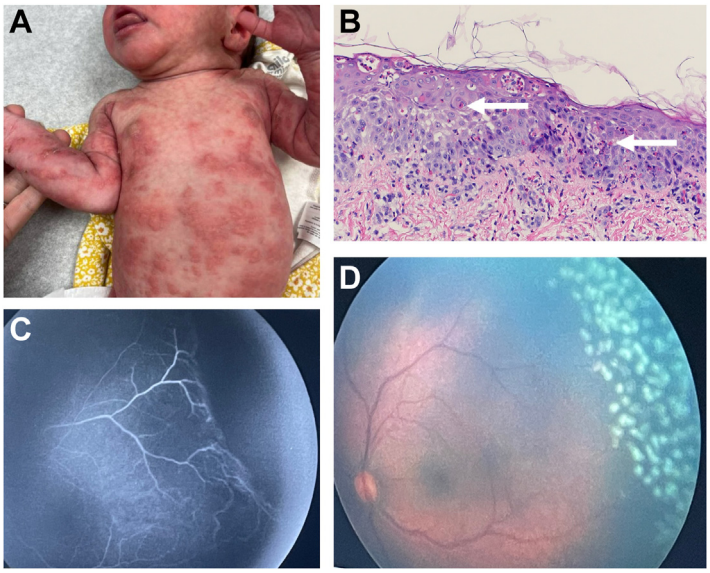

Incontinentia Pigmenti in a Newborn

A 2-month-old girl was referred after a diagnosis of incontinentia pigmenti. At birth, she exhibited a diffuse vesiculobullous rash (**A**), prompting a skin biopsy, which revealed the characteristic findings of epidermal hyperplasia with eosinophilic spongiosis and perivascular lymphocytic infiltrate with many scattered eosinophils (**B,** white arrow). Genetic testing confirmed a deletion of the *IKBKG* gene on the X chromosome. The fundus examination revealed incomplete peripheral retinal vascularization with vascular tortuosity. A RetCam (Massie Laboratories, Inc) fluorescein angiography detected areas of peripheral nonperfusion with late vascular leakage in both eyes (**C,** left eye). Fluorescein angiography-guided laser photocoagulation was performed on these areas (**D**). (Magnified version of Figure **A-D** is available online at www.ophthalmologyretina.org).

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