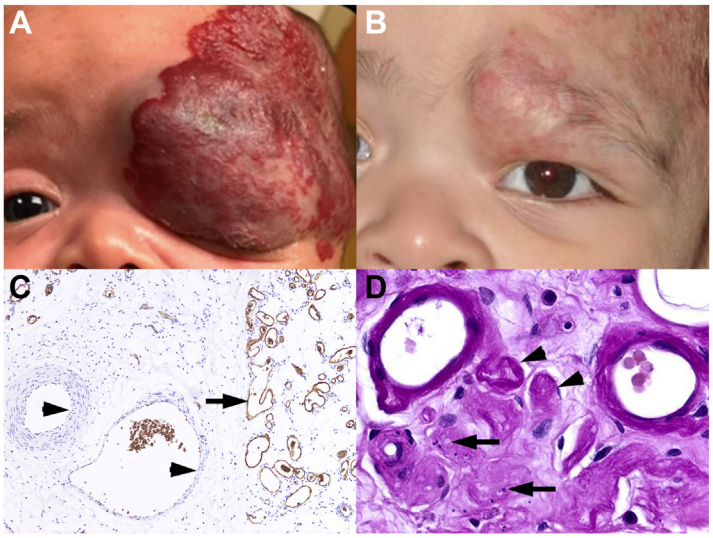

Propranolol-induced Involution of Infantile Hemangioma

A 4-week-old girl with infantile (capillary) hemangioma involving the periocular area (**A**) underwent a 12-month course of oral propranolol, leading to significant involution (**B**). The residual lesion, unresponsive to propranolol, was excised to treat anisometropic amblyopia. Histopathologic evaluation revealed lobules of capillary-sized vascular channels lined by flattened endothelium that expressed glucose transporter-1 (GLUT1), compatible with infantile hemangioma (arrow), adjacent to non-lesional GLUT1-negative vessels (arrowheads) (**C**, original magnification ×100). Endothelial cell apoptotic debris (arrows; **D,** original magnification ×400) and focally hyalinized vascular channels with concentric Periodic acid-Schiff-positive material (arrowheads) are classic histologic findings seen in β-blocker-induced involution of infantile hemangioma (Magnified version of Figure **A**-**D** is available online at www.aaojournal.org).

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