Conference Abstract

DAY 1 15th September 2023 (Friday)	ORAL 2	3.30-5.00 pm	Scientific Session 7

Imaging Spectrum in Vascular Malformations

Rishab Raghavendra, Nishaa P, Padmalatha K

Department of Radiology & Anataomy, ESIC Medical College & PGIMSR, Rajajinagar, Banglore

Email: rishkoke@gmail.com

Background: Vascular malformations (VM) are vascular spaces lined by flatepithelium with an estimated prevalence of 4.5% in the population.It is usuallypresent at birth, progressing with age.VM can be classified by the type of vesselcomponent (capillary, venous, lymphatic, arterial and hybrid subtype) and accordingto blood flow dynamics (high and low flow lesions). Low-flow vascularmalformations include primarily venous, lymphatic, and mixedmalformations.Venous malformations are dysplasias of small and large venouschannels associated with a variable amount of hamartomatous stroma.The venouschannels connect with adjacent veins. Lymphatic malformations (LM) consist of chylefilled cysts lined with endothelium. The most common locations for LM includethe neck & axilla also seen in mediastinum, retroperitoneum, pelvis & groin. When LM occurs in the neck and axilla, they are often called cystic hygromas. Any lesionthat has arterial components is considered a high-flow malformation. These includearteriovenous malformations (AVM) and AV fistulas, MRI features can providefurther characterization of sonographic findings and help determine the appropriatemanagement of VM & allows to define extent & anatomic relationship to adjacentstructures.

Aim: to study the imaging spectrum in vascular malformation.

Methods: Imaging spectrum in i) Spinal AV fistula, ii) Spinal AVM, iii) Hemangioma spectrum, iv) Kasabach Merit syndrome, v) Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome, vi)Wyburn Mason syndrome, vii)Struge Weber Syndrome & viii)Blue Rubber Bleb Nevus Syndrome

Results: It shall be presented in detail during presentation

Conclusion: It shall be presented in detail during presentation