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 anisometropicamblyopia. Histopathologic evaluation revealed lobules of capillary-sized vascular channels lined by flattened endothelium that expressedglucose 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 focallyhyalinized vascular channels with concentric Periodic acid-Schiff-positive material (arrowheads) are classic histologic findings seen inb-blocker-induced involution of infantile hemangioma