Ophthalmic Images

Skin Discoloration After Iatrogenic Fluorescein Dosing Error

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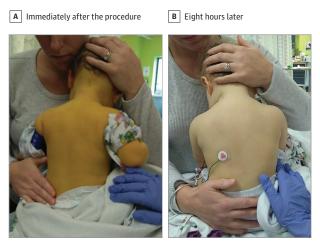


Figure. Skin discoloration. A, Immediately after procedure. B, Eight hours after the procedure.

A 10-month-old girl with incontinentia pigmenti presented for a fluorescein angiography ophthalmologic examination. Intravenous fluorescein administration causes immediate, temporary, mild-yellow skin discoloration. The child's care team noted more vibrant yellow skin



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coloration than expected on viewing the girl in the postanesthesia care unit (Figure, A). On investigation, the child had inad-

vertently received the entire fluorescein syringe (33.9 mg/kg, 300 mg), not the intended 7.7 mg/kg. She had diffusely neon-yellow skin with scleral icterus; no behavioral changes or vomiting were noted.

Approximately 35% to 40% of patients with incontinentia pigmenti have ocular abnormalities including proliferative retinopathy, microaneurysms, peripheral avascularity, and macular occlusive disease; thus, fluorescein angiography ophthalmologic examinations are recommended. To our knowledge, there are no published cases of dosing errors involving intravenous fluorescein administration. Adverse events at therapeutic dosing are usually mild, although rare cases of anaphylaxis, myocardial infarction, seizures, or death are reported. Ultimately, laboratory values showed no abnormalities, and her skin discoloration had nearly resolved after 8 hours (Figure, B).

ARTICLE INFORMATION

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