Dermatology

Wounds and Healing – Research Article

Dermatology
DOI: 10.1159/000520616

Received: February 17, 2021
Accepted: November 2, 2021
Published online: November 30, 2021

Burn Hemangioma: A New Variant of Hemangioma

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Keywords
Burn hemangioma - Pyogenic granuloma - Clinical and histopathological evaluation

Abstract
Background: Burn hemangioma, also known as scalded pyogenic granuloma, is considered a variant of pyogenic granuloma, but unlike the classic type it presents with rapid progression. Most patients are infants and young children with a history of burns caused by liquids. ***Objective:*** The present study aims to present all patients with burn hemangiomas treated at our institutions with a full clinical and histopathological assessment. ***Patients and Methods:*** This case series includes 34 cases that were treated during the period from 2016 to 2021. ***Results:*** A total of 34 patients (16 female/18 male, mean age of 17.6 years) were included. Two age groups presented: infants and children (n = 22, age range 0.5–8 years, 10 female/12 male), and adults (n = 11, age range 25–44 years, 6 female/6 male). Lesions appeared 1–2 weeks following predominantly second-degree burns, and multiple lesions predominated in infants and children. The lesions evolved to large lesions within weeks, and these appeared to be either static or involute. The histopathology was compatible with hemangioma, rather than pyogenic granuloma. ***Conclusion:*** Burn hemangioma should be considered a new variant of hemangioma rather than a type of pyogenic granuloma that follows second-degree burns. They have many similarities with infantile hemangioma, both clinically and histopathologically.

Introduction

Pyogenic granuloma (PG) is a well-recognized, commonly acquired vascular growth with a characteristic clinical and histopathological picture that usually arises as a single tumor that bleeds easily [1]. It frequently appears after trauma, but may arise spontaneously. In addition to the skin, mucous membranes may be affected [2]. It most commonly affects children, but may occur at any age [3].

There are reported cases, mostly in children, of multiple eruptive hemangiomatous lesions following contact with boiling liquids [4–25]. These lesions have been called scalded PG (SPG) and usually present as multiple eruptive nodules within days to weeks of scalding. The lesions

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