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**Scientific Abstract**

*Topics:* Interventional Radiology

*Keywords:* sclerotherapy, hemangioma

**Vascular Anomalies –Percutaneous Sclerotherapy**

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**INTRODUCTION**–Vascular anomalies include a wide spectrum of pathologies, like vascular malformations, hemangiomas etc.. Embolization procedures to treat vascular anomalies are multifactorial and include sclerotherapy, coagulation by laser and embolic therapy. In this paper, my emphasis is on sclerotherapy on top to toe vascular anomalies.

**OBJECTIVES-**

- To discuss various vascular tumors, their types.
- To give an overview of endovascular treatments with concentration on the technique and related complications.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS–**

**TYPE OF STUDY–Prospective study**

**DURATION–JAN, 2018 to AUG, 2018**

**SAMPLESIZE-20**

**INCLUSION CRITERIA–**

- All sexes and all age groups

**EXCLUSION CRITERIA–**

- Patients protected by law
- Poor surgical candidates.

The data has been prospectively collected from the database of all cases performed by the interventional neurology team at AV BRH, Sawangi, Wardha, India. Demographic information: age, sex and ethnicity was collected. Procedure was performed on Philips Alura X Per FD 20 machine.

**RESULTS**– High and low flow vascular malformations were seen in 6 and 5 patients respectively. Majority of cases were hemangiomas, 9 in number out of 20 patients. The various agents used – gelfoam, PVA particles, glue and onyx. Locations for vascular lesions were – head and neck – 6, arm – 2, hand – 2, foot – 1, leg – 4, genitals – 1, buttocks – 1, shoulder – 2, chest -1. complications like skin necrosis was seen in 1 patient.

**CONCLUSION** – Embolization of vascular lesions is a safe and effective procedure with minimal complications. Sclerotherapy can be effective alone in low flow malformations. in high flow malformations, preoperative embolization followed by surgical excision was effective.