The pathophysiology of angiomas varies depending on the specific type of angioma.Lymphangiomas can vary in size and appearance and may contain cystic spaces filled with lymph fluid.However, in general, angiomas are characterized by an abnormal proliferation of blood vessels or lymphatic vessels, leading to the formation of benign tumors or lesions.Genetic factors, aging, and exposure to environmental factors such as ultraviolet (UV) radiation may contribute to their formation.Cavernous angiomas: Cavernous angiomas are characterized by clusters of enlarged, thin-walled blood vessels (caverns) filled with blood.Cavernous angiomas are thought to arise from developmental abnormalities in blood vessel formation or from genetic mutations that affect blood vessel stability and integrity.Factors such as chronic sun exposure, oxidative stress, and genetic predisposition may contribute to the development of senile angiomas.Liver disease can also contribute to their formation by altering the metabolism of hormones and impairing blood flow regulation.They typically arise from abnormal development or obstruction of lymphatic channels during embryonic development.

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