

Do's and Don'ts

In general, someone with CMTC can do anything that others do. If it is located on the legs and there is a difference in size from the healthy leg, the person may be restricted in walking/cycling.

It is not recommended to give injections or to put an IV line into arms/legs with markings because of the risk of thrombosis.

In addition to medical attention, pay attention to the psychological and psychosocial aspects of both the patient and the family.

MORE INFORMATION:
WWW.CMTC.NL/EN

Email: president@cmtc.nl

Chamber of Commerce registration
number 40508004

De CMTC-OVM organisation has for example the
following certifications:



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CMTC

Cutis marmorata
telangiectatica congenita

(CMTC) is a rare skin and blood vessel disease in which dilated blood vessels shine through the skin making it appear marbled. Usually CMTC is a fairly mild condition but there may be complications associated with the condition.



Cutis Marmorata Teleangiectatica Congenita'

(CMTC) is a rare skin & blood vessel condition which presents itself from birth.

It is characterized by blotchy skin caused by dilated blood vessels showing through the skin.

This gives the skin a purple or blue 'marbled' or 'fishnet' appearance (cutis marmorata). Cutis marmorata means 'marbled skin'. Telangiectatica refers to the abnormal blood vessels and congenita means 'congenital'. The condition was first described by the Dutch pediatrician Cato van Lohuizen around 1920. This is why CMTC is also sometimes called 'Van Lohuizen syndrome'.

In most cases CMTC is a mild condition and is equally common in girls and boys. Marbled skin as seen in CMTC can also occur in newborns or under

the influence of external factors such as cold. An important difference with CMTC is that the marbling is always present with CMTC. However, the marbling of the skin can clearly decrease over time but not in all cases.

Possible complications

As a general rule, only part of the skin is affected and the distribution over the body is asymmetrical. i.e. One side of the body is more severely affected (e.g. one leg and/or one arm). Impacted limbs can initially be thinner (hypotrophy) but sometimes also thicker (hypertrophy). In addition, a limb may also be weaker.

In a number of people with CMTC, skin symptoms other than the marbling of the skin may also occur. One unpleasant side effect is that sometimes wounds can occur and the skin can become 'thin' locally. This is referred to as 'atrophy'.

When CMTC 'spots' are present on the head, and especially in the face, it is advisable to consult an ophthalmologist who examines the patient for glaucoma (increased intraocular pressure). A visit to a pediatric neurologist is also recommended with these cases.

When it is located on the chest/back and buttocks it is recommended to examine the organs using an ultrasound to check for possible abnormalities.

Possible treatments

The possible treatment depends on the area impacted and complications. In most cases there is no treatment required.

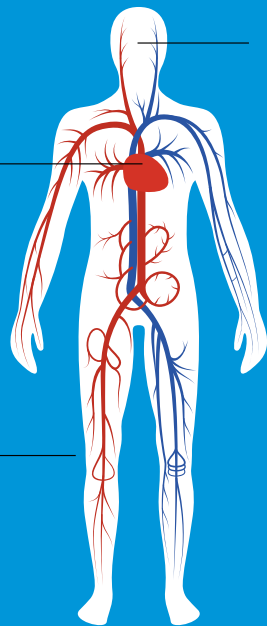
It is important to detect any additional abnormalities as early as possible in order to be able to provide a suitable treatment. The types of investigations needed depends on the location of the symptom on the body. For example, ultrasound of the head, the heart (echocardiogram) or the abdomen (checking for kidney and liver abnormalities). This should also include a check by an ophthalmologist for glaucoma or weak blood vessels in the eye (decrease in vision).

One possible treatment is called embolization which is where a blood vessel is purposefully closed off. By injecting a glue into the blood vessel, the supply of blood is stopped and the vascular tangle is reduced. If necessary, these sealed and abnormal blood vessel tangles can be removed with surgery afterwards.

Another treatment is sclerotherapy. In sclerotherapy, a liquid is injected into the vein by means of an injection. This fluid causes the area to form a scar from the inside and shrivel. This reduces the symptoms in many cases.

Laser treatments generally have a better effect on facial area and the further away from the head, the worse the results.

Possible additional anomalies



Head:
dental problems,
facial asymmetry,
glaucoma, brain
abnormalities,
increased
intracranial
pressure, mental
disabilities.

Trunk & buttocks:
internal organ
abnormalities,
with the liver
and kidneys for
example.

Limbs:
Asymmetry (shorter
or longer), varying
circumference
(thinner or
thicker), atrophy,
hypertrophy,
inflammation.

