



The Leeds
Teaching Hospitals
NHS Trust

Venous malformations and their treatment

Information for parents & carers



Leeds
Radiology

This leaflet will help to explain what venous malformations are and their treatment; once you have read the leaflet if you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact the clinical nurse specialist team via the numbers on page 10.

What is a venous malformation?

Venous malformations occur when veins do not form properly; venous malformations are often present at birth and tend to grow slowly in proportion with the body. However at certain times, when the body's hormone levels increase, such as in puberty and pregnancy, they can grow more quickly. They are the most common type of vascular anomaly.

What is a vascular anomaly?

Vascular anomalies or vascular malformations are general terms used to describe an abnormal cluster of vessels. They can come in a number of forms.

Venous malformations

These often have a slow flow of blood running through them.

Arterio-venous malformations

These often have a higher flow of blood running through them.

Lymphatic malformations

These contain a clear fluid rather than blood; venous malformations tend to be very slow flow. Sometimes there can be a combination of the above.

In this information booklet we will be looking at venous malformations.

Are they harmful?

Venous malformations are benign. They are not a tumour or cancer, and whilst some people have extensive problems affecting several areas of their body, they cannot spread to other areas of the body.

Patients who have venous malformations may experience the following symptoms:

- **Swelling:** This is often a soft lump that can appear on any part of the body; the swelling can increase and decrease at different times.
- **Pain:** This can be mild to severe depending on the size and location of the malformation
- **Skin discolouration.**
- **Bleeding.**
- **Increased swelling** and pain caused by clot formation in the malformation.
- **Rarely ulceration.**

How do we treat venous malformations?

You will go through several steps to allow us to make the best decision regarding your child's care.

Diagnosis

Once we have received a referral from the team looking after your child we will, in the first instance, need to confirm the type of malformation they have and its extent as this will help us identify the correct course of treatment.

They will need to undergo a number of investigations; these may include an ultrasound scan and /or an MRI, sometimes we may request a biopsy.

MDT (Multidisciplinary Team)

We will often discuss thier case with other professionals involved in treating patients with vascular malformations to make sure we are taking the best course of action in each case.

Treatment options

Once we have the results from their tests we will invite you and your child to attend an outpatient appointment at which point the interventional radiologists will discuss their treatment options with you. We may also discuss their case further with colleagues from other disciplines. After discussion we will normally offer the following options.

No treatment

If the malformation is causing your child no real problems in terms of living a normal active life and it does not involve sensitive structures, for example their joints, it may be reasonable to leave the malformation alone. If you decide, after discussion, to take this option then we will normally discharge your child from our care. This does not mean they cannot be re-referred if their symptoms increase.

Conservative treatment

We may offer conservative treatment in the form of compression garments. Some patients find relief from their symptoms by the use of a fitted grade two compression garment. We will refer your child to your local Orthotics Department to be accurately measured and fitted.

We will often invite you back to clinic after three to six months to see if the garments are helping your child's symptoms.

Interventional treatment

If your child's malformation is causing them significant problems and it is agreed that interventional treatment would be the best option we will place them on our waiting list for treatment. It is important you understand that the treatments we offer are for symptom control, we cannot cure malformations at present.

Surgical Treatment

If your child's malformation is causing them significant problems and it is agreed, after MDT discussion, that it would be best treated by surgery then we will arrange for your child to be referred to the appropriate service. We will discuss this further with you and your child in clinic.

Symptom diary

In the interim between referral and treatment we may get you and your child to log the severity and location of pain and swelling, as well as any other problems they may have related to their malformation. If you are given a diary please remember to bring it with you on their treatment date or when they attend clinic.

What does the treatment involve?

We would normally admit children to a ward when we treat venous malformations. This is due to the fact that most children may find the procedure difficult to tolerate if they were awake and therefore benefit from a general anaesthetic.

However as children get older we find they become able to tolerate uncomplicated procedures under a local anaesthetic and would therefore be offered this as an alternative route to general anaesthetic.

When we are ready to carry out your child's procedure we will call the ward and let them know. On arrival into Radiology Theatres your child will be clerked in by one of our interventional radiology team, we will need to put your child in a hospital gown; we will also insert a cannula (plastic tube) into their arm to administer drugs and fluids if needed. Finally the consultant interventional radiologist performing the procedure will confirm your consent for your child to undergo the procedure and answer any further questions you or your child may have.

When your child is ready we will take them into theatre to have their procedure, they may take a toy in with them or any comforter and one of their parents or guardians can come into the room with them whilst they are settled and given their general anaesthetic.

Sclerotherapy

This is the usual course of treatment for venous and lymphatic malformations; the aim of this treatment is to cause the malformation to shrink in size and reduce symptoms. Sclerotherapy involves injecting a liquid agent or sclerosant into the malformation by placing needles directly into it.

The needles are placed into the malformation under ultrasound guidance. Before we inject the sclerosant the doctor performing the procedure will inject an X-ray dye through the needles to make sure they are in the correct spot and that the

sclerosant will not flow into normal vessels. Occasionally we may insert a balloon via the veins or arteries in the groin to block blood flow in or out of the malformation and keep the sclerosant in place while it works. Percutaneous sclerotherapy normally takes between thirty minutes to an hour to complete. After the treatment children will normally be recovered in our recovery area and then go back to their ward. They may have a compression dressing on the treated area; this can normally be removed after 24 to 48 hours. The area that has been treated may feel lumpy or harder to the touch this is normal and should settle down after a couple of weeks.

Sclerotherapy is a safe and effective procedure, but as with any medical procedure complications can arise.

Increased swelling and pain will normally occur post procedure. The swelling and pain should generally settle down after a few weeks, during this time simple pain killers such as paracetamol or ibuprofen can be used to control the pain. We will contact you to make sure the pain and swelling post procedure is not excessive. If your child does not experience some swelling and pain it may be an indication that the treatment may not have worked.

If the malformation is close to, or just under the skin, there is a small risk of skin blistering and ulceration. Most ulcers will heal of their own accord or may require simple bandaging, this depends on their location. However, rarely a skin graft may be required to treat damaged areas of skin.

Occasionally, nerve damage can occur if the malformation is close to a nerve. This may be in the form of a feeling of numbness, tingling or pins and needles and is usually temporary.

However, rarely the nerve may be heavily bruised causing longer term symptoms or the damage could be permanent.

There is always a small risk, as with any procedure involving needle insertion, of bleeding and infection.

Risks are minimised by using image guidance to aim the needle into the correct position and by using a sterile technique.

Sclerotherapy of venous malformations aims to cause clots to form within the abnormal veins. Rarely the clots can extend into the normal veins, resulting in deep vein thrombosis (DVT). If your child experiences generalised swelling of the whole of the treated limb, this could be due to DVT. You should contact us or your GP immediately to determine if this is the case. If DVT is confirmed, your child would normally need to have a course of treatment for several months to prevent the clot from progressing.

Some sclerosants can cause discolouration of the skin, particularly if there are veins that are injected close to the skin surface. This will normally fade with time, but rarely can leave some permanent discolouration.

Sclerotherapy with Bleomycin

Bleomycin is a medicine that has been used for many years in the treatment of other illnesses, we may suggest this treatment if your child has a venous malformation in a region we would be keen to avoid any swelling, such as around the eye for example or if previous therapies have failed. We have a separate information leaflet for this type of sclerotherapy.

Other risks

Radiation

Sometimes we use X-ray to visualise the blood vessels during the procedure. Radiation doses for the procedure are generally accepted to be low, though occasionally higher doses are required if the procedure is long or demanding.

Compartment syndrome

Sometimes if the malformation is located in a certain area of the body swelling post procedure may cause a condition called compartment syndrome. This is caused when swelling occurs in an area where there is not much room for the swelling to take place without impacting on other structures in the body, the forearm for example. We will often arrange for your child to take a small dose of steroids before and after their treatment to combat this. This will depend on their age.

Follow up

Before your child commences treatment we will ask you how is best for us to follow them up.

We have three methods

- **By telephone:** We will take the best contact number for yourself.
- **By email:** We will take the best contact email for yourself.
- **By virtual clinic:** We can talk to you via a private and secure video link. Again we will need your email to arrange a convenient time to talk.

We will contact you one week and then eight weeks after your child's procedure to see how they are recovering.

At one week we will ask a number of questions which will enable us to establish how they have been after the treatment and make sure your child is not having any problems post procedure or suffering from any complications.

At eight weeks we will discuss if their symptoms have improved or not. We will use this information to determine the next best course of action for your child; this is normally either further treatment or a clinic appointment.

If you have any questions or concerns in the meantime please contact:

Clinical Nurse Specialists

Interventional Radiology & Vascular Anomalies,
The Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust (09:00-17:00)

Tel: 0113 392 0930 or 0113 392 0931 (Office)

Email: leedsth-tr.vascularmalformations@nhs.net

Please note, if your child is feeling unwell or you are unable to contact us regarding any urgent concerns or complications please attend your local GP Surgery, local walk in centre or your local Accident and Emergency Department if appropriate.

Questions / Notes

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