Tonsillar haemangioma is a very rare finding, but ENT surgon should be aware of such possibility. Tonsillectomy is the choice of treatment.

INTRODUCTION

Hemangiomas are benign tumors of dilated blood vessels. More than 50% of these lesions occur in the head and neck region. Hemangiomas are lesions that are not present at birth. They usually manifest within the first month of life, exhibit a rapid proliferative phase and slowly involute to near complete resolution. A certain small percentage of hemangiomas do not involute and than require treatment.

CASE: A 10-year old girl presented to emergency department with complaints of sudden dysphagia and globus sensation.

On examination a dark blackish mass from the left tonsil that occupied almost whole oropharynx was seen (figure 1). Next day tonsillectomy was done without any complications.

Tonsillectomy was done by blunt dissection and electrocautery. The blackish mass was situated in the upper pole of left tonsil and lower pole was covered by white pus-filled spots (figure 2, 3). Pathology diagnose was haemangioma and acute tonsillitis (figure 4). Patient is followed up with no evidence of recurrence.

CONCLUSION

In most cases the diagnosis of haemangioma is based on clinical evaluation. Most of the oropharyngeal hemangiomas are localized to soft tissue. They do not contain tissue of the organ in which they are situated.

Other possible benign tumors of tonsil include papillomas, angiomas, lymphomas, adenomas, fibromas, lipomas, chondromas, teratomas and various forms of mixed tumors. Clinical presentation of these tumors is usually chronic and recurrent tonsillitis, sometimes with sensation with foreign body in oropharynx.

Tonsillar haemangioma is very rare finding, but ENT surgeon should be aware of such possibility. Tonsillectomy is the choice of treatment.