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PICTURE OF THE MONTH

Dark Red Reticulated Cutaneous Vascular Network on the Lower Limb

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A newborn female had abnormal cutaneous blood vessels (Fig. 1). The diagnosis of simple cutis marmorata was eliminated because the lesion persisted despite providing local warming. The patient was diagnosed with cutis marmorata telangiectatica congenita (CMTC) after satisfying the three major criteria proposed by Kienast et al. [1]. Biopsy, Doppler ultrasound, or genetic testing was not performed for diagnosing CMTC. She is now 2-y-old and lives without any inconvenience. Her leg movements are normal, and limb-length discrepancy and glaucoma were not detected. However, she still has a cutaneous vascular network, although its color has slightly improved.

Fig. 1 Right lower limb lesion. The infant's right lower limb had a dark red-reticulated cutaneous vascular network with telangiectasia and prominent veins

More than 300 cases have been reported in the literature to date [2]. However, in mild cases, like this one, CMTC may not be recognized, thereby causing the real number of cases to be underestimated. The pathogenesis of this disorder is unknown and may lead to complications, such as body asymmetries (*e.g.*, asymmetries in the limbs and a large head), skin atrophy, and neurological abnormalities. Healthcare professionals should be aware of glaucoma and leg length discrepancy as possible complications of CMTC, which may have serious consequences if not recognized and treated [3]. Mild CMCT, which is often overlooked, needs to be reliably diagnosed and monitored for a long time.

Declarations

Consent for publication Parental/guardian consent was obtained.

Conflict of Interest None.

References

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