1. Lymphatic Malformations (LMs) are also referred to as Lymphangiomas and Cystic Hygromas.
2. LMs are usually present at birth; some may not be evident until later in life.
3. LMs can be either Micro or Macro-Cystic, or a combination, and can involve bone overgrowth.
4. LMs may cause asymmetry, distortion and bony hypertrophy (overgrowth) in the areas where they occur.
5. A LM of the arms or legs is frequently associated with lymphedema (swelling of the limb).
6. When an LM is superficial, it may appear with small blister type lesions (on the tongue, they look like frog eggs).
7. LMs never shrink or go away on their own.
8. Sclerotherapy is the main form of treatment, although Sirolimus is gaining popularity for treatment of these lesions.
9. Surgery remains the primary way to remove LMs completely.
10 Sudden swelling of a LM may be associated with virus, infection, or bleeding.

15 MAY
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