

Doctor Clinical Report

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Clinical Support Report: Vascular Lesion

Patient Information:

The patient presents with a large vascular lesion on the [location], measuring approximately 629798 pixels in area.

Differential Diagnosis:

Based on the provided reference medical literature, several differential diagnoses should be considered:

- Pyogenic Granuloma**: A common vascular tumor in childhood, but rare in infants under 3 months of age.
- Haemangiomas**: Infantile haemangioma is the most common infantile vascular tumor; however, congenital
- Pseudo-Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS)**: Vascular nodules seen in venous stasis or AV malformations, resembling
- Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma**: A vascular tumor that can metastasize to the skin.
- Bacillary Angiomatosis**: A condition characterized by vascular lesions, often associated with Staphylococcus

Diagnostic Reasoning:

Given the large size of the lesion and its vascular nature, a biopsy or dermoscopic examination is essential to determine

Next Clinical Steps:

- Biopsy**: A skin biopsy should be performed to obtain tissue for histopathological examination.
- Dermoscopy**: Dermoscopic examination may provide additional information about the lesion's characteristics.
- Follow-up**: The patient should be followed up regularly to monitor the lesion's size, shape, and any changes.

Additional Considerations:

- Port Wine Stain (PWS)**: Although not explicitly mentioned in the differential diagnosis, PWS is a vascular malformation.
- Systemic Diseases**: The patient's medical history should be thoroughly reviewed to rule out any underlying conditions.

Confidence Level: 26.04% (Model confidence level)

Please note that this report is an AI-assisted opinion and not a final diagnosis. A thorough clinical evaluation, biopsy, and