



When to Perform Surgical Management for Haemangioma

Wael Mansy*

Department of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Zagazig University, Zagazig, Egypt

***Corresponding Author:** Wael Mansy, Department of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Zagazig University, Zagazig, Egypt.

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Hepatic hemangiomas are the commonest hepatic benign tumors. Usually asymptomatic with normal liver function. Hepatic hemangiomas when reach 5 cm, we define them as giant hemangiomas. Its treatment options are observation, surgical resection, and transcatheter arterial embolization.

Large tumor size, symptomatic tumors, greater use of intraoperative inflow control, longer operative time and greater intraoperative blood loss. All these factors increase complications rate. Most complications could be treated conservatively, but ERCP and percutaneous transhepatic drainage may be used for management of grade III complications.

Conclusions

A giant hemangioma resection can be safely performed at specialized institutions. Symptoms and fear of rupture due to peripheral location are the primary indication for surgery. Enucleation or resection can treat most of the giant hemangiomas. Large tumor size, the presence of symptoms, surgical bleeding, and prolonged surgery are important factors associated with complications.

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