Letter to Editor

Vascular Anomalies and Hemangiomas

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In the proliferative phase of infantile hemangiomas, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) and basic Fibroblast Growth Factor (FGF) have shown increased expression. And also vascular endothelial growth factor expression has been up-regulated by adrenergic stimulation. Hemangiomas formation comprises of possibility of both germline risk factor mutations and somatic mutations in case of sporadic conditions, similar to that of venous malformations [7]. Vascular endothelial cells are responsible for the formation and rapid growth of infantile hemangiomas in a negatively controlled signalling VEGF pathway.

Most recent work identifies the role of signaling pathway for vascular endothelial cells via VEGF and extracellular matrix regulations, which acts as the basis for novel therapeutic strategies [8]. To the clinicians, hemangiomas can be difficult to diagnose and might be unfamiliar with these lesions, leading to treatment failure. Hence, researchers are necessary to assess the significance genetic and molecular cause for hemangiomas is highly recommended, as this may aid-in diagnosis and pathophysiology.

References