A 15 year-old girl, of Indian origin, presented with vague discomfort in both eyes and previous transient difficulty with reading. Visual acuity was 6/4 bilaterally. She had a mild anterior uveitis and fundus examination showed multiple bilateral retinal macroaneurysms and peripheral vascular sheathing suggestive of previous retinal vasculitis. Peripapillary retinal exudates were present bilaterally. Fluorescein angiography showed bilateral aneurysmal changes affecting retinal arterioles clustered over the optic discs and at the bifurcation of retinal arterioles, typical of IRVAN, but no active vasculitis or peripheral ischaemia. Late phase ICG very clearly highlights the aneurysms alone. Extensive investigations by a paediatrician did not identify any systemic vasculitis or other abnormality. Cerebral imaging was normal. IRVAN was diagnosed. Follow-up over 7 months did not show signs of progression and visual acuity was maintained. IRVAN syndrome is a rare retinal condition occurring more commonly in females, typically in the third decade, with no associated systemic conditions. Capillary nonperfusion is almost universally present in reported adult IRVAN cases. A literature review revealed that of the 8 reported cases of IRVAN in patients less than 18 years old, 4 out of 8 had no evidence of peripheral capillary nonperfusion. Of the remaining 4 cases, 3 had capillary nonperfusion and 1 had neovascularisation. The frequent absence of capillary nonperfusion in paediatric cases of IRVAN may represent a slightly different clinical entity or variation of the disease but vigilance for this feature at presentation and close monitoring thereafter is still essential to reduce the risk of visual loss.