

## A Very Rare Anal Tumor: About A Case

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### Abstract

### Case Report

Diffuse cavernous hemangioma is a rare benign vascular lesion. The sigmoid colon and rectum are the most frequently affected sites. It primarily occurs in young adults. The most common symptom is chronic, painless rectal bleeding, often beginning in childhood. Endoscopy is the diagnostic method of choice, while complete surgical excision with sphincter preservation constitutes the mainstay of treatment.

**Keywords:** Hemangioma, Rectal Bleeding, Surgical Excision.

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## INTRODUCTION

Diffuse cavernous hemangioma of the gastrointestinal tract is a rare benign vascular malformation, most commonly involving the rectosigmoid region. It typically affects young adults and presents with chronic, painless rectal bleeding that may lead to iron-deficiency anemia. Diagnosis is often delayed because symptoms mimic more common anorectal disorders. Endoscopy is the key diagnostic tool, revealing characteristic vascular lesions. Although benign, these lesions can cause significant morbidity due to recurrent bleeding. Surgery remains the treatment of choice when symptoms persist or complications occur.

## CASE REPORT

This is a 45-year-old man with no significant medical history who presented with recurrent, low-volume hematochezia, without abdominal pain or

associated bowel habit changes. Clinical examination revealed a patient in good general condition. Inspection of the anal margin revealed a multilobular mass measuring 3.6\*3cm. Digital rectal examination in this patient was unremarkable. Biological assessment showed hypochromic microcytic iron deficiency anemia, with a hemoglobin level of 10 g/dl. An excisional biopsy was performed, and the anatomopathological examination of the surgical specimen showed a proliferation of capillaries of variable size, often small and juxtaposed or with communicating lumens lined with endothelial cells, in favor of a hemangioma. A colonoscopy was requested and came back normal.

This rare benign vascular lesion mainly affects young adults and manifests as recurrent hematochezia. It represents approximately 3 to 10% of all benign lesions of the gastrointestinal tract. Rectosigmoid location is the most common, while anal location remains exceptional [1, 2].



**Figure 1: Multilobular mass of the anal margin**



**Figure 2: Image showing the anal angioma**

## CONCLUSION

Diffuse cavernous hemangioma (DCH) is an uncommon disease. It is grouped with the benign vascular malformations of the gastrointestinal. The rectosigmoid is the most common site of location and recurrent rectal bleeding is the most frequent symptom. The diagnosis is usually established on endoscopic characteristics. Surgery is the recommended treatment.

## REFERENCES

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