

## IMAGES IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

### GENERALIZED DILATED SUPERFICIAL VEINS AND TELANGIECTASIA IN A NEWBORN INFANT

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A 39-year-old Caucasian woman delivered a male baby at the 38<sup>th</sup> week of gestation. The neonate had a birth weight of 2.8 kg (5<sup>th</sup> centile) and was born of 3<sup>rd</sup>-degree consanguineous marriage. On examination, the child had generalized dilated superficial veins, and telangiectasia involving the legs, arms, and trunk (Figure 1). The lesions spared the palms and soles. Systemic examination was normal. Ultrasonogram of the head and abdomen were normal. Echocardiogram of the heart revealed a secundum-type atrial septal defect and patent ductus arteriosus.

**Figure 1.** Skin shows generalized dilated superficial veins, and telangiectasia involving the legs, arms, and trunk



*What is the diagnosis?*

Cutis marmorata telangiectatica congenita (CMTC) or Van Lohuizen syndrome. It is an uncommon congenital vascular anomaly with unknown etiology. It is characterized by persistent cutis marmorata, telangiectasia, and phlebectasia.<sup>1</sup> The cutaneous lesions commonly occur on the legs, arms, and trunk and rarely involve the face and scalp. Only 300 cases have been reported so far.<sup>2</sup> The rate of anomalies reported in association with CMTC varies between 18.8% and 70% and most commonly reported anomalies are limb asymmetry and the coexistence of other vascular birthmarks. Other anomalies include glaucoma and macrocephaly.<sup>3</sup> Cutaneous lesions improve with time, but skin ulceration and/or atrophy may develop over a period of time.<sup>4</sup>

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