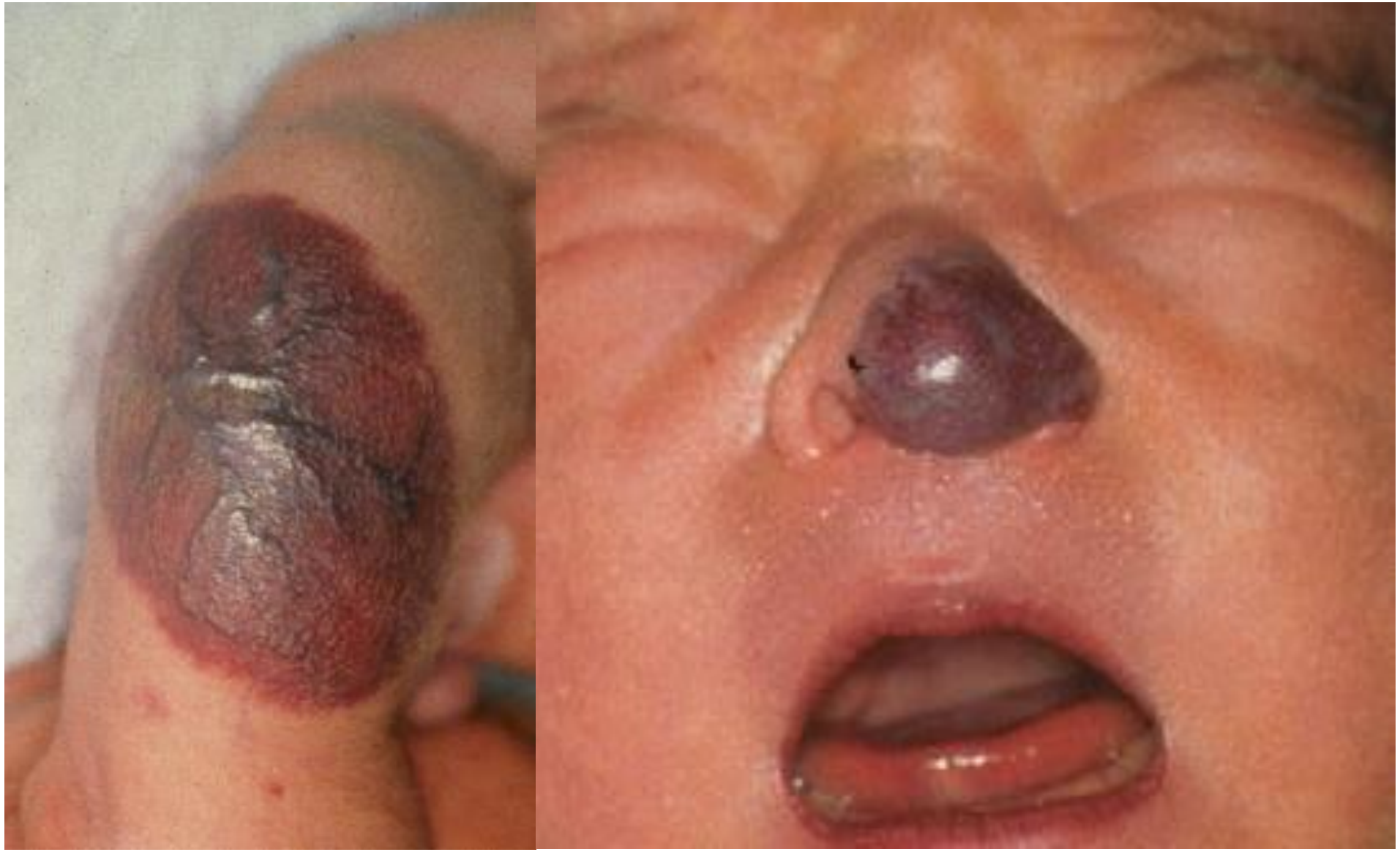
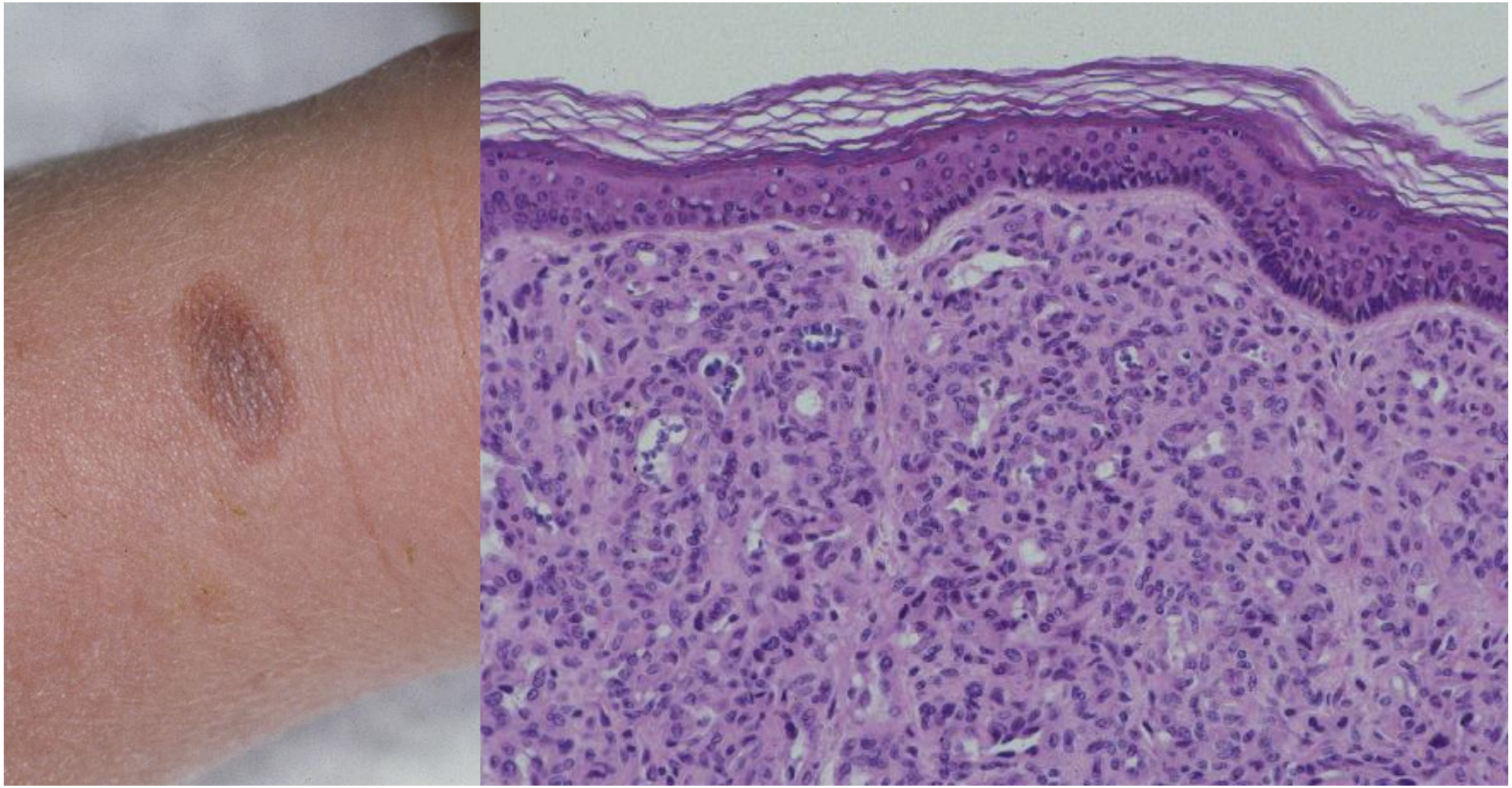
Kasabach-Meritt syndrome

Kasabach–Merritt syndrome (hemangioma with thrombocytopenia) is a serious complication occurring in an infant with multiple large vascular tumors not only in the skin but also in the internal organs. Patients exhibit rapidly enlarging vascular masses and consumption coagulopathy in vascular tumors leads to thrombocytopenia. It is a life-threatening condition.

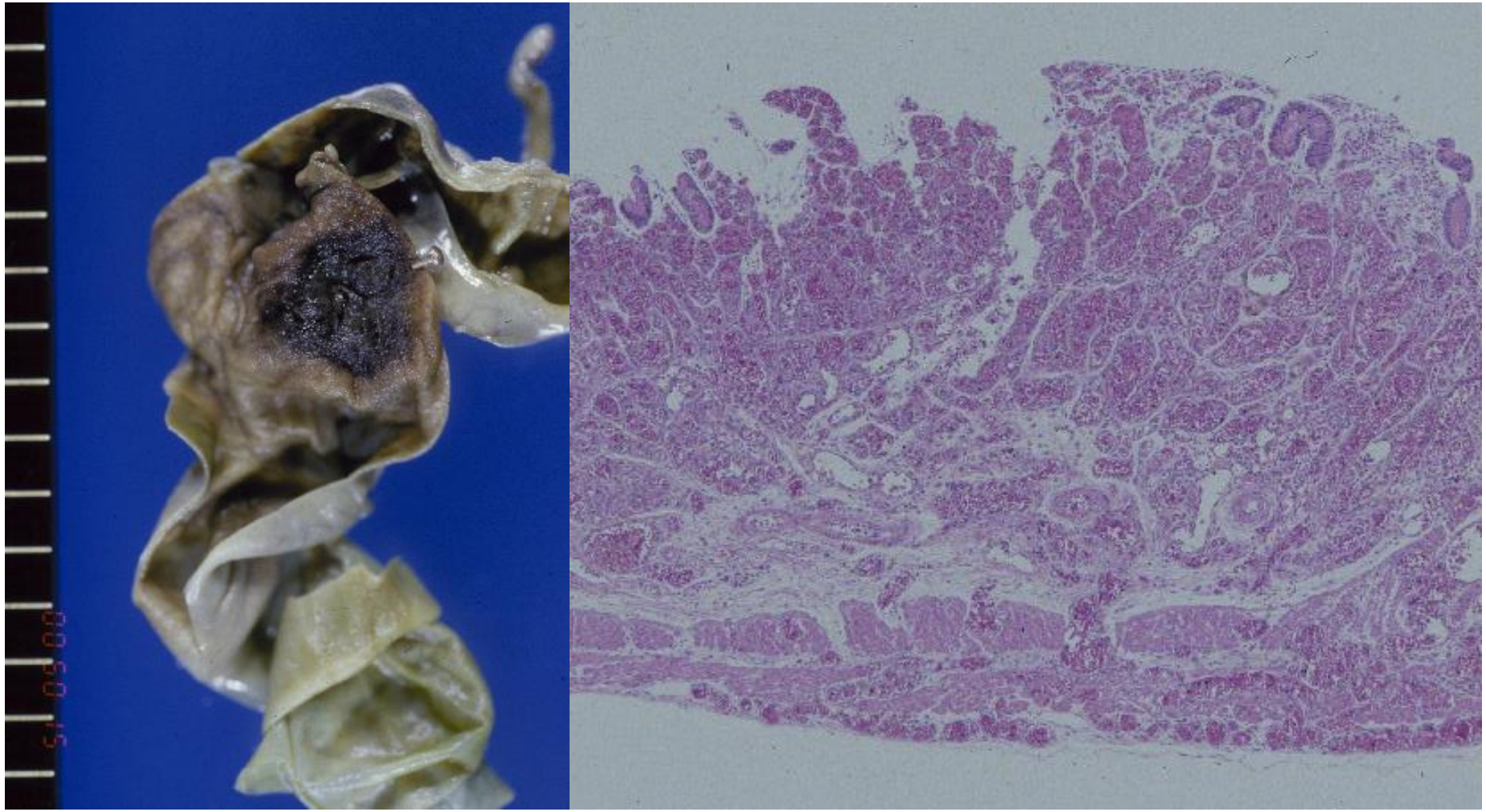
A 2-months-old male infant with multiple hemangiomas on the skin showed thrombocytopenia (75 x $10^3/\mu L$), disseminated intravascular coagulopathy and acidosis. He died of cardiac failure 55 days after birth.



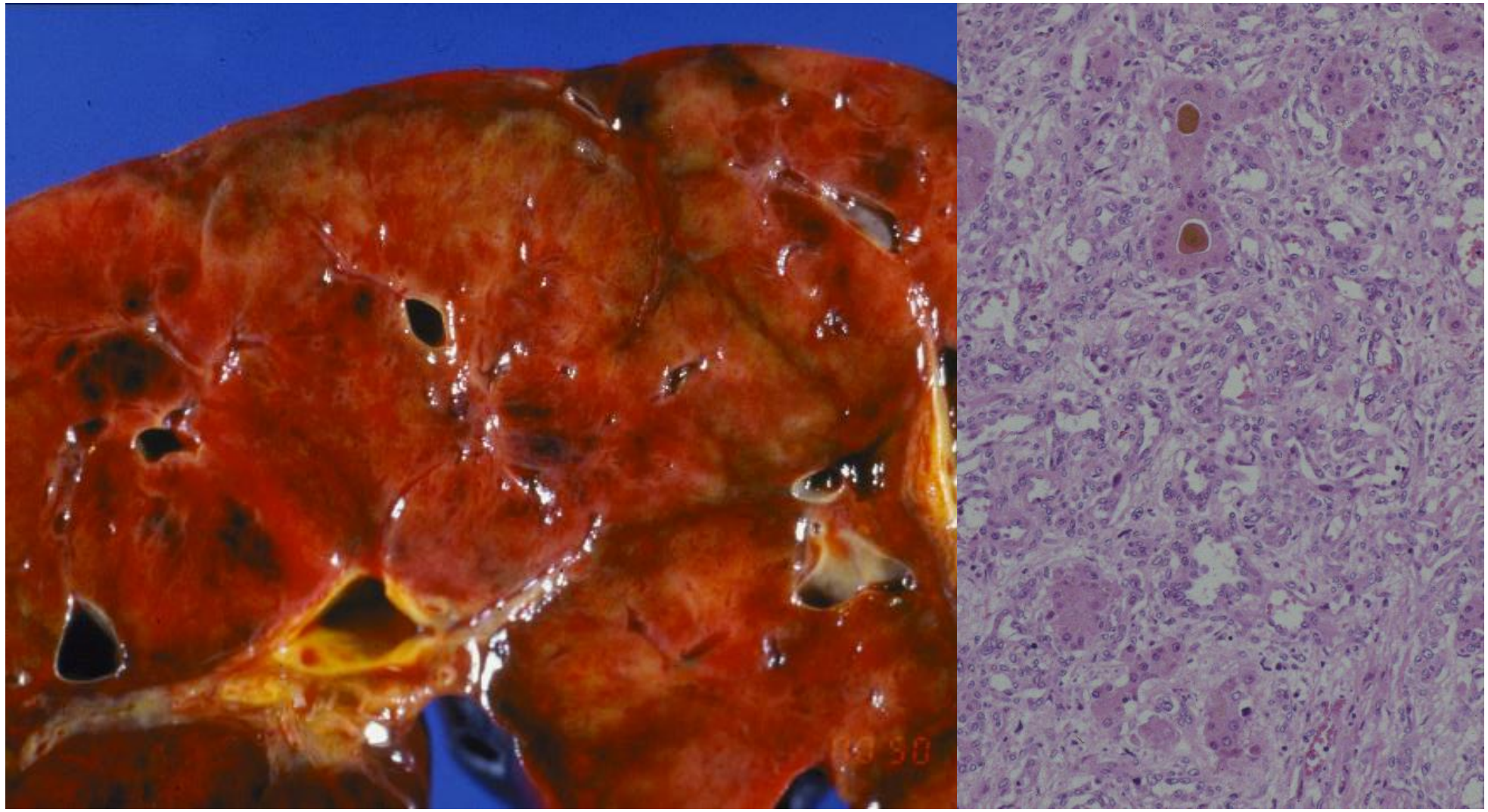
Large hemangiomas are seen on the left upper arm (7 cm in size) and nose at birth. The diagnosis of Kasabach-Meritt syndrome was made based on the association with progressive thrombocytopenia.



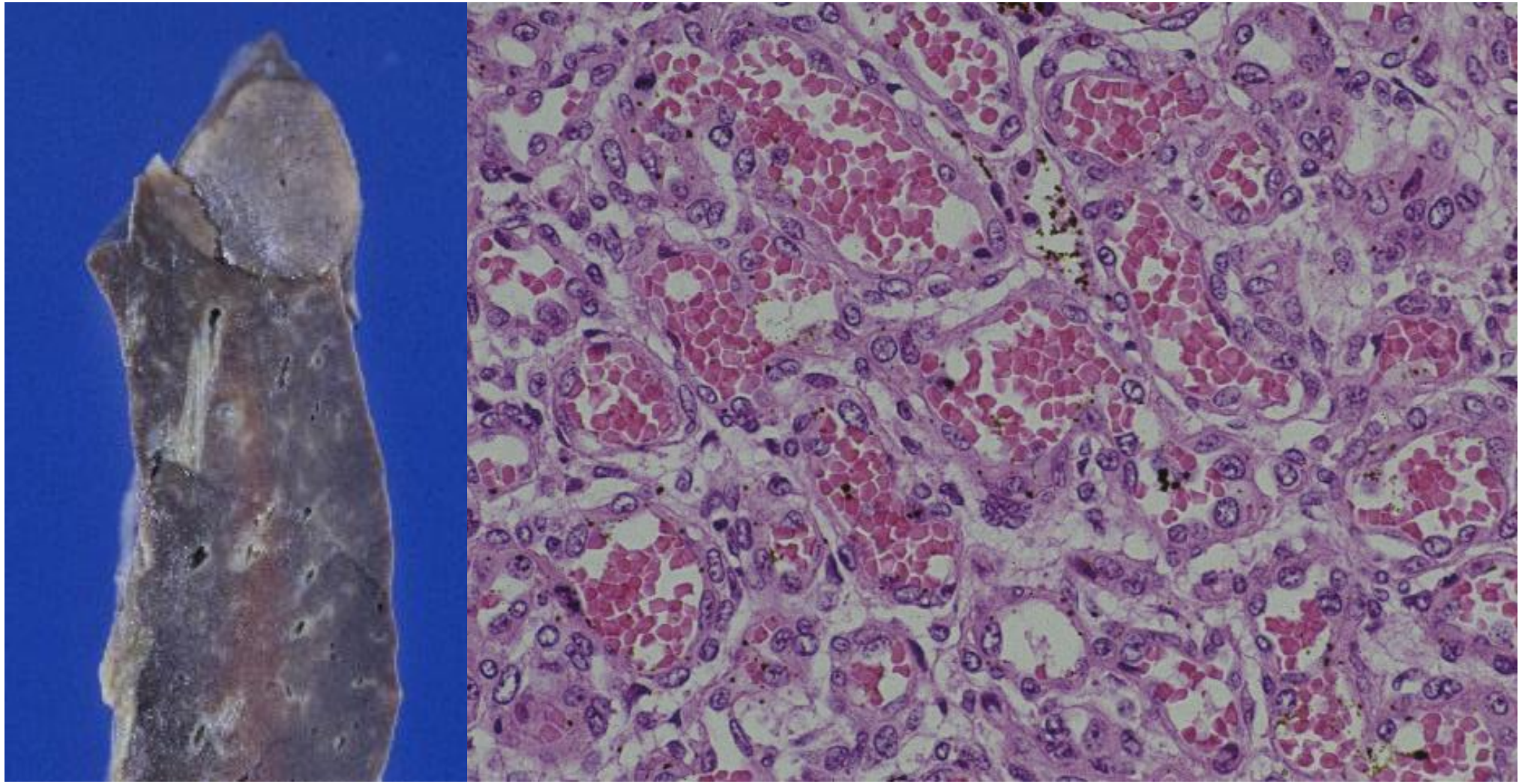
Hemangioma on the right forearm was histologically examined. Capillary hemangioma is seen in the dermis (H&E). Multiple cutaneous hemangiomas with thrombocytopenia indicate Kasabach-Meritt syndrome.



Hemangioma of the cecum is shown (left: gross features, right; H&E).
Hemorrhagic capillary hemangioma, 35 mm in size, is seen in the cecum.



Multiple hemangiomas are distributed in the liver (left: gross features, right; H&E). Capillary hemangiomas are seen in the liver.



Hemangioma of the lung is shown (left: gross features, right; H&E). Capillary hemangioma, 15 mm in size, is seen in the lung. Hemangiomas are further observed in the following internal organs: ileum, left adrenal, pancreas and brain.