Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia (HHT) is an autosomal heritable disease, leading to vascular malformations, ranging from mucocutaneous telangiectases to large arteriovenous malformations, which can occur in different organs. HHT is associated with a decreased quality of life and severe complications. If untreated, the disease leads to a decreased life expectancy. Recent years have brought advances in diagnosis and treatment, but not a cure for HHT. The exact molecular etiology is still unknown, but important steps in unravelling the mechanisms of disease haven been made.

This Special Issue aims to highlight not only the current knowledge regarding diagnosis and treatment of HHT, but also the newest insights in the molecular basis of HHT, because understanding the mechanisms of disease is essential for the development of new medicines or therapeutic strategies.