
Tilmelding af Foredrag

Foredragets titel

Skin and mucosal Telangiectatic lesions in patients with Hereditary Hemorrhagic telangiectasia.

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Uddannelsesniveau

Hoveduddannelseslæge

Obs - Kan desværre kun præsentere fredag gr andet kursus torsdag.

Introduktion

Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT) is a dominantly inherited disease characterized by arteriovenous malformations. These malformations are seen in the skin, mucosa and organs. One of the diagnostic criteria for HHT includes the presence of telangiectasia in common sites (nose, fingers, oral cavity and lips). Only a few studies have looked on the distribution of telangiectases in HHT1 and HHT2 patient.

Materiale/metode

The aim of this study is to investigate the characteristic of the telangiectatic lesions in HHT1 and HHT2 patients and describe the localization and distribution of telangiectases in the skin and mucosa in relation to the subtype of HHT and gender. We investigated 34 patients with HHT and counted the number of telangiectases in the skin and mucosa. The patient fulfilled questionnaires concerning their symptoms.

Resultater

The telangiectases in both HHT1 and HHT2 patients were predominantly found to be round. We found that HHT1 patients had more lesion in the mucosa (tongue and oral cavity) compared to HHT2 patients ($p=0.034$). There were no difference in the total number of counted lesions in the skin and mucosa in HHT1 and HHT2 patients. The number of telangiectatic lesions increased by age. 94.1% of the patients had experienced bleeding from the nasal cavity and 55.9% of the patients reported cosmetic concerns from telangiectases.

Diskussion

The presence of telangiectatic lesions may vary a little between HHT1 and HHT2 patients, but not in a way that the look and location can predict the HHT subtype.

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