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Kaiser Permanente potentially derives a benefit from improvements in operating room and clinic efficiency and implementation of immediate sequential bilateral cataract surgery, and this represents a potential conflict of interest.

Author Contributions:

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Analysis and interpretation: Herrinton, Liu, Alexeeff, Carolan, Shorstein

Data collection: Herrinton, Liu, Alexeeff

Obtained funding: Herrinton, Shorstein

Overall responsibility: Herrinton, Liu, Alexeeff, Carolan, Shorstein

Abbreviations and Acronyms:
BCVA = best-corrected visual acuity; **CI** = confidence interval; **CPT** = Current Procedural Terminology; **D** = diopters; **DSBCS** = delayed sequential bilateral cataract surgery; **ICD-9** = International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision; **IOL** = intraocular lens; **ISBCS** = immediate sequential bilateral cataract surgery; **logMAR** = logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution; **OR** = odds ratio; **PCR** = postcapsular rupture; **RE** = refractive error.

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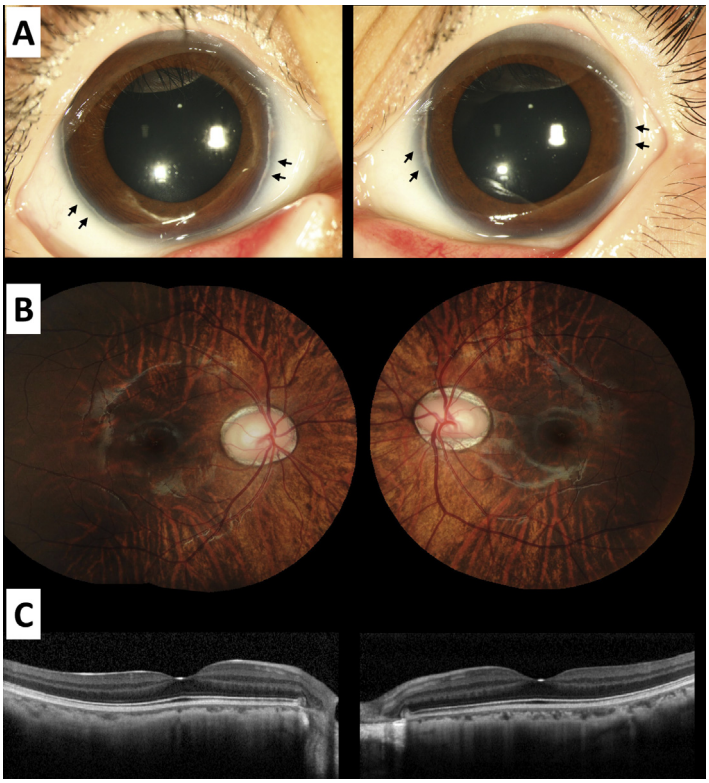
Pictures & Perspectives



Leptochoroid in a Case of Alagille Syndrome (Arteriohepatic Dysplasia)

A 9-year-old emmetropic boy was referred for diffuse fundus hypopigmentation. His visual acuity was 20/20 with axial length of 23.8 mm in both eyes. Slit-lamp examination revealed bilateral posterior embryotoxon (Fig 1**A**). The fundus showed diffuse choroidal hypopigmentation and paucity of underlying vessels (Fig 1**B**). Optical coherence tomography revealed decreased choroidal thickness ("lepto-" choroid) bilaterally (Fig 1**C**). Hypercholesterolemia, aortic and tricuspid regurgitation, scoliosis of T-L spine, irregularity of the L5 body, and S1 spinal bifida were found. Direct sequencing of the *JAG1* gene confirmed the diagnosis of Alagille syndrome. The leptochoroid might be related to impaired *JAG1* transcription during embryogenesis.

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Footnotes and Financial Disclosures

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