**KT Terminology**

ANGIOMA - A localized vascular lesion of the skin and subcutaneous tissue that results from overgrowth of blood or lymph vessels; a 19th century term, replaced by hemangioma or lymphangioma

ANGIOMATOSIS - A condition characterized by multiple angiomas or hemangiomas

ANOMALY - A deviation from the average or normal

ARTERIOGRAPHY - An x-ray test to demonstrate the blood vessels of an organ, using dye injected into an artery in the arm or leg. The dye outlines the blood vessels.

ARTERIOVENOUS (A.V.) FISTULA - An abnormal communication between an artery and a vein, bypassing the capillary bed. Often associated with Parkes Weber Syndrome and high flow lesions as well as high output cardiac failure in severe cases.

ARTERIOVENOUS (A.V.) MALFORMATION - Abnormal, tangled collections of dilated blood vessels that result from congenitally malformed vascular structures in which the arterial blood flows directly into veins without passing through the capillaries

BILATERAL Having two sides

CAPILLARY MALFORMATION - A capillary malformation (commonly referred to as a portwine stain), is a flat, sharply defined vascular stain of the skin. It may cover a large surface area or it may be scattered and appear as little islands of color. It can be anywhere on the body and in more than one place on the body, but is most commonly seen in the head/neck region. The exact cause of this lesion is not known, but it is thought that it arises because of abnormal formation of the tiny vessels of the skin early in the life of the embryo, after the larger blood vessels are in place.

CAT SCAN (Computed Axial Tomography) - x-ray test of any organ, including the brain, that uses computer reconstruction of multiple images at different planes

CELLULITIS - Infection of the skin or connective tissue common in KTS.

CONGENITAL - Existing at birth; may be genetic (hereditary) or due to some influence occurring during gestation, even up to the moment of birth.

CUTANEOUS LESIONS - A wound or injury of the skin or a pathologic change in the skin tissue

DISSEMINATED INTERVASCULAR COAGULATION ( DIC) - Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) is a complex and controversial systemic thrombohemorrhagic disorder involving the generation of intravascular fibrin and the consumption of procoagulants and platelets.

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM ( EEG) - An electroencephalogram (EEG) is used to diagnose neurologic diseases, such as seizures and epilepsy. The test measures the electrical activity of the brain waves.

ELECTROCARDIOGRAM ( EKG) - An electrocardiogram (ECG / EKG) is an electrical recording of the heart and is used in the investigation of heart disease.

ENDOTHELIAL CELL - Flat cells that line the blood and other lymphatic vessels, the heart and various other body cavities. Endothelial cells are metabolically active and produce a number of compounds that affect the vascular system.

EPIPHYSIS - End of a bone

EPIPHYSEODESIS (EPIPHYSEAL ARREST) - Surgery to correct leg-length discrepancy by fusion or metal fixation of the growth plate.

FLASH LAMP TUNABLE PULSED-DYE LASER - laser treatment currently considered the best for removal of port wine stain

GIRTH - A measure around a part of the body (or around an extremity)

HEMANGIOMA - Vascular tumor or malformation that enlarges by rapid cellular growth and regression.

HEREDITARY - Transmitted from parent to offspring.

HYPERPLASIA - Increase in number of cells in tissue or organ

HYPERTROPHY - Increase in bulk of a part or organ

HYPOVOLEMIA - Low volume of circulating blood within the body.

KASBACH MERRIT SYNDROME Kasabach-Merritt phenomenon is a rare, life-threatening condition in which a vascular tumor (tufted angioma or hemangioendothelioma) traps and destroys platelets, which are one of the components in blood that help clotting. It is also associated with other abnormal clotting conditions in which there is excessive consumption of clotting factors.

KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY SYNDROME vs. KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY-WEBER SYNDROME - The medical community has used these terms interchangeably, but the consensus today is to distinguish K-T as involving hypertrophy, venous varicosities, and lymphatic anomalies and port-wine stain but without significant arteriovenous fistulas; K-T-W is a misnomer: Parkes-Weber Syndrome includes high shunt arteriovenous fistulas.

LIGATION - Tying off

LYMPHANGIOMA - An old term for a fairly well-circumscribed nodule or mass of lymphatic vessels or channels, that vary in size, more properly a lymphatic malformation

LYMPHATIC MALFORMATION - A sponge-like collection of abnormal channels and cystic spaces that contain clear fluid.

MRI SCAN (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) - a scan of the body which uses magnetic energy,     rather than radiation, to view an organ or body part, especially useful for visualizing soft tissue.

NODULES - Bumps

PHLEBITIS - Inflammation of a vein

PHYSIS - The site of growth near the end of long bones; called the "epiphyseal plate" or "growth plate"

PORT-WINE BIRTHMARK - A flat pink, red, or purplish lesion, present at birth; a capillary malformation

PROGNOSIS - Predicted outcome

SCLEROTHERAPY - Treatment of varicose veins, hemorrhoids, gastric and esophageal varices, and peptic ulcer hemorrhage by injection or infusion of chemical agents which cause localized thrombosis and eventual fibrosis and obliteration of the vessels.

SEIZURE - Clinical or subclinical disturbances of cortical function due to a sudden, abnormal, excessive, and disorganized discharge of brain cells. Clinical manifestations include abnormal motor, sensory and psychic phenomena. Recurrent seizures are usually referred to as EPILEPSY or "seizure disorder."

TACHYCARDIA - Excessive rapidity in the action of the heart, usually with a heart rate above 100 beats per minute.

THROMBOSIS - A clot within a blood vessel

TUMOR - A swelling or a mass

UNILATERAL - One side only

VASCULAR MALFORMATION - Abnormal development of blood vessels. These are not malignant tumors, since the lesions exhibit a normal rate of endothelial cell turnover throughout their natural history .

VENOUS MALFORMATION - Venous Malformations is an abnormality of the larger, deep venins and is often called a "hemangioma."