **vascular origin, secondary to hyperplastic prolife-**
38 **ration of endothelial cells, with no capacity for de-**
39 **generation. They are more common in children**
40 **than in adults. They can be classified according to**
41 **their histopathological features as capillary, ca-**
42 **vernous and mixed types.**

43 **They account for only 10% of cervico-facial locali-**
44 **zations. Although hemangiomas of the head and**
45 **neck are common, those of the nasal cavity and**
46 **paranasal sinuses are extremely rare and may**
47 **present as epistaxis and unilateral nasal obstruc-**
48 **tion.**

50 **Patient & Observation:**

51 We report the case of a 47-year-old female patient who
52 presented with a history of recurrent epistaxis of
53 moderate severity on the right side over the past few
54 months, with progressive onset of right nasal
55 obstruction. These episodes resolved spontaneously
56 after simple bidigital compression. Rhinoscopy
57 performed at the beginning of the consultation revealed
58 an anterior fleshy mass at the level of the right nasal
59 septum obstructing the nasal cavity (Figure 1).
60 Nasofibroscopy showed no other abnormalities,
61 particularly in the nasopharynx. A nasosinusual CT scan
62 (see Figure 2) performed after contrast injection showed

63 a hypervascular mass in the anterior part of the nasal
64 cavity at the level of the right anterior nasal septum in
65 contact with the inferior turbinates (Figure 2).

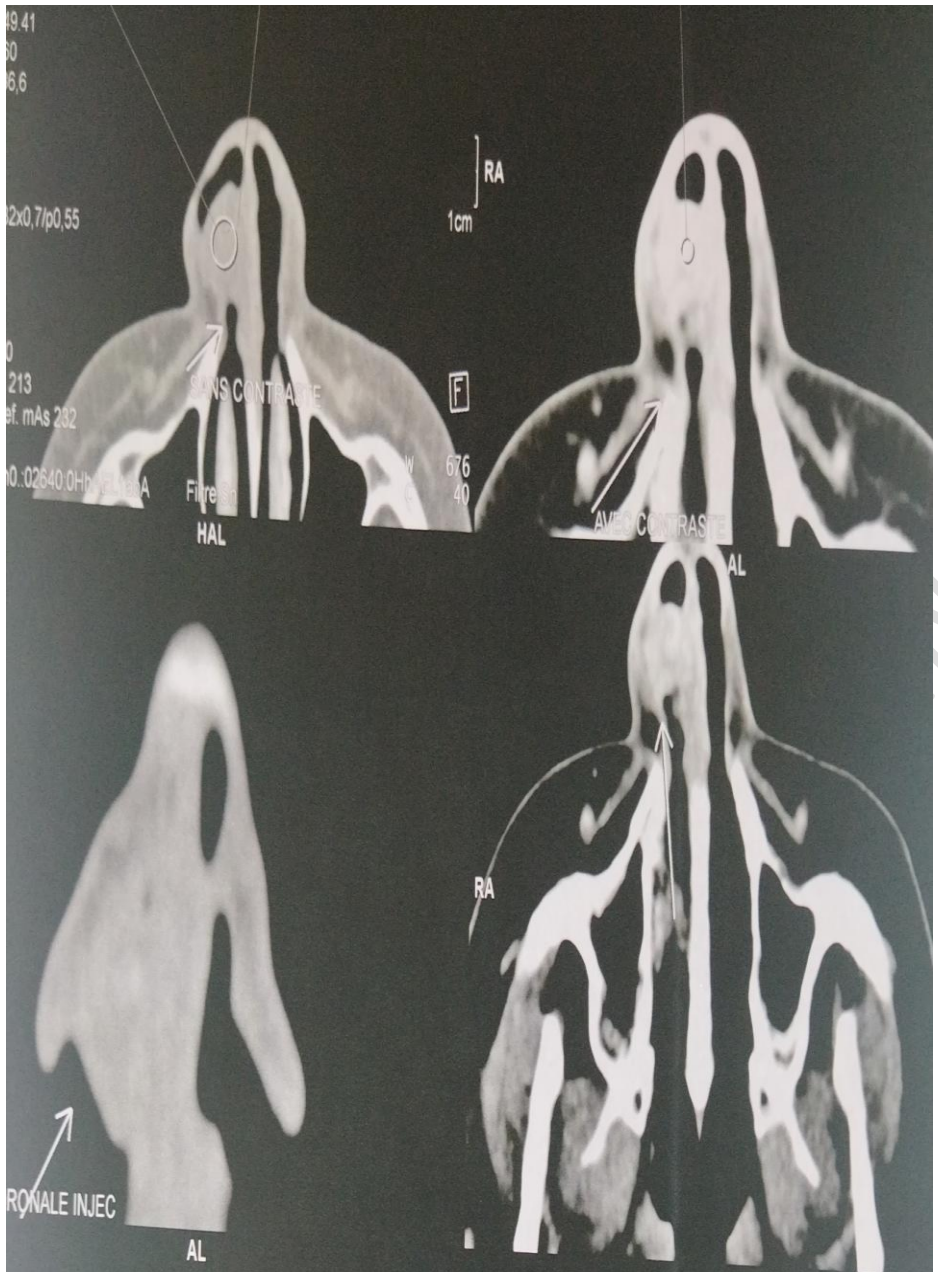
66 Endonasal endoscopic surgery was performed. The
67 mass was pedicled to the antero-medial wall of the right
68 nasal cavity at the level of the anterior mucosal insertion
69 of the septum. The pedicle was cauterised with bipolar
70 forceps and the mass was resected in its entirety (Figure
71 4). There was no bleeding during the procedure despite
72 the absence of preoperative embolization.

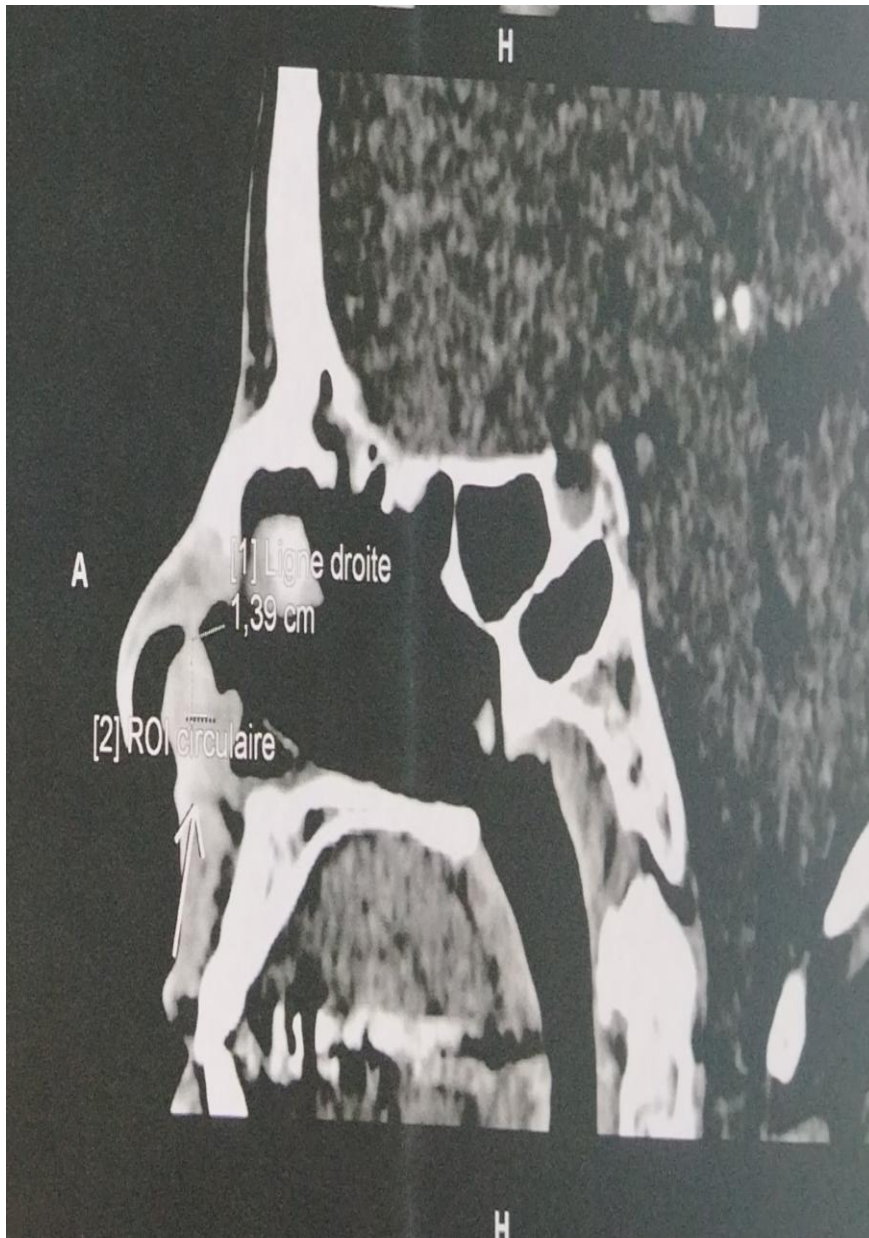
UNDER PEER REVIEW IN JAMA



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78 **Discussion:**

79 Hemangiomas are benign vascular tumours, fast-
80 growing, that develop at the expense of vascular tissue
81 in the skin, mucosa, bone, muscle and glands.

82 The etiology of this pathology in the nasal cavity remains
83 unknown.

84 The two main etiological hypotheses put forward for this
85 lesion are trauma to the nasal mucosa and hormonal
86 factors. Its anterior location, at the level of the nasal
87 septum (Kiesselbach's plexus), is capillary in around
88 80% of cases, which supports the traumatic hypothesis.
89 Only 15% of hemangiomas originate in the lateral wall of
90 the nasal cavity, and these are most often cavernous
91 hemangiomas. They are often intraosseous and involve
92 the turbinates. Hemangiomas are even rarer in the

93 sinus. In adults, this tumour has been described more
94 frequently in women, especially those who are pregnant.
95 The most common clinical manifestation is recurrent
96 epistaxis and nasal obstruction over a clinically
97 identifiable mass.

98 Diagnosis is based primarily on clinical examination.
99 However, in cases of diagnostic doubt, or to assess the
100 extent of the lesion and its local behaviour, a radiological
101 examination (CT scan and/or MRI) is necessary.
102 Endonasal surgical treatment is effective with or without
103 preoperative vascular control.

104

105 **Conclusion:**

106 The nasal hemangiomas localization is believed to be
107 rare, with a most common clinical manifestation of
108 recurrent unilateral anterior epistaxis and nasal
109 obstruction.

110 The diagnosis is mainly based on clinical examination.
111 The typical appearance on anterior rhinoscopy is that of
112 a fleshy, hyper-vascularized, friable mass.

113 The surgical excision treatment is effective with or
114 without preoperative vascular control.

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