

WHAT? WHY? HOW?

Vascular malformations are rare and complex often resulting from abnormal development in blood vessels, lymph vessels, veins, and/or arteries.

Most vascular malformations require treatment to improve appearance and alleviate pain, swelling, and bleeding.

It is possible for children and adults with vascular malformations to achieve high levels of performance in school, in sports, and in their careers.

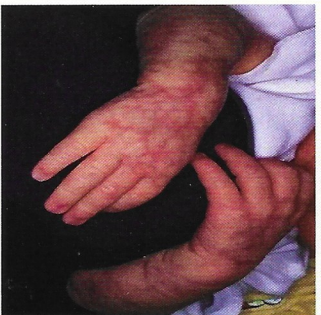
Complex vascular malformations:

- Parks-Weber Syndrome
- Klippel-Trenaunay Syndrome
- Servelle-Martorell Syndrome
- Kasabach-Merritt Syndrome
- Maffucci Syndrome
- Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome
- Middleaortic Syndrome
- Proteus Syndrome
- CMTC
- CLOVES
- Crypt 1 Mutation

Associated Health Concerns:

- Central Nervous system
- Cardiac
- Pulmonary
- Ophthalmologic
- Orthopedic
- Urologic

Cutis Marmorata Telangiectatica Congenita



CMTC is a rare condition that mainly affects the blood vessels of the skin and is visible at birth or soon after. The purplish marble-like or fishnet-like

pattern is similar to the appearance of an infant when he/she is cold. However, CMTC patients have the marbling more severely, is always present, and can fade as the child ages. Most cases occur sporadically, although in rare cases it may occur in families.

Klippel Trenaunay Syndrome



KTS is a rare congenital vascular disorder in which a limb may be affected by port wine stains, varicose veins, and/or too much bone and soft tissue growth.

The limb may be larger, longer, and/or warmer than normal.

Other complications can include cellulitis, lymphedema, and internal bleeding from abnormal blood vessels. Symptoms and severity vary for each patient.

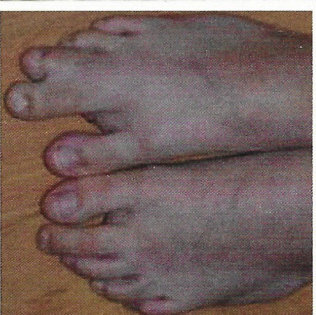
Diffuse Capillary Malformation Overgrowth



DCMO has been proposed as an entity within the wide spectrum of vascular abnormalities associated with overgrowth. It has diffuse distribution of erythematous purplish

stains extending minimum beyond one anatomic region, and neither atrophy nor ulcers are present. It has been observed a midline sharply demarcation on the abdomen, but never on the back.

CLOVES



Congenital Lipomatous Overgrowth Vascular -Malformation Epidermal Nevi Scoliosis, Skeletal, and Spinal Malformations

CLOVES may affect the soft tissue, blood vessels, bone or joint, and internal organs. The manifestations are very variable ranging from mild to severe anomalies. The long-term picture for a child with CLOVES depends on age and the severity of the symptoms.



CMTC Alliance

