

Intracranial capillary hemangiomas in adults are rare, and diagnosis can be challenging. Hemangiomas, in general (and particularly in the skin), are more often noted in the pediatric population. Due to the lack of imaging undertaken in the presymptomatic phase, the literature provides few clues on the rate of growth of these unusual tumors.

A 64-year-old man with a medical history of Lyme disease who presented with exhaustion and confusion. Imaging demonstrated an intraaxial lesion with vascularity in the posterior right temporal lobe, raising the possibility of a glioma. Imaging two years prior revealed a very small lesion in the same location. The patient underwent a craniectomy, total resection of the lesion was completed, and his symptoms of confusion resolved. Biopsy revealed a capillary hemangioma composed of small vascular channels lined by endothelial cells and pericytes without smooth muscle. Features of glioma, vascular neoplasms or neuroborreliosis (cerebral Lyme disease) were not identified. The case documents the growth over two years of a rare intracranial capillary hemangioma in an older adult male ¹⁾.

1)

MacLellan AD, Easton AS, Alubankudi R, Pickett GE. Documented growth of an intracranial capillary hemangioma: A case report. *Neuropathology*. 2023 Jul 4. doi: 10.1111/neup.12933. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 37403213.

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