NEOPLASTIC VASCULAR TUMORS *(ISSVA: Vascular Tumors)* [1] ◈ [NVT]

*Vascular tumors — **neoplastic proliferations** (benign, borderline, malignant). These may be **congenital, perinatal, or acquired** in adulthood, depending on subtype. Endothelial cells divide abnormally, creating new tissue — the definition of neoplastic.*

Benign *	**[1.1] ◈ [NVT–BE]**
Infantile hemangioma	[1.1.01] ◈ [NVT-BE-IH]
Congenital hemangioma	[1.1.02] ◈ [NVT-BE-CH]
Tufted angioma	[1.1.03] ◈ [NVT-BE-TA]
Cherry angioma	[1.1.04] ◈ [NVT-BE-CA]
Epithelioid hemangioma	[1.1.05] ◈ [NVT-BE-EH]
Cutaneous epithelioid angiomatous nodule	[1.1.06] ◈ [NVT-BE-CN]
Pyogenic granuloma — Lobular Capillary Hemangioma	[1.1.07] ◈ [NVT-BE-PG]
Spindle-cell hemangioma	[1.1.08] ◈ [NVT-BE-SH]
Hobnail hemangioma	[1.1.09] ◈ [NVT-BE-HH]
Microvenular hemangioma	[1.1.10] ◈ [NVT-BE-MH]
Anastomosing hemangioma	[1.1.11] ◈ [NVT-BE-AH]
Glomeruloid hemangioma	[1.1.12] ◈ [NVT-BE-GH]
Papillary hemangioma	[1.1.13] ◈ [NVT-BE-PH]
Acquired elastotic hemangioma	[1.1.14] ◈ [NVT-BE-AE]
Intravascular papillary endothelial hyperplasia — Masson tumor	[1.1.15] ◈ [NVT-BE-IP]
Littoral cell hemangioma of the spleen	[1.1.16] ◈ [NVT-BE-LH]
Placental chorioangioma	[1.1.17] ◈ [NVT-BE-PL]
Eccrine angiomatous hamartoma	[1.1.18] ◈ [NVT-BE-EC]
Reactive angioendotheliomatosis	[1.1.19] ◈ [NVT-BE-RA]

Bacillary angiomatosis	[1.1.20] ◈ [NVT-BE-BA]

** Reactive proliferative vascular lesions are listed with benign vascular tumors.*

Borderline	**[1.2] ◈ [NVT–BO]**
Kaposiform hemangioendothelioma	[1.2.01] ◈ [NVT–BO–KH]
Retiform hemangioendothelioma	[1.2.02] ◈ [NVT–BO–RH]
Papillary intralymphatic angioendothelioma (PILA), Dabska Tumor	[1.2.03] ◈ [NVT–BO–PI]
Pseudomyogenic hemangioendothelioma	[1.2.04] ◈ [NVT–BO–PS]
Polymorphous hemangioendothelioma	[1.2.05] ◈ [NVT–BO–PO]
Kaposi’s sarcoma	[1.2.06] ◈ [NVT–BO–KS]
Composite hemangioendothelioma	[1.2.07] ◈ [NVT–BO–CO]
Multifocal lymphangioendotheliomatosis with thrombocytopenia (MLT)	[1.2.08] ◈ [NVT–BO–ML]
Malignant	**[1.3] ◈ [NVT–MA]**
Angiosarcoma	[1.3.01] ◈ [NVT–MA–AN]
Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma	[1.3.02] ◈ [NVT–MA–EP]

STRUCTURAL VASCULAR MALFORMATIONS *(ISSVA: Vascular Malformations)* [2] ◈ [SVM]

*Vascular malformations involve **abnormal vascular architecture** — vessels formed incorrectly during development. The structure is wrong; the endothelial cells are not proliferating abnormally. ISSVA: “errors of vascular morphogenesis” — structural, not proliferative.*

FAST-FLOW	**[2.1] ◈ [SVM–FF]**
Isolated	**[2.1.01] ◈ [SVM–FF–IS]**
AVM	[2.1.01.01] ◈ [SVM–FF–IS–AM]
Intramuscular Fast-flow Vascular Anomaly	[2.1.01.02] ◈ [SVM–FF–IS–IN]

AVF	[2.1.01.03] ◈ [SVM–FF–IS–AF]
Multifocal	**[2.1.02] ◈ [SVM–FF–MU]**
CM-AVM 1 & 2	[2.1.02.01] ◈ [SVM–FF–MU–CA]
HHT 1 & 2 / JPHT	[2.1.02.02] ◈ [SVM–FF–MU–HJ]
PHTS	[2.1.02.03] ◈ [SVM–FF–MU–PH]
Syndromic	**[2.1.03] ◈ [SVM–FF–SY]**
PHOST (PHTS)	[2.1.03.01] ◈ [SVM–FF–SY–PH]
Parkes-Weber Syndrome	[2.1.03.02] ◈ [SVM–FF–SY–PW]
SAMS	[2.1.03.03] ◈ [SVM–FF–SY–SA]
CAMS	[2.1.03.04] ◈ [SVM–FF–SY–CA]
SLOW-FLOW	**[2.2] ◈ [SVM–SF]**
CAPILLARY	**[2.2.01] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM]**
Nevus simplex, Salmon Patch	[2.2.01.01] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–NS]
Port Wine CM — Port Wine Birthmark, Nevus flammeus	**[2.2.01.02] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–PW]**
Isolated *(incl. Phacomatosis Pigmentovascularis)*	[2.2.01.02.01] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–PW–IS]
Syndromic	[2.2.01.02.02] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–PW–SY]
With hypertrophy or extracutaneous disease	[2.2.01.02.02.01] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–PW–SY–HYP]
Sturge-Weber Syndrome	[2.2.01.02.02.02] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–PW–SY–SWS]
DCMO	[2.2.01.02.02.03] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–PW–SY–DCM]
Reticulate / Telangiectatic CM	**[2.2.01.03] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–RT]**
Isolated	[2.2.01.03.01] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–RT–IS]
Syndromic	[2.2.01.03.02] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–RT–SY]
M-CM	[2.2.01.03.02.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–RT–SY–MC]
MIC-CAP	[2.2.01.03.02.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–RT–SY–MI]
DCMO	[2.2.01.03.02.3] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–RT–SY–DC]

Geographic Pattern CM	**[2.2.01.04] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–GP]**
Isolated	[2.2.01.04.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–GP–IS]
Syndromic	[2.2.01.04.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–GP–SY]
Klippel-Trenaunay Syndrome (KTS)	[2.2.01.04.2.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–GP–SY–KT]
Associated with CLOVES / Disorders of PROS	[2.2.01.04.2.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–GP–SY–CL]
Low-resistance CM / CM with faster flow	**[2.2.01.05] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–LR]**
Isolated	[2.2.01.05.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–LR–IS]
Syndromic	[2.2.01.05.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–LR–SY]
CM-AVM 1 and 2	[2.2.01.05.2.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–LR–SY–AV]
Parkes-Weber Syndrome	[2.2.01.05.2.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–LR–SY–PW]
Cutis Marmorata Telangiectatic Congenita	[2.2.01.06] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–CC]
Telangiectasias and Spider Angiomas	**[2.2.01.07] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–TS]**
Isolated	[2.2.01.07.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–TS–IS]
Syndromic	[2.2.01.07.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–TS–SY]
CM-AVM 1 and 2	[2.2.01.07.2.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–TS–SY–AV]
HHT 1 & 2 and JPHT *(see also AVM category)*	[2.2.01.07.2.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–CM–TS–SY–HJ]
LYMPHATIC	**[2.2.02] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM]**
Isolated	**[2.2.02.01] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–IS]**
LM (Discrete)	[2.2.02.01.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–IS–LD]
Macrocystic	[2.2.02.01.1.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–IS–LD–MA]
Microcystic	[2.2.02.01.1.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–IS–LD–MI]
Mixed Macromicrocystic	[2.2.02.01.1.3] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–IS–LD–MX]
Angiokeratoma	[2.2.02.01.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–IS–AN]
Complex	**[2.2.02.02] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–CO]**
GLA	[2.2.02.02.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–CO–GL]
KLA	[2.2.02.02.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–CO–KL]
GSD	[2.2.02.02.3] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–CO–GS]
GLD	[2.2.02.02.4] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–CO–GD]

CCLA	[2.2.02.02.5] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–CO–CC]
Isolated	[2.2.02.02.5.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–CO–CC–IS]
Syndromic *(RASopathy)*	[2.2.02.02.5.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–CO–CC–SY]
Lymphedemas	**[2.2.02.03] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–LY]**
Primary	[2.2.02.03.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–LY–PR]
Isolated	[2.2.02.03.1.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–LY–PR–IS]
Syndromic	[2.2.02.03.1.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–LY–PR–SY]
Secondary	[2.2.02.03.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–LM–LY–SE]
VENOUS	**[2.2.03] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM]**
Isolated	**[2.2.03.01] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–IS]**
VM (Discrete)	[2.2.03.01.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–IS–VD]
Phlebectatic	[2.2.03.01.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–IS–PH]
Spongiform	[2.2.03.01.3] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–IS–SP]
VVM	[2.2.03.01.4] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–IS–VV]
FAVA	[2.2.03.01.5] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–IS–FA]
Multifocal	**[2.2.03.02] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–MU]**
VMCM	[2.2.03.02.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–MU–CM]
MSVM	[2.2.03.02.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–MU–MS]
BRBNS	[2.2.03.02.3] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–MU–BR]
GVM	[2.2.03.02.4] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–MU–GV]
HCCVM / CCM	[2.2.03.02.5] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–MU–HC]
VMOS	[2.2.03.02.6] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–MU–VO]
Syndromic	**[2.2.03.03] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–SY]**
PHTS	[2.2.03.03.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–SY–PH]
CLOVES	[2.2.03.03.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–SY–CL]
Mafucci Syndrome	[2.2.03.03.3] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–SY–MS]
Sinus Pericranii	[2.2.03.03.4] ◈ [SVM–SF–VM–SY–SP]

COMBINED	**[2.2.04] ◈ [SVM–SF–CO]**
Isolated	**[2.2.04.01] ◈ [SVM–SF–CO–IS]**
CLVM	[2.2.04.01.1] ◈ [SVM–SF–CO–IS–CLV]
LVM	[2.2.04.01.2] ◈ [SVM–SF–CO–IS–LVM]
CLM	[2.2.04.01.3] ◈ [SVM–SF–CO–IS–CLM]
CVM	[2.2.04.01.4] ◈ [SVM–SF–CO–IS–CVM]
HCCVM / VVM	[2.2.04.01.5] ◈ [SVM–SF–CO–IS–HCC]
Syndromic	**[2.2.04.02] ◈ [SVM–SF–CO–SY]**
PROS	[2.2.04.02.01] ◈ [SVM–SF–CO–SY–PR]
KTS (CLVM with hypertrophy)	[2.2.04.02.02] ◈ [SVM–SF–CO–SY–KT]
CLOVES	[2.2.04.02.03] ◈ [SVM–SF–CO–SY–CV]
CLAPO	[2.2.04.02.04] ◈ [SVM–SF–CO–SY–CL]
Proteus Syndrome	[2.2.04.02.05] ◈ [SVM–SF–CO–SY–PS]
DEVELOPMENTAL ANOMALIES OF NAMED VESSELS	**[2.3] ◈ [SVM–NV]**
Vena Cava	[2.3.01] ◈ [SVM–NV–VC]
Aorta	[2.3.02] ◈ [SVM–NV–AO]
Vein of Galen	[2.3.03] ◈ [SVM–NV–VG]
Others	[2.3.04] ◈ [SVM–NV–OT]

POTENTIALLY UNIQUE VASCULAR ANOMALIES [3] ◈ [PUV]

As new or unique vascular anomalies are identified and confirmed, they will be documented here. Updated: 2026.06

Color key: NVT — Neoplastic Vascular Tumors | SVM — Structural Vascular Malformations | PUV — Potentially Unique Vascular Anomalies

◈ **Navigation:** The ◈ symbol between each ISSVA number and Catalog ID is a link to that entry's dedicated page. Pages are added as content is developed.