



## Surgical Management of Cavernous Sinus Hemangiomas

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# Introduction

Introduction: They are very rare and account for 2% of all cavernous sinus tumors. They are benign well encapsulated lesions and arise within the confines of cavernous sinus and usually reach giant size before diagnosis. As the tumors grow in size, they initially displace and later encase the ICA. They present a formidable surgical challenge due to their location, high vascularity, and close relationship with important neurovascular structures. In this presentation we present our experience (including video) with the surgical management of these tumors.

## Methods

**Material and methods:** In this retrospective study we analysed all patients of cavernous sinus hemangiomas who underwent surgery at NIMHANS from 2007-2011(5 years). A detailed study of their demographic characteristics, clinicoradiological features, surgical management strategies and details, outcome and long-term follow-up was performed

## Results

**Results:** There were a total of 7 patients (5 females and 2 males) who underwent surgery for these tumors. The ages ranged from 21 to 50 years with duration of symptoms ranging from 2 months to 5 yrs. Restriction of ocular movements along with headache and facial hypoesthesia were the most common symptoms. All patients underwent frontotemporo oribtozygomatic osteotomy, and gross total excision of the tumor. There was no mortality while worsening of ophthalmoparesis was the most common complication. Vision improved in 2 patients out of 3 patients with preoperative vision loss.

## Conclusions

**Conclusions:** Surgery in these tumors and region can be carried out safely in this region by surgeons with experience in skull base surgery.

## Learning Objectives

## anatomy of cavernous sinus

## surgery of cavernous sinus hemangiomas

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