



Multidisciplinary Vascular Anomalies Clinic Therapeutic Value

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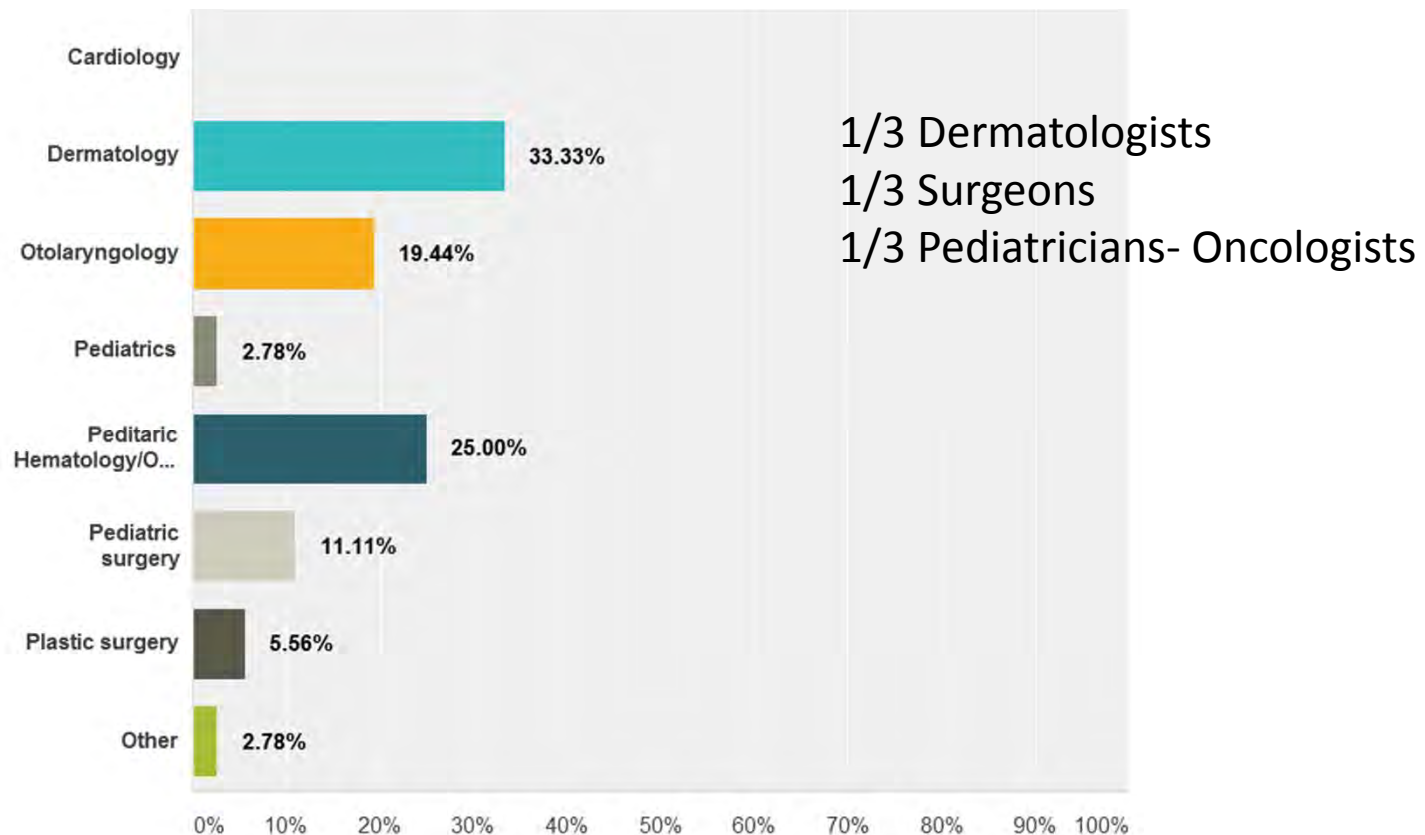
Value Perspectives

Multidisciplinary Vascular Anomalies Clinic

- 1. Patient satisfaction
- 2. Disease diagnosis and management
- 3. Research
- 4. Institutional considerations

Vascular Anomalies

A Multidisciplinary Specialty



Survey results presented May 1st 2015,
Controversies in Vascular Anomalies Meeting, New York, NY

1. Patient Satisfaction

- Collaborative effort
- Continuity of care
- Improves parental informed decision-making
- Review of radiologic studies



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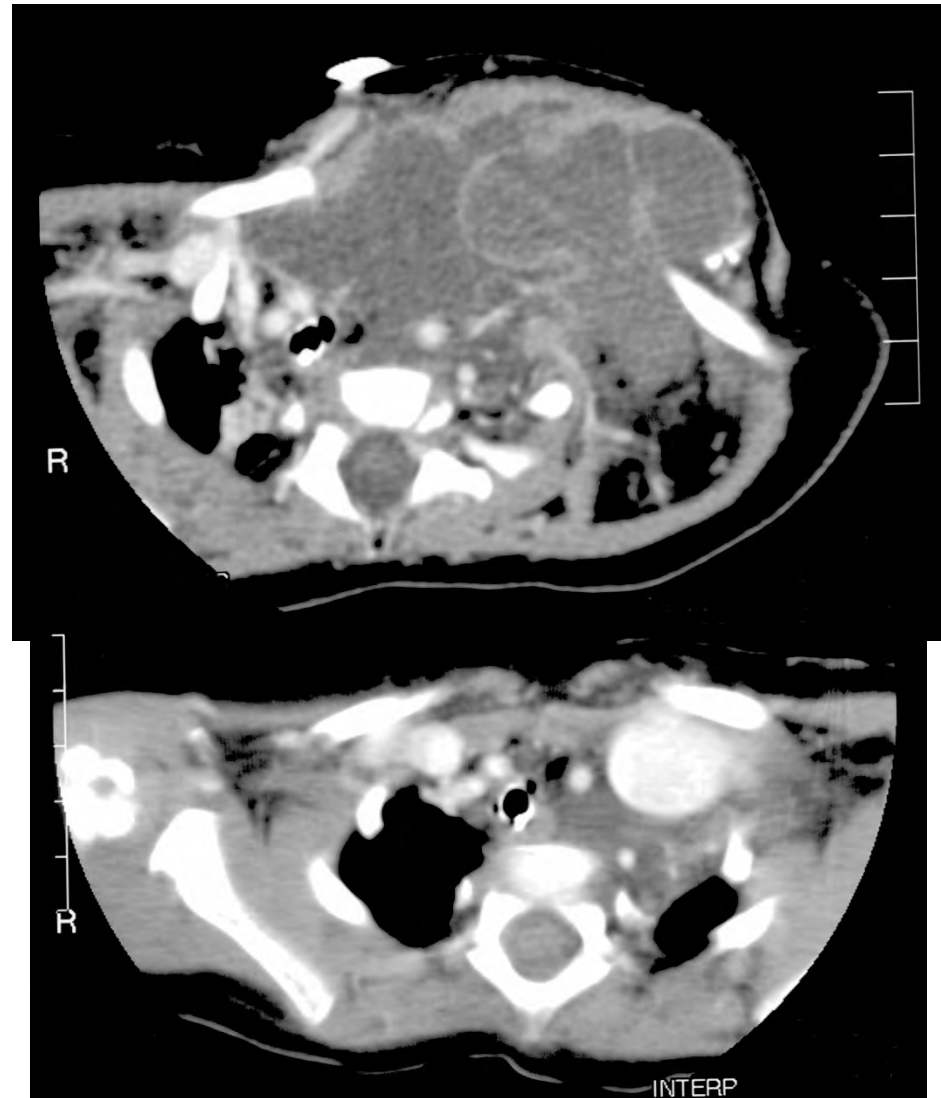
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1. Patient Satisfaction

Radiologic Review



2. Disease Diagnosis and Management

Arch Dermatol. 2004 Aug;140(8):979-83.

Clinical characteristics and management of vascular anomalies: findings of a multidisciplinary vascular anomalies clinic.

Mathes EF¹, Haggstrom AN, Dowd C, Hoffman WY, Frieden IJ.

Author information

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To describe the scope of the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), Vascular Anomalies Clinic (VAC), including the types of diagnoses, characteristics, and management of patients seen in the clinic.

DESIGN: Case series.

SETTING: Referral, outpatient, multidisciplinary clinic in a university system.

PATIENTS: Consecutive sample of 175 patients seen in the VAC at UCSF from January 2001 to July 2003.

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Diagnosis before and after clinic visit, symptoms, treatment recommendations, age of onset, age at clinic visit, location of lesion, sex, and type of referring physician.

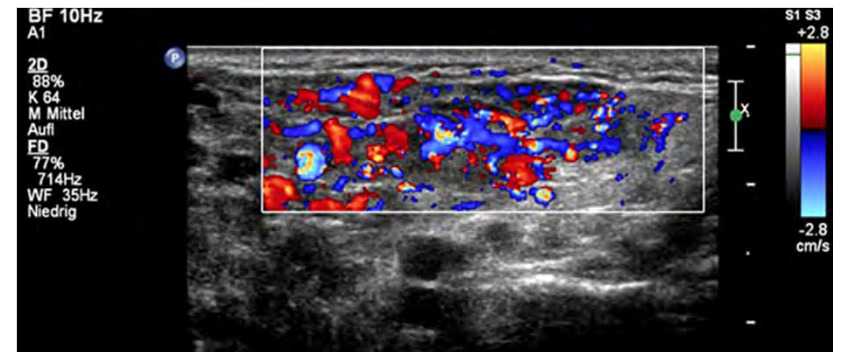
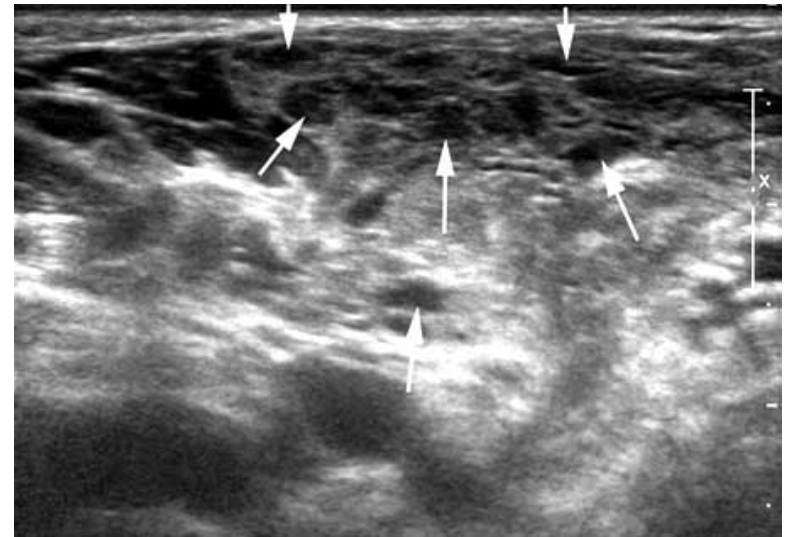
RESULTS: A total of 96% of patients had cutaneous involvement, 71% of patients had vascular malformations, and 14% had infantile hemangiomas. Fifty-eight percent of patients were referred from outside the UCSF system. Of the patients who had not been previously seen by members of the VAC team or UCSF dermatologists, only 22% had been assigned correct specific diagnoses before coming to the VAC, and 13% had incorrect specific diagnoses before coming to the VAC. Fifty-six percent of vascular malformations were first noted at birth and 17% were noted at later than 10 years of age. Eighty-seven percent of patients were symptomatic from their vascular lesion. Sixty-six percent of patients underwent prior magnetic resonance imaging of their lesion. Further diagnostic workup was recommended in 43% of cases, and treatment recommendations were made in 83% of cases.

CONCLUSIONS: Significant confusion still exists regarding the appropriate terminology, diagnosis, and management of vascular anomalies. Multidisciplinary clinics effectively address these complicated and troubling disorders by providing accurate diagnoses, clear treatment recommendations, and counseling from a team of specialists.

PMID: 15313815 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2. Disease Diagnosis and Management

Avoid Misdiagnosis



2. Disease Diagnosis and Management

Avoid Misdiagnosis

Capillary Malformation of Glabella

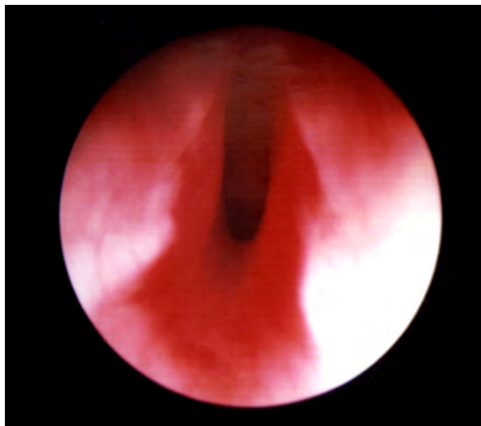
5 month old

2 year old

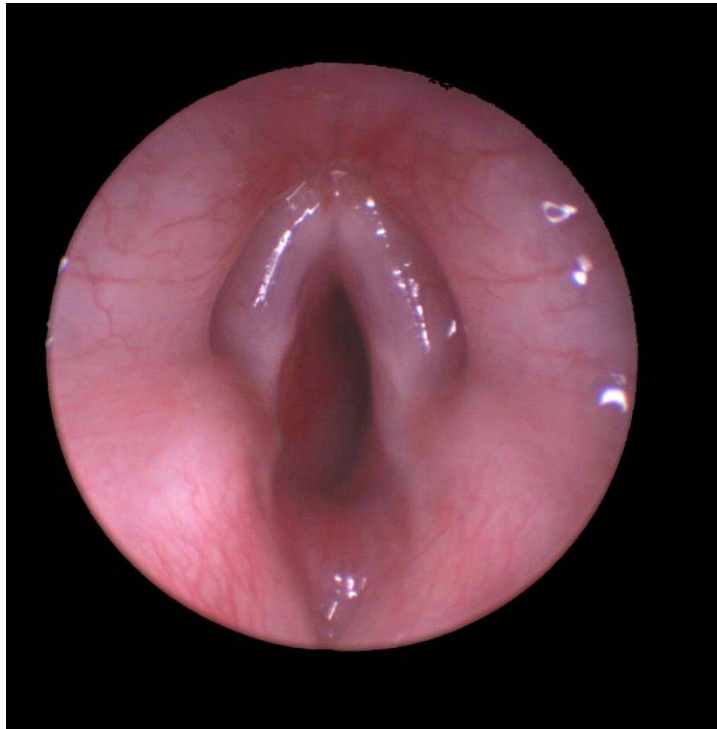
2. Disease Diagnosis and Management

Recognize Potential Associated Problems

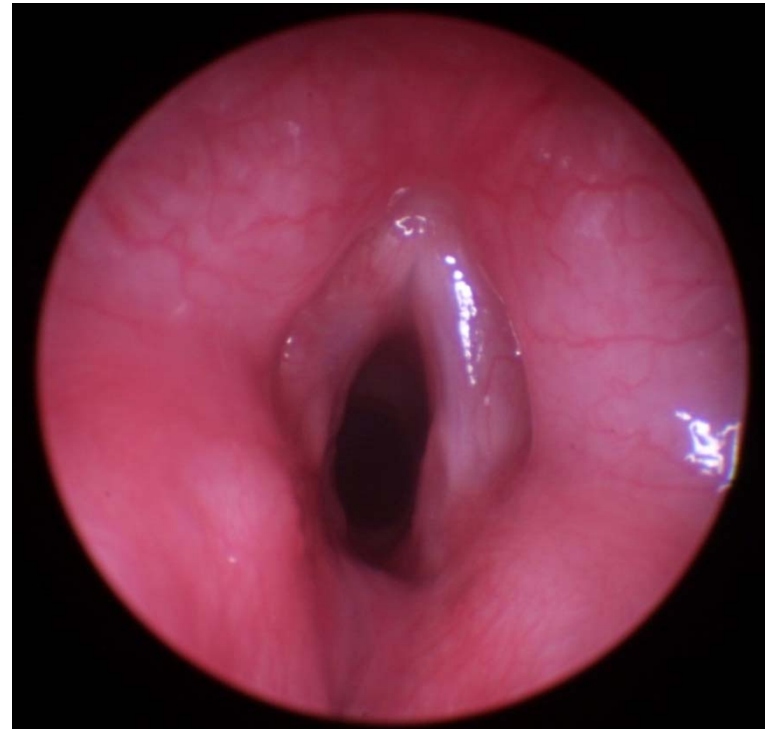
- Beard distribution IH - Subglottic hemangioma.



Subglottic Hemangioma



Pre-op



Post 2nd laser

2. Disease Diagnosis and Management

Recognize Alternative Treatment Options

- Infraorbital hemangioma obstructing visual axis.
 - No significant improvement with propranolol
 - No significant improvement with addition of corticosteroids.
 - Surgical excision

2. Disease Diagnosis and Management

Recognize “Cutting Edge” Treatment Options



- Embolization therapy
- CO₂ laser therapy
- Bleomycin injection



2. Disease Diagnosis and Management

CLOVE Syndrome



- Congenital Lipomatous, Overgrowth, Vascular Malformations, Epidermal Nevi and Spinal/Skeletal Anomalies
- Genetic mutation PIK3CA
 - Klippel-Trenaunay Syndrome
 - Fibroadipose vascular anomaly (FAVA)
 - Lymphatic malformations (isolated)



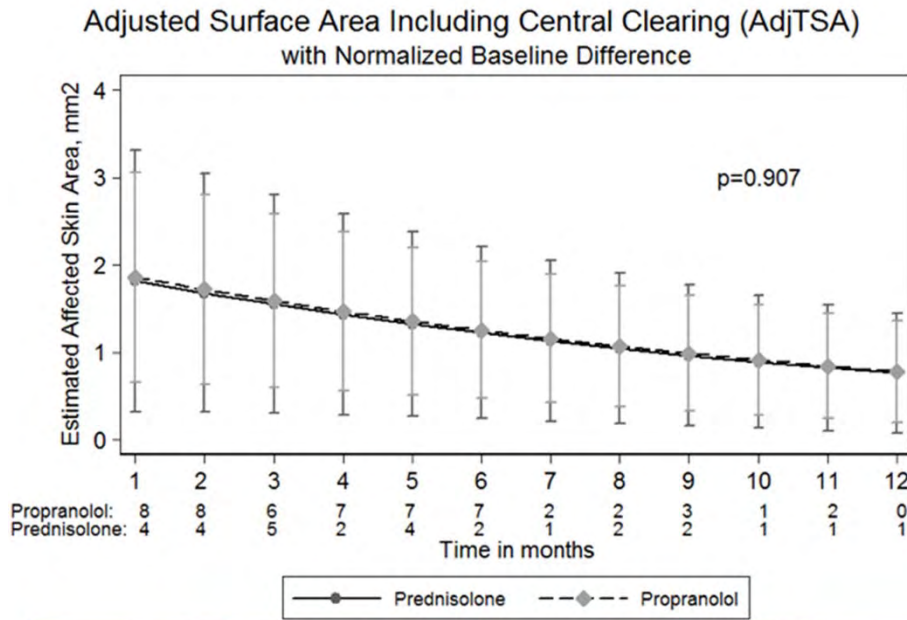
- Treatment- Multidisciplinary
 - Sclerotherapy
 - Surgical excision of redundant skin
 - Laser treatment of capillary malformation

3. Research

- Randomized Clinical Trials
- Retrospective Reviews
- Case Reports
- Consensus Statements
- Invited Editorial Comments

Infantile Hemangiomas

Corticosteroids versus Propranolol



| All AE's (Including Multiple AE's per Person)* | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----|------|----|-------|--------------|
| By Severity | Total | 32 | 100 | 44 | 100.0 | 0.838 |
| | Mild | 10 | 21.4 | 22 | 50.0 | 0.197 |
| | Moderate | 21 | 65.6 | 11 | 25.0 | 0.090 |
| | Severe | 1 | 3.1 | 11 | 25.0 | 0.014 |
| By Type | Allergy/ Immunology (1) | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 | 0.817 |
| | Constitutional (7) | 2 | 0.05 | 4 | 0.09 | 0.543 |
| | Dermatologic (9) | 2 | 0.05 | 1 | 0.02 | 0.366 |
| | Endocrine (10) | 0 | 0.00 | 8 | 0.18 | 0.018 |
| | Gastrointestinal (11) | 5 | 0.11 | 6 | 0.14 | 0.741 |
| | Growth and Development (12) | 0 | 0.00 | 10 | 0.23 | 0.005 |
| | Infection (15) | 5 | 0.11 | 4 | 0.09 | 0.441 |
| | Metabolic/ Lab (17) | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.02 | 1.000 |
| | Pulmonary/ Respiratory (22) | 14 | 0.32 | 5 | 0.11 | 0.001 |
| | Vascular (28) | 3 | 0.07 | 4 | 0.09 | 0.978 |
| | | | | | | |

* P-values are adjusted for the correlation between multiple events in the same participant



4. Institutional Considerations

Value of a Multidisciplinary VAC

- High parental satisfaction
- Enhances training of residents and medical students
- Fulfills research mission
- Service benefit outweighs financial cost!



Thank You!

