MacTel

The condition called macular telangiectasia (MacTel for short)…
The condition called macular telangiectasia (MacTel for short)… By what four-word (including telangiectasia) name was this condition known back in the day?
MacTel

*Idiopathic juxtafoveal retinal macular telangiectasia* (you may come across this name in the older literature, is why I’m including this factoid)
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia
MacTel

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Macular Telangiectasia
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

?????
(The first type is called…)

?????
(The second type is called…)

?????
(The third type is called…)

Aneurysmal telangiectasia
--Unilateral--Male >> Female--Young >> old--'Circinate' exudate

Very, very rare
--Bilateral--Male = Female--Occlusion of perifoveal capillaries → progressive VA loss

Macular Telangiectasia...has three subtypes:

(The first type is called…)

(The second type is called…)

(The third type is called…)

Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

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Very, very rare
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Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

Type 1
(The first type is called...)

Type 2
(The second type is called...)

Type 3
(The third type is called...)

Macular Telangiectasia...has three subtypes:

Type 1
(The first type is called...)

Type 2
(The second type is called...)

Type 3
(The third type is called...)
Pathology common to all cases: Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

Type 1 aka aneurysmal telangiectasia

Type 2

Type 3
MacTel

**Pathology common to all cases:**
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

---

**Macular Telangiectasia**

...has three subtypes:

- **Type 1**
  aka...'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'

- **Type 2**

- **Type 3**
MacTel

*Pathology common to all cases:*
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

**Type 1**
aka...'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
-- uni- v bilateral

**Type 2**

**Type 3**

Macular Telangiectasia...has three subtypes:
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

*Type 1*
aka 'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
--Unilateral

*Type 2*

*Type 3*
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

**Type 1**
aka 'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
--Unilateral
--Male > Female

**Type 2**

**Type 3**
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MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

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**Type 1**
aka...'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
--Unilateral
--Male >> Female

**Type 2**

**Type 3**

---With regards to test questions on the OKAPs, WQE, and Boards, it's probably safe to assume that *Type 1 MacTel never occurs in females*
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

**Type 1**
aka...'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young > old

**Type 2**

**Type 3**
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
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**Type 2**

**Type 3**
**MacTel**

*Pathology common to all cases:*
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

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**Macular Telangiectasia**

...has three subtypes:

**Type 1**
aka...'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
- shape of exudate

**Type 2**

**Type 3**
MacTel

*Pathology common to all cases:* Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

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Pathology common to all cases: Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

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--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--’Circinate’ exudate

‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’

**Type 2**

**Type 3**
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

Type 1
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--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young >> old

Circinate

In this context, what does circinate mean?

Type 2

Type 3
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases: Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia…has three subtypes:

Type 1
aka...'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--Circinate

Type 2

Type 3

In this context, what does circinate mean? It means ‘ring shaped’
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia
...has three subtypes:

Type 1
aka 'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
- Unilateral
- Male >> Female
- Young >> old
- 'Circinate' exudate

Type 2

Type 3

A unilateral disease of the retinal vasculature affecting young males, characterized by exudation…
what disease does this remind you of?

It should remind you of Coats disease. Coats and MacTel Type 1 are variants of the same condition.
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

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**Pathology common to all cases:**
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**Macular Telangiectasia**

...has three subtypes:

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A unilateral disease of the retinal vasculature affecting young males, characterized by exudation...

What disease does this remind you of?
It should remind you of **Coats disease**.
Coats and MacTel Type 1 are variants of the same condition.

**Type 2**

**Type 3**

The *Retina* book states that “**MacTel 1 is considered a macular variant of Coats disease.**”
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
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Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

Type 1
aka...'Aneurysmal' telangiectasia'
--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?

Type 2

Type 3

Macular Telangiectasia...has three subtypes:

Type 1
aka...'Aneurysmal' telangiectasia'
--Unilateral
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Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

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Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?

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Type 3
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases: Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

**Type 1** aka ‘Aneurysmal’ telangiectasia
- Unilateral
- Male >> Female
- Young >> old
- ‘Circinate’ exudate

**Type 2**

Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?
Yes and no

**Type 3**

Very, very rare
- Bilateral
- Male = Female
- Occlusion of perifoveal capillaries → progressive VA loss

Macular Telangiectasia...has three subtypes:

Type 1 aka ‘Aneurysmal’ telangiectasia
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Yes and no

Huh? Why 'yes and no'?

Type 3

Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases: Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region.

Macular Telangiectasia

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--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
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**Type 2**

Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?
Yes and no

Huh? Why 'yes and no'?
It responds to agent 1, but not agent 2 or agent 3.

**Type 3**

Very, very rare
--Bilateral--Male = Female--Occlusion of perifoveal capillaries  progressive VA loss

Macular Telangiectasia

Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?
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It responds to agent 1, but not agent 2 or agent 3.

Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasia
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
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...has three subtypes:

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--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
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**Type 2**

Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?
Yes and no

Huh? Why ‘yes and no’?
It responds to aflibercept, but not bevacizumab or ranibizumab

**Type 3**
Very, very rare
--Bilateral--Occlusion of perifoveal capillaries → progressive VA loss

Macular Telangiectasia has three subtypes:

Type 1 aka...‘Aneurysmal telangiectasia’
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Why does Type 1 respond to aflibercept but not the other agents?
MacTel

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Type 3

Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?
Yes and no

Huh? Why 'yes and no'?
It responds to aflibercept, but not bevacizumab or ranibizumab

Why does Type 1 respond to aflibercept but not the other agents?
In addition to VEGF, aflibercept also inhibits signaling molecule (three words), whereas the other agents don’t.
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

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Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?
Yes and no
Huh? Why 'yes and no'?
It responds to aflibercept, but not bevacizumab or ranibizumab

Type 3

Why does Type 1 respond to aflibercept but not the other agents?
In addition to VEGF, aflibercept also inhibits placental growth factor, whereas the other agents don't.
MacTel

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--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
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Type 2
Type 3

Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?
Yes and no

Huh? Why 'yes and no'?
It responds to aflibercept, but not bevacizumab or ranibizumab

Why does Type 1 respond to aflibercept but not the other agents?
In addition to VEGF, aflibercept also inhibits placental growth factor, whereas the other agents don't. This anti-PGF activity is believed to account for the effectiveness of aflibercept in MacTel Type 1 (as well as in Coats).
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
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Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?
Yes and no

Huh? Why 'yes and no'?

It responds to aflibercept, but not bevacizumab or ranibizumab

Note: This implies that exudation in MacTel 1 and Coats is mediated by PGF, not VEGF!

Why does it respond to aflibercept?
In addition to VEGF, aflibercept also inhibits placental growth factor, whereas the other agents don't. This anti-PGF activity is believed to account for the effectiveness of aflibercept in MacTel Type 1 (as well as in Coats).

Type 3

Very, very rare
--Bilateral
--Occlusion of perifoveal capillaries \(\rightarrow\) progressive VA loss
MacTel

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Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

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Type 1
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--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias'

Type 2
aka...telangiectasia'

Type 3
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

Type 1
aka...'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

'Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias'

Type 2
aka...'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'

Type 3
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

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--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

'Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias'

**Type 2**
aka...'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'
--Most common subtype
--Crystalline retinal deposits --Foveal cavitations
--Complication: CNVM

Type 3
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

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‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’
MacTel

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--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

Type 2
aka...'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'
--Most common subtype
--Crystalline retinal deposits
--Foveal cavitations
--Complication: CNVM

Type 3

While Type 2 is the most common form of MacTel, is it a common condition overall?

Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

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Type 1
aka...'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'  
--Unilateral  
--Male >> Female  
--'Circinate' exudate

Type 2
aka...'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'
--Most common subtype

Type 3
aka...'

While Type 2 is the most common form of MacTel, is it a common condition overall?  
No, it is quite rare

Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias'
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

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--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

'Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias'

**Type 2**
aka...'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'
-- Most common subtype
-- uni- v bilateral

**Type 3**

MacTel 41
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
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--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’

**Type 2**
aka...'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'
--Most common subtype
--Bilateral

**Type 3**

MacTel
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
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--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

Type 2
aka...'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'
--Most common subtype
--Bilateral
--Male = Female

Type 3

‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’
MacTel

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--Male >> Female
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'Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias'

**Type 2**
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-- Most common subtype
--Bilateral
--Male = Female

**Type 3**

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Pathology common to all cases:
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--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

Type 2
aka...'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'
-- Most common subtype
--Bilateral
--Male = Female
--Onset age range

Type 3

'Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias'
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
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--Male >> Female
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`Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias`

**Type 2**
aka...`Juxtafoveal` telangiectasia
-- Most common subtype
--Bilateral
--Male = Female
--Onset 40s - 60s

**Type 3**

MacTel
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Pathology common to all cases:
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Type 2
aka...'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'
-- Most common subtype
--Bilateral
--Male = Female
--Onset 40s - 60s
--Strong association with two systemic conditions

Type 3
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

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'Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias'

**Type 2**
aka...'Juxtafoveal' telangiectasia'
-- Most common subtype
--Bilateral
--Male = Female
--Onset 40s - 60s
--Strong association with DM/HTN

**Type 3**

...
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Pathology common to all cases:
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‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’

Type 2
aka...’Juxtafoveal telangiectasia’
-- Most common subtype
--Bilateral
--Male = Female
--Onset 40s - 60s
--Strong association with DM/HTN
--DFE: Fovea with...
--Crystalline retinal deposits

Type 3

Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’
MacTel

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‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’

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--Bilateral
--Male = Female
--Onset 40s - 60s
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--DFE: Fovea with...
   --Crystalline retinal deposits

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-- Most common subtype
--Bilateral
--Male = Female
--Onset 40s - 60s
--Strong association with DM/HTN
--DFE: Fovea with...
--Crystalline retinal deposits
--Foveal...

**Type 3**

**MacTel**

*Pathology common to all cases:*
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

---

**Macular Telangiectasia**

*...has three subtypes:*

- **Type 1**
  *aka...'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'*
  --Unilateral
  --Male >> Female
  --Young >> old
  --'Circinate’ exudate

  *‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’*

- **Type 2**
  *aka...'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'*
  -- Most common subtype
  --Bilateral
  --Male = Female
  --Onset 40s - 60s
  --Strong association with DM/HTN
  --DFE: Fovea with…
    --Crystalline retinal deposits
    --Foveal cavitations

- **Type 3**
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
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--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate
--'Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasia

Type 2
aka...'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'
--Most common subtype
--Bilateral
--Male = Female
--Onset 40s - 60s
--Strong association with DM/HTN
--Crystalline retinal deposits
--Foveal cavitations

Type 3
--Crystalline retinal deposits

What one word is used to describe the shape of the cavitations?

'Oblong'

With respect to the retinal surface, is the long axis of the cavitation oriented parallel, or perpendicular?

Parallel
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
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Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

Type 1
- aka...'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
- Unilateral
- Male >> Female
- Young >> old
- ‘Circinate’ exudate
- ‘Unilateral’ parafoveal telangiectasia

Type 2
- aka...'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'
- Most common subtype
- Bilateral
- Male = Female
- Onset 40s - 60s
- Strong association with DM/HTN
- DFE: Fovea with...
- Crystalline retinal deposits
- Foveal cavitations

Type 3

What one word is used to describe the shape of the cavitations?
‘Oblong’

--Crystalline retinal deposits
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MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
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What one word is used to describe the shape of the cavitations?
'Oblong'

With respect to the retinal surface, is the long axis of the cavitation oriented parallel, or perpendicular?
Parallel

Pathology common to all cases:
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Type 3

(no aka in the Retina book)
Very, very rare — Bilateral — Male = Female — Occlusion of perifoveal capillaries $\rightarrow$ progressive VA loss

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If I had an OKAP or Board test in the near future, I would search Google Images for OCTs depicting the cavitations. Jes sayin’.
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--Complication: two words

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Type 3

59
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**Type 3**

So this refers to CNVM, yes?
**MacTel**

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So this refers to CNVM, yes?
No. The neo in MacTel Type 2 originates in the deep layers of the retina, not the choroid.
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'Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias'

Type 3
(no aka in the Retina book)

'Very, very rare'
--Bilateral
--Occlusion of perifoveal capillaries
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**Type 3**
(no aka in the Retina book)

Protip: Other than knowing it exists, don’t devote any effort to studying Type 3 (the Retina book gives it literally one sentence). Instead, focus on learning about Types 1 & 2!

w/ retinal capillary obliteration