

# Hemangioma

A hemangioma is a benign and usually self-involuting tumor (swelling or growth) of the [endothelial cells](#) that line blood vessels, and is characterised by increased number of normal or abnormal vessels filled with blood. It usually appears in the first weeks of life and grows most rapidly over the first six months. Usually, growth is complete and involution has commenced by twelve months. Half of all infantile hemangiomas have completed involution by age five, 70% by age seven, and most of the remainder by age twelve.

In more severe cases hemangiomas may leave residual tissue damage. In infancy, it is the most common tumor.

The word "hemangioma" comes from the Greek haema- (αίμα), "blood"; angeio (αγγείο), "vessel"; -oma (-ωμα), "tumor".

Hemangiomas are customarily described as low-grade vascular tumors most often located in the head and neck, but on rare occasions occurring in the intradural space of the spine. The different subtypes of hemangiomas can be distinguished histologically as capillary, cavernous, or mixed types.

## Classification

[Choroidal hemangioma](#)

[Capillary hemangioma](#)

[Cavernous hemangioma](#)

[Intraneural hemangioma](#)

[Vertebral hemangioma](#)

[Primary intraosseous cavernous hemangioma](#)

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[Primary Epithelioid Hemangioma](#)

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