

## Examination and Diagnosis of Angiosarcoma

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### DESCRIPTION

Angiosarcoma is nothing but cancer that initiate with inside lining of blood vessels or lymph vessels. It is a kind of soft-tissue sarcoma, which might be stable tumors that start in tissues that connect, support, or surround organs and tissues. Angiosarcoma could be very rare and the symptoms of tumor are different from one person to another. Angiosarcoma is vascular tumor. Angiosarcoma is also classified into 4 stages.

Stage 1: The tumor is tiny and contained in the region in which it began out.

Stage 2: The angiosarcoma has not spread to other parts of the body but it is advanced stage to stage 1.

Stage 3: In this stage, the tumor has spread to other parts.

Stage 4: It is a chronic stage, uncontrollable growth of tumors leads to damage the organs and it is also known as metastatic cancer.

### Symptoms

The symptoms are based on where tumor is located. The most common symptoms are:

- Formation of lumps
- Inflammation on surrounding skin.
- General pain in the tumor region.
- Colour change of skin
- Coughing with blood
- Fever, weight loss, night sweats, fatigue.
- Appearance of Lesions

### Causes

In maximum cases, the reason of an angiosarcoma isn't known. But there are a few matters that may make you much more likely to get it:

- By using of radiation therapy
- Lymphedema, a swelling due to injury of lymph vessels

- Exposure to a few chemicals, which includes arsenic, vinyl chloride, and thoriumdioxide. These are also known as environmental carcinogens.
- Other causes like AIDS, pre-existing lesions.

### Diagnosis

MRI, CT, PET scan, biopsy helps to know the location, size of tumor and tell about the severity of disease.

**Biopsy:** Take a small quantity of tissue then kept below the microscope, the piece of tumor eliminated is analysed through a pathologist who makes a speciality of comparing cells, tissues and organs to diagnose disease.

**Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI):** This diagnostic method makes use of a mixture of massive magnets, radiofrequencies and a laptop to provide special pic of organs and systems in the body. The pictures are used to in addition outline the tumor size, vicinity and different characteristics.

**CT scans:** It can exactly show the tumor shape, size, and location.

**Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scan:** It is used as alternative to X-rays to examine complete body.

### Treatment

Specific treatment for angiosarcoma is probably determined with the useful resource and absolutely based on physician like:

- Age, normal health and medical information.
- The exact place of the sickness (tumor).
- Patient tolerance on medications, strategies or remedy plans.
- The expectations for the course of the sickness.
- Treatment alternatives might also additionally consist of surgery, radiation therapy and chemotherapy.

**Chemotherapy:** The word "chemotherapy" ("chemo") is regularly used while relating to drugs or medicines that deal with cancers. If chemotherapy is mostly preferred, it leads to cytotoxicity. This means that they will be able to kill tumor cells along with normal cell.

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**Radiation therapy:** Radiation therapy makes use of high-power debris or waves, along with X-rays, gamma rays, electron beams, or protons, to kill the harmful cancer cells. Our cells commonly develop and divide to shape of new cells. But most cancers cells develop and divide quicker than our cells. Radiation helps to kill the tumor by break down of internal DNA of cancer cells.

**Surgery:** It is the oldest method for cancer treatment. Cancer surgical treatment is an operation or method to take out a tumor and probably a few closes by tissue.