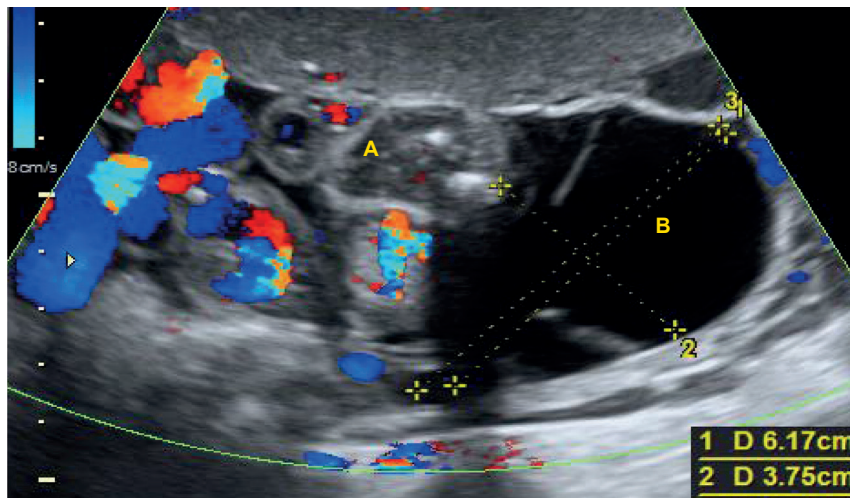


# Umbilical Cord Hemangioma with Pseudocyst: An Exceptional Finding

## Hemangioma do Cordão Umbilical com Pseudocisto Associado: Um Achado Raro

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**Palavras-chave:** Complicações na Gravidez; Cordão umbilical; Hemangioma; Quistos



**Figure 1** – Ultrasound at 31 W: the hemangioma presents as an hyperechogenic mass with low blood flow (A) in close relation with a big cystic mass (B)



**Figure 2** – Pathology findings: the hemangioma with 50 mm x 45 mm involving two vessels with an associated pseudocyst (10 mm)

Healthy 33-years-old woman, nulliparous with uncomplicated pregnancy presents at 23 weeks (W) with umbilical cord cyst diagnosis. Ultrasound without fetal abnormalities, and normal amniotic fluid index. Tight pregnancy surveillance showed progressive size increase of the cyst (80 mm) associated with a small hyperechogenic mass of the umbilical cord (Fig. 1), with otherwise normal findings. Vacuum-assisted delivery at 39 W with a healthy male newborn, 3350 g, without skin hemangiomas. Pathology revealed a 50 mm x 45 mm hemangioma involving two vessels of the cord with associated 10 mm pseudocyst (Fig. 2).

Hemangiomas arise from proliferation of the primitive angiogenic mesenchyme of the cord and are extremely rare findings.<sup>1-4</sup> Pseudocysts are often associated because of

the increased vascular pressure, causing transfer of fluid into Wharton's jelly.<sup>1</sup> They can be associated with chromosomal / congenital defects,<sup>3,4</sup> growth restriction,<sup>1,3</sup> pleural / pericardial effusion,<sup>3,4</sup> fetal hydrops,<sup>1,3</sup> cutaneous / systemic hemangiomas<sup>1,4,5</sup> and fetal demise.<sup>1-5</sup> A mortality rate of 35%<sup>5</sup> has been described, mostly by cord compression, torsion or bleeding.<sup>1,5</sup>

### DATA CONFIDENTIALITY

Informed consent was duly obtained from the patient.

### CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

All authors report no conflict of interest.

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