NASAL HAEMANGIOMA OF PREGNANCY

by

N. K. Soni,* M.S. (ENT)
P. Chatterji,** M.S. (ENT)
and
Sudha Jain.*** M.S. (Gynaec. & Obst.)

Exuberant vascular tissue associated with pregnancy has been reported under several names including granuloma gravidarum, gingivitis graviderum, pregnancy tumour and haemangioma of pregnancy. When the condition is seen in the oral cavity it may represent a non-specific, increased vascularity or as a localized pregnancy tumour. Haemangiomas of pregnancy occurring in the nose are rare and review of the literature shows only a few solitary case reports. It is difficult to determine the true incidence since some physicians consider these to be a reactive phenomena rather than true neoplasma and hence these are most often not reported.

CASE REPORT

A 35-year old female, gravida 4, para 3, abortus O, attended the E.N.T. unit of P.B.M. Hospital, Bikaner for severe episodic left sided epistaxis for last 3 months. She was in the second trimester of pregnancy. History revealed that she had noted similar left sided nasal haemorrhage during her 2 preceding pregnancies which had disappeared during the post-partum period.

Nasal examination revealed a 1 x 1 cm pedunculated lesion partially filling the left nasal vestibule and emanating from the region Kiessel bach's plexus (Little's area). No adjacent telangiectasia was seen. No pathology was detected in the oral cavity, pharynx and larynx. Cervical lymph nodes were not palpable.

Routine blood investigations including coagulation profile were within normal limits. Urine analysis was normal. X-ray of the para-nasal sinuses (Water's view) showed an evidence of soft tissue mass in the left nasal fossa. Left maxillary antrum was also hazy. A diagnosis of bleeding polypus of the nasal septum was made.

The lesion was removed from the septum under local anaesthesia using a polyp snare Electrocautery was applied to the base. There was moderate post-operative haemorrhage which was controlled with vaseline gauze packing for two days.

Histological examination of the specimen showed a characteristic picture of haemangioma (Fig. 1). There were irregular vascular channels mostly of capillary size with moderately cellular intervening stroma.

*Lecturer (ENT),
**Professor and Head (ENT) and Medical Superintendent.
***Lecturer (Obst. and Gynec.).
Sardar Patel Medical College and Associated Group of Hospitals, Bikaner (Rajasthan).
Accepted for pulication on 29-7-80.

Summary

pregnancy is reported. It is an uncommon condition. The salient features of the disease in relation to its pathology, symptomatology and treatment are discussed.

See Fig. on Art Paper IV