

# Common vascular birthmarks

## Common vascular birthmarks

**Salmon patch** A salmon patch is a vascular malformation that presents as a pinkish macule, usually at the nape of neck ( Figure 45.42 is caused by an area of persistent fetal dermal circulation that usually disappears at 1 year. **Capillary haemangioma (strawberry naevus)** This is the commonest 'birthmark', occurring most frequently on the head and neck ( Figure 45.43 ). Ninety per cent are present at birth; as a consequence of intravascular thrombosis, fibrosis and mast cell infiltration, 10% resolve each subsequent year, with 70% resolved by 7 years old. White skin is affected most commonly and girls are affected three times more than boys. **Capillary vascular malformations ('port-wine' stains)** Capillary vascular malformations ('port-wine stains' [PWSs]) are 20 times less common than capillary haemangiomas and result from defective maturation of the cutaneous sympathetic innervation during embryogenesis, leading to localised intra dermal capillary vasodilatation ( Figure 45.44 ). They appear Campbell Greig de Morgan , 1811-1876, surgeon, Middlesex Hospital, London, UK. First to propose that cancer started locally and then spread first to lymph nodes and beyond. - ). It at birth as flat, smooth, intensely purple-stained areas, most frequently on the head and neck, often within the maxillary and mandibular dermatomes of the trigeminal nerve. Treatment with intense pulsed light and pulsed-dye laser is successful. PWSs may be associated with various syndromes.

Figure 45.42 Salmon patch (courtesy of St John's Institute for Dermatology, London, UK). Figure 45.43 Capillary haemangioma (courtesy of St John's Institute for Dermatology, London, UK).

## Common vascular birthmarks

**Salmon patch** A salmon patch is a vascular malformation that presents as a pinkish macule, usually at the nape of neck ( Figure 45.42 is caused by an area of persistent fetal dermal circulation that usually disappears at 1 year. **Capillary haemangioma (strawberry naevus)** This is the commonest 'birthmark', occurring most frequently on the head and neck ( Figure 45.43 ). Ninety per cent are present at birth; as a consequence of intravascular thrombosis, fibrosis and mast cell infiltration, 10% resolve each subsequent year, with 70% resolved by 7 years old. White skin is affected most commonly and girls are affected three times more than boys. **Capillary vascular malformations ('port-wine' stains)** Capillary vascular malformations ('port-wine stains' [PWSs]) are 20 times less common than capillary haemangiomas and result from defective maturation of the cutaneous sympathetic innervation during embryogenesis, leading to localised intra dermal capillary vasodilatation ( Figure 45.44 ). They appear Campbell Greig de Morgan , 1811-1876, surgeon, Middlesex Hospital, London, UK. First to propose that cancer started locally and then spread first to lymph nodes and beyond. - ). It at birth as flat, smooth, intensely purple-stained areas, most

frequently on the head and neck, often within the maxillary and mandibular dermatomes of the trigeminal nerve. Treatment with intense pulsed light and pulsed-dye laser is successful. PWSs may be associated with various syndromes.

Figure 45.42 Salmon patch (courtesy of St John's Institute for Dermatology, London, UK). Figure 45.43 Capillary haemangioma (courtesy of St John's Institute for Dermatology, London, UK).

#### Common vascular birthmarks

**Salmon patch** A salmon patch is a vascular malformation that presents as a pinkish macule, usually at the nape of neck ( Figure 45.42 is caused by an area of persistent fetal dermal circulation that usually disappears at 1 year. **Capillary haemangioma (strawberry naevus)** This is the commonest 'birthmark', occurring most frequently on the head and neck ( Figure 45.43 ). Ninety per cent are present at birth; as a consequence of intravascular thrombosis, fibrosis and mast cell infiltration, 10% resolve each subsequent year, with 70% resolved by 7 years old. White skin is affected most commonly and girls are affected three times more than boys. **Capillary vascular malformations ('port-wine' stains)** Capillary vascular malformations ('port-wine stains' [PWSs]) are 20 times less common than capillary haemangiomas and result from defective maturation of the cutaneous sympathetic innervation during embryogenesis, leading to localised intra dermal capillary vasodilatation ( Figure 45.44 ). They appear Campbell Greig de Morgan , 1811-1876, surgeon, Middlesex Hospital, London, UK. First to propose that cancer started locally and then spread first to lymph nodes and beyond. - ). It at birth as flat, smooth, intensely purple-stained areas, most frequently on the head and neck, often within the maxillary and mandibular dermatomes of the trigeminal nerve. Treatment with intense pulsed light and pulsed-dye laser is successful. PWSs may be associated with various syndromes.

Figure 45.42 Salmon patch (courtesy of St John's Institute for Dermatology, London, UK). Figure 45.43 Capillary haemangioma (courtesy of St John's Institute for Dermatology, London, UK).

---

Revision #1

Created 2025-12-31 15:17:02 UTC by Omar Ayman

Updated 2025-12-31 15:17:02 UTC by Omar Ayman