Bleomycin sclerotherapy in vascular malformations

L. Argoullon[1], M. Weber[1], A. Bonneville[1], S. Bracard[2], I. May[1]

[1] CHRU Nancy pharmacy department, [2] CHRU Nancy neuroradiology department

l.argoullon@chu-nancy.fr

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Objectives

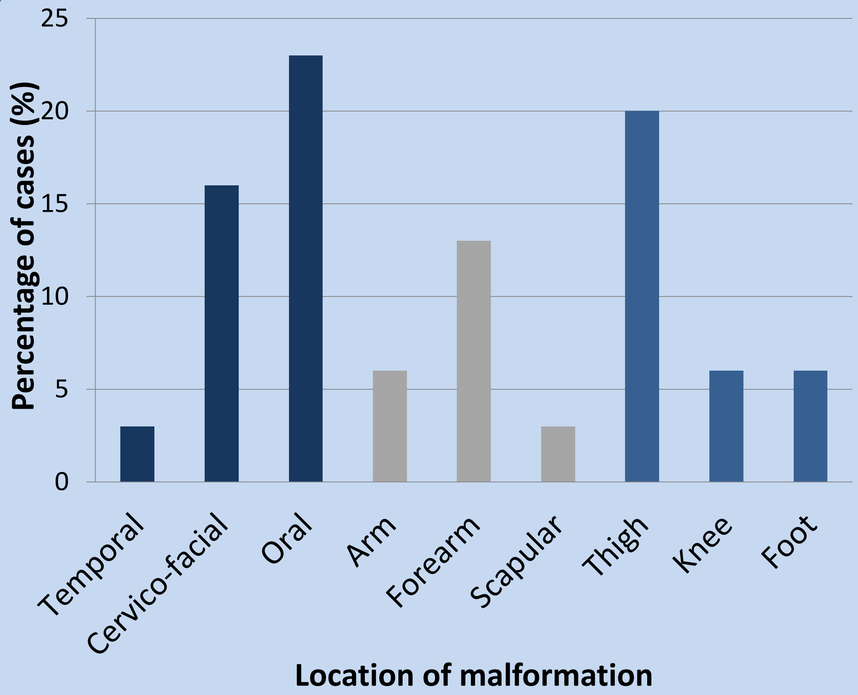
Sclerotherapy is currently one of the main therapeutic used in venous and macrocystic lymphatic malformations
The aim of this study was to assess the use of bleomycin in vascular malformations after two years of use

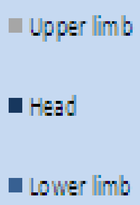
Methods

Our survey is a retrospective study. A data collection form was developed :

- Every patient, regardless of age, receiving an injection of bleomycin was included
- Maximum dose was 1 mg/kg without exceeding 15 mg per session

Results

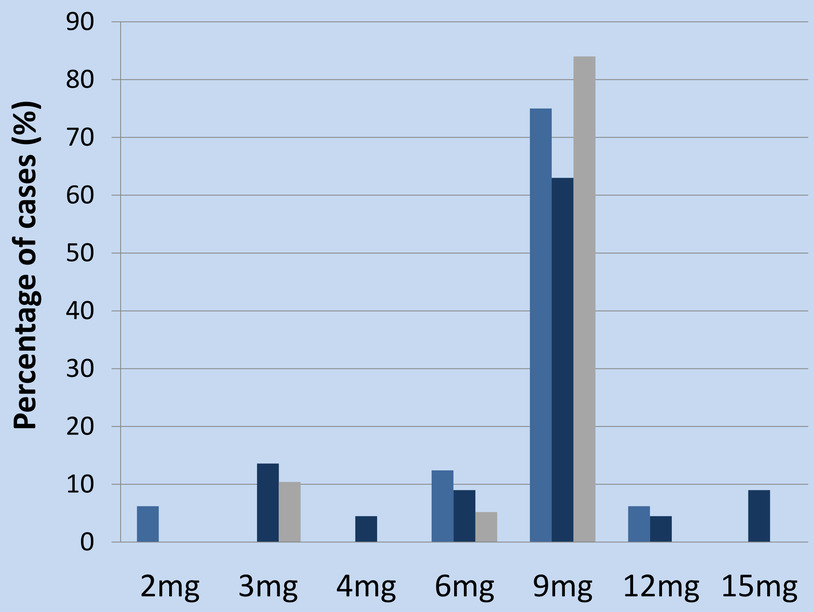




30 cases

Average Age
19 years-old [5-44]

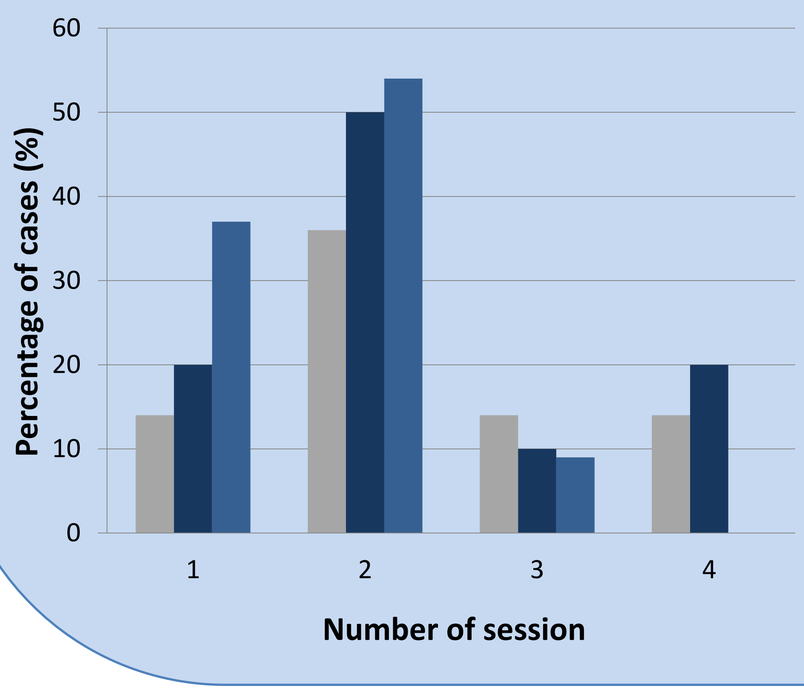
Sex ratio (M/F)
1/3



69%
isolated venous vascular malformation

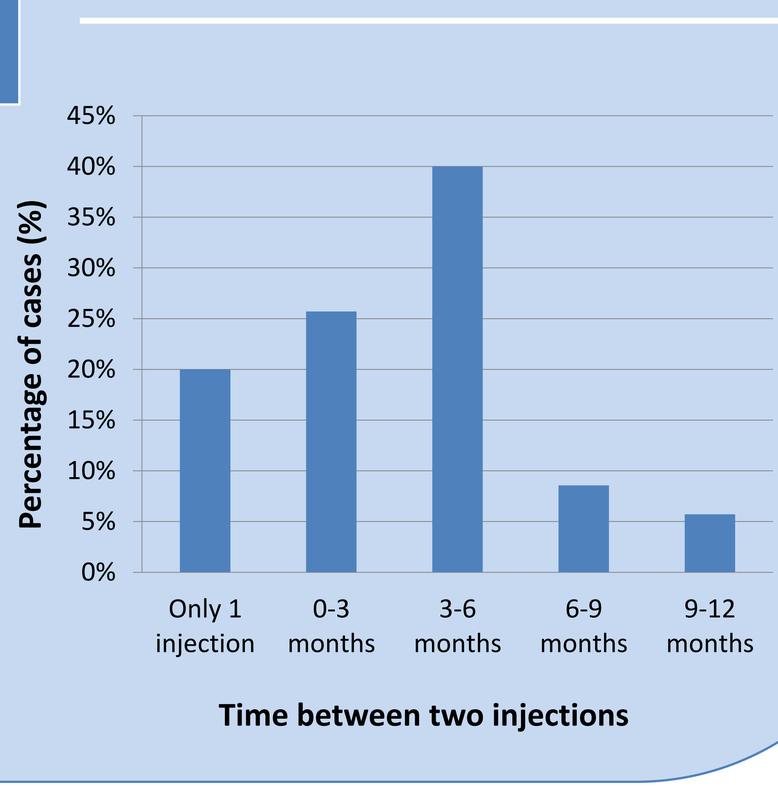
16%
venous vascular malformation coupled with a syndrome

15%
Others malformations (capillary and lymphatic)



Positive evolution for **75%**

Poor response for **25%**



Discussions

Weak points :

- No standardization
- Individual protocol
- Second injection / patient dependent
- Difficult patient follow-up

Hight points :

- Similarly of literature for evolution and safety[1, 2]
- Cumulative dose lower than toxic dose
  Cumulative maximum observed = 42 mg (pulmonary fibrosis > 300 mg)

New protocol :

- 2 systematic injections (max 1 mg/kg) at an interval of 6 weeks
- The post assessment sclerotherapy is performed 2 months after using a clinical examination and a Doppler

Conclusions

Bleomycin sclerotheray has a major interest in vascular malformations. It was found to be safe as there were no serious complications observed

Reference : 1- Horbach SER et al. Plast Reconstr Surg. 2016 , *2- Chaudry G et al.* Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol. 2014

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