

Epidermal nevus syndrome is a disease complex consisting of the association of an epidermal nevus with developmental abnormalities of the skin, eyes, nervous, skeletal, cardiovascular and urogenital systems. Around 9 to 30% patients have ocular abnormalities, the commonest of which are colobomas and choriostomas. Choriostomas include dermoid, lipodermoid, single tissue and complex choriostoma.

Linear verrucous epidermal nevus should be differentiated from other dermatoses presenting as linear hyperkeratotic or verrucous lesions: lichen planus, psoriasis, lichen straitus, and porokeratosis. Linear lichen planus is severely itchy and violaceous in color with slight scaling, psoriasis presents with thick silvery white scales. Lichen straitus is an asymptomatic and self-limiting disease, which usually resolves in 1 year. Linear porokeratosis can be differentiated by its pathognomonic cornoid lamellae.

A verrucous epidermal nevus may enlarge slowly during childhood. By adolescence, the lesion usually reaches a stable size and further extension is unlikely. Excision is the most reliable treatment, but not advisable if very extensive or at sites not amenable to simple



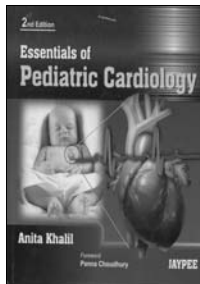
**FIG. 1** Plaques over face, arm, and neck.

surgery. Other treatment modalities are electrofulguration, laser, cryotherapy, dermabrasion, and chemical peels.

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## BOOK REVIEW



**Essentials of Pediatric Cardiology: 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition**

ANITA KHALIL  
*Jaypee brothers Medical Publishers  
(P) Ltd;  
New Delhi: 2011.  
Pages: 414; Price: 475/-.*

Pediatric cardiology super specialty has been growing at a rapid pace specially in the last decade, and increasing number of pediatricians are opting for this specialty as their career options. In this current scenario this book is very good addition to available literature on the subject.

There are 13 chapters covering all the aspect of congenital and acquired heart diseases. Special mention must be made on the chapters on perinatal cardiology and

preventive atherosclerotic disease beginning in childhood. The contents are recent, the language is lucid, and the author has reproduced quality photographs, and, judiciously used figures, diagrams and flow charts. Apart from the content, the index is accurate and the book is handy for its size; quality paper has been used, and the overall presentation is good. I would have loved to see a chapter on the non-surgical pediatric interventions which is advancing at a very rapid pace, it has been partly covered under specific lesions. I recommend this book for practicing pediatricians, post graduates, and those aspiring to take pediatric cardiology as their super-specialty.

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