

## Multiple Cavernous Hemangiomas of Urinary Bladder with Atypical Location Managed with Resection & Fulgration of the Base

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Cavernous hemangioma of the urinary bladder is a rare vascular benign tumor with incidence 0.6% of urinary bladder tumours that present with painless hematuria [1,2].

**Case Presentation:** A case of a 27-year-old male patient who presented with painless hematuria recurrent attacks. The patient had no associated lower urinary tract symptoms. Urinalysis revealed significant microscopic hematuria. Imaging studies, including ultrasound of the kidneys, ureters, and bladder, were unremarkable.

**Intervention:** A diagnostic cystoscopy was performed, revealing four sessile red, like cystic lesions on the right lateral wall of the bladder (Figure 1,2). Most common site in urinary bladder are base, posterior wall and trigon [3, 4]. Resection of these masses was conducted, ensuring deep resection into the muscle layer with fulgration of the base (Figure 3).

**Histopathology:** The histopathological examination confirmed the diagnosis of cavernous hemangioma of the urinary bladder.

**Follow-up:** The patient was monitored postoperatively with cystoscopy at 3, 9, and 12 months, all of which showed no recurrence of the lesions.

**Conclusion:** This case emphasizes the importance of considering cavernous hemangioma in the differential diagnosis of painless hematuria and the effectiveness of endoscopic resection in managing this rare condition. Regular follow-up is essential to monitor for recurrence.

### INTRODUCTION

Cavernous hemangioma of the urinary bladder is a rare vascular tumor that arises from the proliferation of blood vessels. While it can occur in various anatomical locations, its incidence in the bladder is particularly low. This

condition often presents diagnostic challenges due to its nonspecific symptoms, which can overlap with more common urological disorders.

## OBJECTIVES

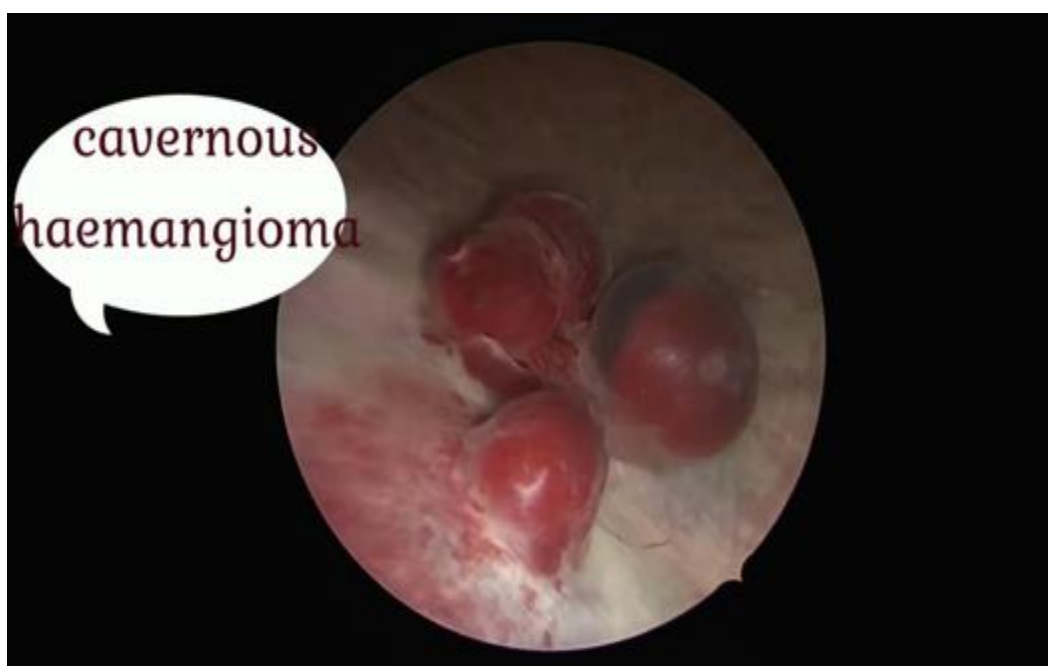
The primary objective of this study is to review the clinical presentation, diagnostic methods, treatment options, and outcomes associated with cavernous hemangioma of the urinary bladder. We aim to enhance awareness among healthcare professionals regarding this rare entity and improve management strategies.

## METHODS

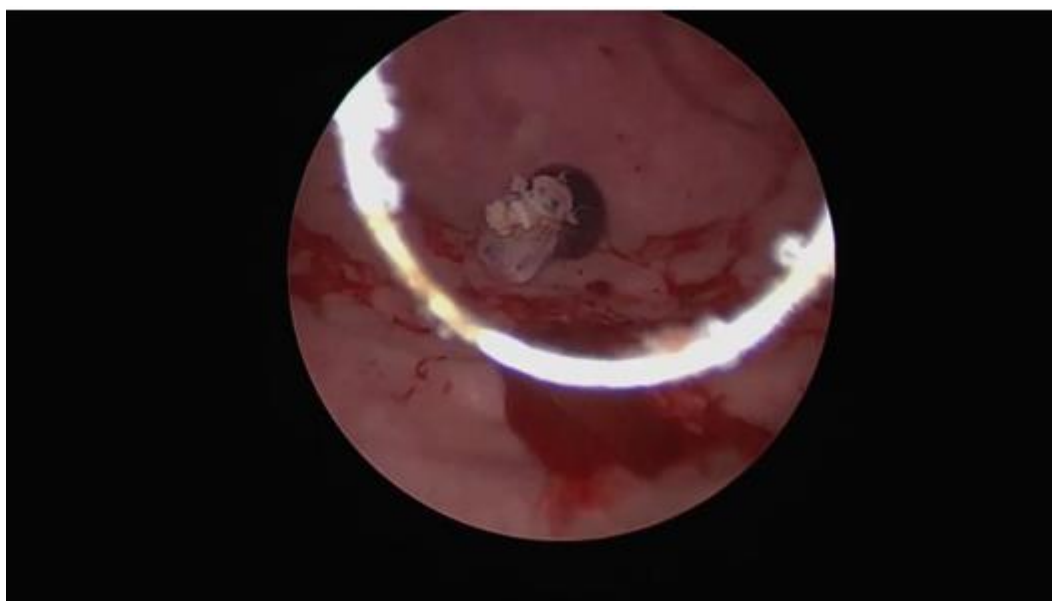
A comprehensive literature review was conducted, focusing on case reports and studies published in peer-reviewed journals. Data were extracted on patient demographics, clinical presentation, imaging findings, treatment approaches, and follow-up outcomes. The analysis included both symptomatic and asymptomatic cases.

## RESULTS

The review identified several cases of cavernous hemangioma, most commonly presenting with hematuria, urinary frequency, and pelvic pain. Imaging modalities such as ultrasound and CT scans showed heterogeneous masses, often leading to differential diagnoses. Surgical excision was the predominant treatment method, with most patients experiencing favorable outcomes and no recurrence during follow-up.



**Figure 1:** Multiple urinary bladder cavernous haemangioma.



**Figure 2:** Resection of cavernous haemangioma.



**Figure 3:** Fulgration of the base of haemangioma.

## CONCLUSION

Cavernous hemangioma of the urinary bladder, although rare, should be considered in the differential diagnosis of bladder masses, particularly in patients presenting with unexplained hematuria. Early diagnosis and appropriate surgical intervention can lead to excellent long-term outcomes. Increased awareness and further research are essential to refine management protocols and improve patient care.

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