

LOBULAR CAPILLARY HAEMANGIOMA OF VOCAL CORD – A CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Lobular capillary haemangioma (Pyogenic granuloma) is a well-known and commonly occurring benign vascular lesion of the skin and mucous membrane especially of oral cavity, but rarely occurs at other places¹. For many years the lesion was considered to be a reactive or infective process due to presence of extensive inflammation and its association with trauma in about 1/3rd of the cases². Cawson et al., in dermatologic literature has described it as “granuloma telangiectacticum” due to the presence of numerous blood vessels seen in histological sections³. Recently it is established that the lesion appears to be neoplastic in nature and the underlying process is lobular vascular proliferation with deep and intravascular counterparts and is redesignated appropriately as lobular capillary haemangioma instead of pyogenic granuloma⁴.

CASE REPORT

A 16-year-old male patient reported to the department of Ear, Nose, Throat (ENT) & Head and Neck Surgery with the chief complaint of hoarseness. The hoarseness was of insidious onset, which later became progressive over duration of one year. He was non-smoker and he did not give history of intake of any medications. Routine hemogram and radiograms were found to be normal. Clinical examination on indirect laryngoscopy revealed a polypoidal growth on left vocal cord.

Based on the clinical signs and symptoms, a

provisional diagnosis of vocal nodule was established. On direct laryngoscopy, a reddish solitary polypoidal growth was seen on left vocal cord with distinct border. Growth was located in the anterior part of the left vocal cord just reaching to anterior commissure measuring 40 mm × 50 mm in size. The lesion was excised and tissue was sent in 10% formalin for histopathological examination. The microscopic examination revealed a lesion showing proliferation of capillary sized blood vessels in a lobular pattern with mild inflammation; suggesting lobular capillary hemangioma (pyogenic granuloma). This case was followed up to date and there has been no recurrence so far.

DISCUSSION

Lobular capillary hemangioma (pyogenic granuloma) occurs in all age groups, children to older adult, but are more frequently encountered in females in their second decade due to hormonal changes. It usually occurs on the lips, oral mucosa, tongue and in nasal cavity¹.

In addition to these usual sites it can occur at rare sites also as it occurred in vocal cord in our case. One case report also showed occurrence of this lesion in vocal cord⁵. Few other case reports also mentioned occurrence of lobular capillary haemangioma at rare sites. A polypoidal lesion at unusual sites for lobular capillary haemangioma like larynx, should also be evaluated with this lesion included in the list of clinical differential diagnosis.

CONCLUSION

Lobular capillary haemangioma (pyogenic granuloma) is a commonly occurring lesion usually involving skin and mucous membranes of oral cavity, but can also occur at other places

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like larynx, though rarely. The lesion is now considered as neoplastic in nature instead of being reactive or infective process and is redesignated as lobular capillary haemangioma instead of pyogenic granuloma.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This study has no conflict of interest to declare by any author.

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