

## Footnotes and Financial Disclosures

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Abbreviations and Acronyms:

**FDA** = Food and Drug Administration; **IOL** = intraocular lens;

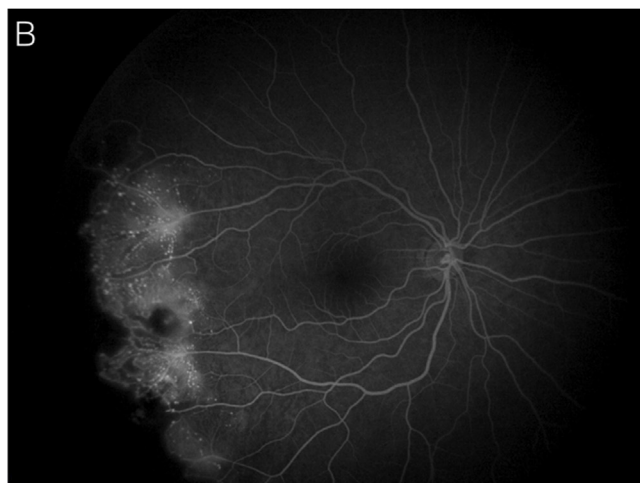
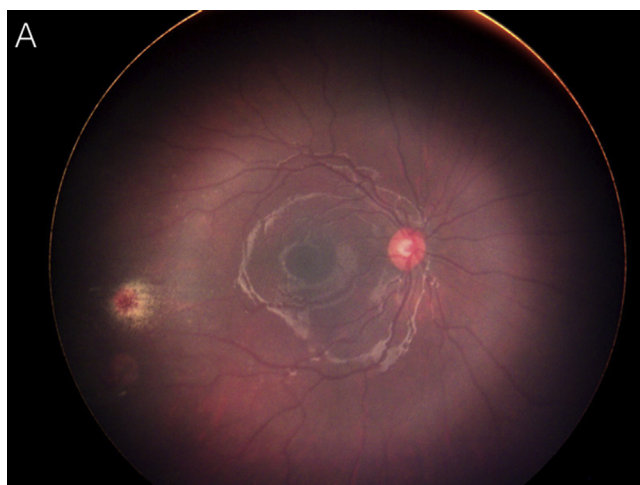
**IQR** = interquartile range; **PMA** = Premarket Approval.

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## Pictures & Perspectives



### Exudative Vitreoretinopathy in Dyskeratosis Congenita

A 4-year-old boy with dyskeratosis congenita due to a *TINF2* (R282G) mutation presented for a baseline examination prior to bone marrow transplantation for aplastic anemia. Dilated fundus examination revealed avascular peripheral retinae in both eyes and a focus of exudation and vitreoretinal traction in the right eye (Fig 1A). Wide-field fluorescein angiography demonstrated peripheral non-perfusion with pruned retinal vasculature with microaneurysmal changes, telangiectasias, and fluorescein leakage (Fig 1B). The avascular retina was treated with photocoagulation. Dyskeratosis congenita is a short telomere syndrome with associations that include reticular skin hyperpigmentation, dystrophic nails, oral leukoplakia, and exudative vitreoretinopathy. All patients are recommended to undergo fundus examinations with fluorescein angiography.

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