



PAEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY

CUTIS MARMORATA TELANGIECTATICA CONGENITA: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF CLINICAL FEATURES IN 5 CASES

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Introduction: Cutis marmorata telangiectatica congenita (CMTC) is a congenital localized or generalized vascular anomaly that is usually sporadic in occurrence. The condition is characterized by telangiectasias in a reticulate pattern, leg length discrepancy, often unilateral in appearance, with possible undergrowth of involved extremity, and skin atrophy. Ulcerations developing on affected areas have been noted. CMTC can be associated with other cutaneous or systemic manifestations. The molecular etiology remains unknown.

Objectives: This study was designed to investigate and review the clinical features of a group of patients with CMTC seen at Strong Memorial Hospital, an academic medical center in Rochester, NY, USA.

Methods: A retrospective study of patients with diagnosis of CMTC between 2012 and 2018 was conducted. Records were reviewed to study personal data, symptoms, and treatments.

Results: 5 patients were studied (1 male, 4 females). Mean age was 8.6 years. The lower limbs were exclusively involved in two patients, upper extremity exclusively in one patient, trunk only in one patient, both upper and lower extremities in one patient. All patients were screened for extracutaneous manifestations of CMTC including leg length X-rays, ophthalmology evaluation, and MRI scans. Limb leg discrepancy and asymmetry was found in two patients (40%). One patient was noted to have an intramuscular venous malformation homolateral to skin atrophy within the affected area. Three patients experienced painful ulceration overlying affected area. Ulceration was treated with topical sirolimus solution in two patients, third patient was treated with supportive care. On follow-up, 100% of patients noted persistence of affected areas without fading of lesions. No other abnormalities were noted in four patients (80%).

Conclusions: We report 5 cases evaluated for CMTC in a 6-year period. This study contributes to the clinical spectrum of CMTC symptoms and associated features. Multidisciplinary evaluation and longitudinal follow-up is needed to monitor with time.

