Angioleiomyoma, A Rare Vascular Tumor

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Figure 1.

A 77-year-old male with a known history of benign prostatic hyperplasia was admitted to the Department of Vascular Surgery with a mass located on the inner surface of the left calf. The patient did not report any history of injury. The mass had become clinically visible five years ago.

A Computed Tomography Angiography was performed revealing a confluence of inflated arterial branches that appeared to communicate with the left superficial femoral artery. During the late arterial phase distended venous elements were identified communicating with the left great saphenous vein, which showed similar enrichment to the adjacent arteries.

Differential Diagnosis included great saphenous vein inju-

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Figure 2.

ry, pseudoaneurysm and arteriovenous malformation.

Under general anesthesia, the mass was fully excised. Ligation of arterial branches, part of the greater saphenous vein and venous trunks were performed. No adhesions with surrounding tissues were found.

Biopsy of the mass showed morphologic and immunohistochemical features compatible with myopericytoma or angioleiomyoma with the latter being considered more likely. Excision of the neoplasm was assessed as complete.

Postoperative course was uneventful and the patient was discharged after two days. An oncology consultation was performed and an imaging follow-up was scheduled in six months.

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