

EP-008

골종과 감별진단이 필요한
해면혈관종 수술례(2개증례)

(Two cases of Cavernous Hemangioma
Requiring Differential Diagnosis from
Osteoma)



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Purpose: Intraosseous cavernous hemangiomas of the bone are uncommon tumors, accounting for 0.7% to 1% of all bone neoplasms.

The vertebral column is most often affected, followed by the skull. Forehead cavernous hemangioma is rare, comprising about 0.2% of all benign neoplasms of the skull

Methods: We describe 2 patients with carvenous hemangiomas that were localized lateral forehead. The diameter ranged from 2 to 3 cm. They presented with slowly growing mass, hard to pressure, with freely mobile skin above the cavernoma sites. Initially, we suspected osteoma, but cranial CT scan showed osteolytic lesion with erosion of the tabula externa.

Thorough unicoronal approach, the tumor was approached and resected en bloc with a margin of approximately 2–3 mm. After confirming the dura mater remained intact, the space was filled by securing a gel form and a circular titanium plate

Results: Cranioplasty was performed on a total of two patients. Both patients were followed for over one year. Due to the plate contour being visible on the forehead, the plate was removed at 14 months in one patient. There were no other postoperative complications

Conclusion: Skull cavernous hemangiomas are rare benign tumors. Since it is difficult to distinguish from benign osteoma on physical examination, CT and MRI must be performed to observe whether there is skull invasion, The preferred treatment is complete tumor removal with normal bony margins and cranioplasty

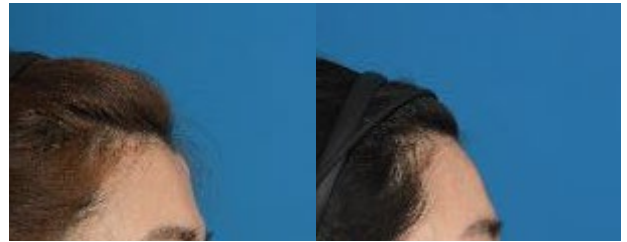


Fig. 1. Clinical photograph: Preoperative (Left) and Postoperative (Right) 1 year



Fig. 2. Intraoperative photo: confirm intact outer dura layer

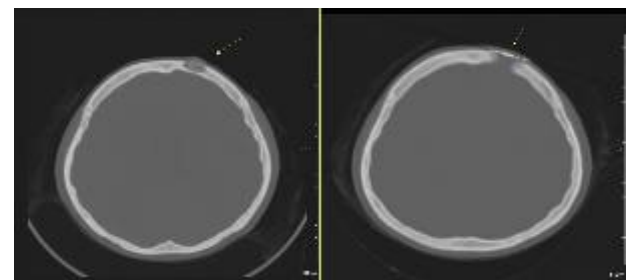


Fig. 3. CT image on preoperative (Left) & postoperative (Right) 1 year