



STRUCTURAL VASCULAR MALFORMATIONS

[SVM] ♦ [2]

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

SLOW-FLOW

[SVM-SF] ♦ [2.2]

CAPILLARY

[SVM-SF-CM] ♦ [2.2.01]

Nevus simplex, Salmon Patch

[SVM-SF-CM-NS] ♦ [2.2.01.01]

Port Wine CM — Port Wine Birthmark, Nevus flammeus

[SVM-SF-CM-PW] ♦ [2.2.01.02]

Isolated (*incl. Phacomatosis Pigmentovascularis*)

[SVM-SF-CM-PW-IS] ♦ [2.2.01.02.01]

Syndromic

[SVM-SF-CM-PW-SY] ♦ [2.2.01.02.02]

With hypertrophy or extracutaneous disease

[SVM-SF-CM-PW-SY-HYP] ♦ [2.2.01.02.02.01]

Sturge-Weber Syndrome

[SVM-SF-CM-PW-SY-SWS] ♦ [2.2.01.02.02.02]

DCMO

[SVM-SF-CM-PW-SY-DCM] ♦ [2.2.01.02.02.03]

Reticulate / Telangiectatic CM

[SVM-SF-CM-RT] ♦ [2.2.01.03]

Isolated

[SVM-SF-CM-RT-IS] ♦ [2.2.01.03.01]

Syndromic

[SVM-SF-CM-RT-SY] ♦ [2.2.01.03.02]

M-CM

[SVM-SF-CM-RT-SY-MC] ♦ [2.2.01.03.02.1]

MIC-CAP

[SVM-SF-CM-RT-SY-MI] ♦ [2.2.01.03.02.2]

DCMO

[SVM-SF-CM-RT-SY-DC] ♦ [2.2.01.03.02.3]

Geographic Pattern CM

[SVM-SF-CM-GP] ♦ [2.2.01.04]

Isolated

[SVM-SF-CM-GP-IS] ♦ [2.2.01.04.1]

Syndromic

[SVM-SF-CM-GP-SY] ♦ [2.2.01.04.2]

Klippel-Trenaunay Syndrome (KTS)

[SVM-SF-CM-GP-SY-KT] ♦ [2.2.01.04.2.1]

Associated with CLOVES / Disorders of PROS

[SVM-SF-CM-GP-SY-CL] ♦ [2.2.01.04.2.2]

Low-resistance CM / CM with faster flow	[SVM-SF-CM-LR] ♦ [2.2.01.05]
Isolated	[SVM-SF-CM-LR-IS] ♦ [2.2.01.05.1]
Syndromic	[SVM-SF-CM-LR-SY] ♦ [2.2.01.05.2]
CM-AVM 1 and 2	[SVM-SF-CM-LR-SY-AV] ♦ [2.2.01.05.2.1]
Parkes-Weber Syndrome	[SVM-SF-CM-LR-SY-PW] ♦ [2.2.01.05.2.2]
Cutis Marmorata Telangiectatic Congenita	[SVM-SF-CM-CC] ♦ [2.2.01.06]
Telangiectasias and Spider Angiomas	[SVM-SF-CM-TS] ♦ [2.2.01.07]
Isolated	[SVM-SF-CM-TS-IS] ♦ [2.2.01.07.1]
Syndromic	[SVM-SF-CM-TS-SY] ♦ [2.2.01.07.2]
CM-AVM 1 and 2	[SVM-SF-CM-TS-SY-AV] ♦ [2.2.01.07.2.1]
HHT 1 & 2 and JPHT (see also AVM category)	[SVM-SF-CM-TS-SY-HJ] ♦ [2.2.01.07.2.2]

LYMPHATIC [SVM-SF-LM] ♦ [2.2.02]

Isolated	[SVM-SF-LM-IS] ♦ [2.2.02.01]
LM (Discrete)	[SVM-SF-LM-IS-LD] ♦ [2.2.02.01.1]
Macrocystic	[SVM-SF-LM-IS-LD-MA] ♦ [2.2.02.01.1.1]
Microcystic	[SVM-SF-LM-IS-LD-MI] ♦ [2.2.02.01.1.2]
Mixed Macromicrocystic	[SVM-SF-LM-IS-LD-MX] ♦ [2.2.02.01.1.3]
Angiokeratoma	[SVM-SF-LM-IS-AN] ♦ [2.2.02.01.2]

Complex	[SVM-SF-LM-CO] ♦ [2.2.02.02]
GLA	[SVM-SF-LM-CO-GL] ♦ [2.2.02.02.1]
KLA	[SVM-SF-LM-CO-KL] ♦ [2.2.02.02.2]
GSD	[SVM-SF-LM-CO-GS] ♦ [2.2.02.02.3]
GLD	[SVM-SF-LM-CO-GD] ♦ [2.2.02.02.4]
CCLA	[SVM-SF-LM-CO-CC] ♦ [2.2.02.02.5]
Isolated	[SVM-SF-LM-CO-CC-IS] ♦ [2.2.02.02.5.1]
Syndromic (RASopathy)	[SVM-SF-LM-CO-CC-SY] ♦ [2.2.02.02.5.2]

Lymphedemas	[SVM-SF-LM-LY] ♦ [2.2.02.03]
Primary	[SVM-SF-LM-LY-PR] ♦ [2.2.02.03.1]
Isolated	[SVM-SF-LM-LY-PR-IS] ♦ [2.2.02.03.1.1]
Syndromic	[SVM-SF-LM-LY-PR-SY] ♦ [2.2.02.03.1.2]
Secondary	[SVM-SF-LM-LY-SE] ♦ [2.2.02.03.2]

VENOUS	[SVM-SF-VM] ♦ [2.2.03]
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Isolated	[SVM-SF-VM-IS] ♦ [2.2.03.01]
VM (Discrete)	[SVM-SF-VM-IS-VD] ♦ [2.2.03.01.1]
Phlebectatic	[SVM-SF-VM-IS-PH] ♦ [2.2.03.01.2]
Spongiform	[SVM-SF-VM-IS-SP] ♦ [2.2.03.01.3]
VVM	[SVM-SF-VM-IS-VV] ♦ [2.2.03.01.4]
FAVA	[SVM-SF-VM-IS-FA] ♦ [2.2.03.01.5]

Multifocal	[SVM-SF-VM-MU] ♦ [2.2.03.02]
VMCM	[SVM-SF-VM-MU-CM] ♦ [2.2.03.02.1]
MSVM	[SVM-SF-VM-MU-MS] ♦ [2.2.03.02.2]
BRBNS	[SVM-SF-VM-MU-BR] ♦ [2.2.03.02.3]
GVM	[SVM-SF-VM-MU-GV] ♦ [2.2.03.02.4]
HCCVM / CCM	[SVM-SF-VM-MU-HC] ♦ [2.2.03.02.5]
VMOS	[SVM-SF-VM-MU-V0] ♦ [2.2.03.02.6]

Syndromic	[SVM-SF-VM-SY] ♦ [2.2.03.03]
PHTS	[SVM-SF-VM-SY-PH] ♦ [2.2.03.03.1]
CLOVES	[SVM-SF-VM-SY-CL] ♦ [2.2.03.03.2]
Mafucci Syndrome	[SVM-SF-VM-SY-MS] ♦ [2.2.03.03.3]
Sinus Pericranii	[SVM-SF-VM-SY-SP] ♦ [2.2.03.03.4]

COMBINED

[SVM-SF-CO] ♦ [2.2.04]

Isolated

[SVM-SF-CO-IS] ♦ [2.2.04.01]

CLVM [SVM-SF-CO-IS-CLV] ♦ [2.2.04.01.1]

LVM [SVM-SF-CO-IS-LVM] ♦ [2.2.04.01.2]

CLM [SVM-SF-CO-IS-CLM] ♦ [2.2.04.01.3]

CVM [SVM-SF-CO-IS-CVM] ♦ [2.2.04.01.4]

HCCVM / VVM [SVM-SF-CO-IS-HCC] ♦ [2.2.04.01.5]

Syndromic

[SVM-SF-CO-SY] ♦ [2.2.04.02]

PROS [SVM-SF-CO-SY-PR] ♦ [2.2.04.02.01]

KTS (CLVM with hypertrophy) [SVM-SF-CO-SY-KT] ♦ [2.2.04.02.02]

CLOVES [SVM-SF-CO-SY-CV] ♦ [2.2.04.02.03]

CLAPO [SVM-SF-CO-SY-CL] ♦ [2.2.04.02.04]

Proteus Syndrome [SVM-SF-CO-SY-PS] ♦ [2.2.04.02.05]

FAST-FLOW

[SVM-FF] ♦ [2.1]

Isolated

[SVM-FF-IS] ♦ [2.1.01]

AVM [SVM-FF-IS-AM] ♦ [2.1.01.01]

Intramuscular Fast-flow Vascular Anomaly [SVM-FF-IS-IN] ♦ [2.1.01.02]

AVF [SVM-FF-IS-AF] ♦ [2.1.01.03]

Multifocal

[SVM-FF-MU] ♦ [2.1.02]

CM-AVM 1 & 2 [SVM-FF-MU-CA] ♦ [2.1.02.01]

HHT 1 & 2 / JPHT [SVM-FF-MU-HJ] ♦ [2.1.02.02]

PHTS [SVM-FF-MU-PH] ♦ [2.1.02.03]

Syndromic

[SVM-FF-SY] ♦ [2.1.03]

PHOST (PHTS) [SVM-FF-SY-PH] ♦ [2.1.03.01]

Parkes-Weber Syndrome [SVM-FF-SY-PW] ♦ [2.1.03.02]

SAMS [SVM-FF-SY-SA] ♦ [2.1.03.03]

CAMS [SVM-FF-SY-CA] ♦ [2.1.03.04]

DEVELOPMENTAL ANOMALIES OF NAMED VESSELS		[SVM–NV] ♦ [2.3]
Vena Cava	[SVM–NV–VC]	♦ [2.3.01]
Aorta	[SVM–NV–A0]	♦ [2.3.02]
Vein of Galen	[SVM–NV–VG]	♦ [2.3.03]
Others	[SVM–NV–OT]	♦ [2.3.04]

NEOPLASTIC VASCULAR TUMORS

[NVT] ♦ [1]

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 *	[NVT-BE] ♦ [1.1]
Infantile hemangioma	[NVT-BE-IH] ♦ [1.1.01]
Congenital hemangioma	[NVT-BE-CH] ♦ [1.1.02]
Tufted angioma	[NVT-BE-TA] ♦ [1.1.03]
Cherry angioma	[NVT-BE-CA] ♦ [1.1.04]
Epithelioid hemangioma	[NVT-BE-EH] ♦ [1.1.05]
Cutaneous epithelioid angiomatous nodule	[NVT-BE-CN] ♦ [1.1.06]
Pyogenic granuloma — Lobular Capillary Hemangioma	[NVT-BE-PG] ♦ [1.1.07]
Spindle-cell hemangioma	[NVT-BE-SH] ♦ [1.1.08]
Hobnail hemangioma	[NVT-BE-HH] ♦ [1.1.09]
Microvenular hemangioma	[NVT-BE-MH] ♦ [1.1.10]
Anastomosing hemangioma	[NVT-BE-AH] ♦ [1.1.11]
Glomeruloid hemangioma	[NVT-BE-GH] ♦ [1.1.12]
Papillary hemangioma	[NVT-BE-PH] ♦ [1.1.13]
Acquired elastotic hemangioma	[NVT-BE-AE] ♦ [1.1.14]
Intravascular papillary endothelial hyperplasia — Masson tumor	[NVT-BE-IP] ♦ [1.1.15]
Littoral cell hemangioma of the spleen	[NVT-BE-LH] ♦ [1.1.16]
Placental chorioangioma	[NVT-BE-PL] ♦ [1.1.17]
Eccrine angiomatous hamartoma	[NVT-BE-EC] ♦ [1.1.18]
Reactive angioendotheliomatosis	[NVT-BE-RA] ♦ [1.1.19]
Bacillary angiomatosis	[NVT-BE-BA] ♦ [1.1.20]

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

Borderline		[NVT-B0] ♦ [1.2]
Kaposiform hemangioendothelioma	[NVT-B0-KH] ♦	[1.2.01]
Retiform hemangioendothelioma	[NVT-B0-RH] ♦	[1.2.02]
Papillary intralymphatic angioendothelioma (PILA), Dabska Tumor	[NVT-B0-PI] ♦	[1.2.03]
Pseudomyogenic hemangioendothelioma	[NVT-B0-PS] ♦	[1.2.04]
Polymorphous hemangioendothelioma	[NVT-B0-PO] ♦	[1.2.05]
Kaposi's sarcoma	[NVT-B0-KS] ♦	[1.2.06]
Composite hemangioendothelioma	[NVT-B0-CO] ♦	[1.2.07]
Multifocal lymphangioendotheliomatosis with thrombocytopenia (MLT)	[NVT-B0-ML] ♦	[1.2.08]

Malignant		[NVT-MA] ♦ [1.3]
Angiosarcoma	[NVT-MA-AN] ♦	[1.3.01]
Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma	[NVT-MA-EP] ♦	[1.3.02]

POTENTIALLY UNIQUE VASCULAR ANOMALIES [PUV] ♦ [3]

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

This compendium is an adaptation by the Care4-Rare Project. For personal reference and patient advocacy use only. Diagnosis is the realm of qualified medical professionals.

- NVT — Neoplastic Vascular Tumors | SVM — Structural Vascular Malformations |
- PUV — Potentially Unique Vascular Anomalies