Cavernous Malformation Classification

In its sporadic form, CA occurs as a solitary hemorrhagic vascular lesion or as clustered lesions associated with a developmental venous anomaly. In its autosomal dominant familial form (Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man #116860), CA is caused by a heterozygous germline loss-of-function mutation in one of three genes—CCM1/KRIT1, CCM2/Malcavernin, and CCM3/PDCD10—causing multifocal lesions throughout the brain and spinal cord.

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see Intracranial cavernous malformation

see Intradiploic cavernous hemangioma

see Spinal epidural cavernous hemangioma

see Spinal cord cavernoma...

Cavernous malformations (cavernous angiomas, cavernomas, cavernous hemangiomas) are well-defined, grossly visible lesions that may reach a significant size. They are composed of a compact mass of sinusoidal-type vessels immediately in apposition to each other without any recognizable intervening neural parenchyma.

Estimated prevalence between 0·4 and 0·9% [1], appearing mainly as singular supratentorial lesions [2].

Their biology is usually benign without changes in size, although the potential for growth and recurrent bleeding is well documented [3] [4] [5] [6] [7].

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