MacTel

**Macular Telangiectasia**

*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 telangiectasia* (you may come across this name in the older literature, is why I’m mentioning this)
MacTel

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

Macular Telangiectasia
MacTel

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

Macular Telangiectasia
MacTel

Parafoveal telangiectasias
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…)
MacTel

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...)
MacTel

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

Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

**Type 1**
aka... 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**

Type 3
(no aka in the Retina book)
Very, very rare
-- Bilateral-- Male = Female-- Occlusion of perifoveal capillaries → progressive VA loss

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aka...'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
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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

Macular Telangiectasia

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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

Macular Telangiectasia 13

Macular Telangiectasia...has three subtypes:
MacTel

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

Macular Telangiectasia

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**Type 1**
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--Unilateral
--Male >> Female

**Type 2**

**Type 3**
**MacTel**

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

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

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

- **Type 3**
  - Very, very rare
  - Bilateral
  - Male = Female
  - Occlusion of perifoveal capillaries
  - \(\rightarrow\) progressive VA loss

---

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**

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

Macular Telangiectasia
MacTel

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

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--Unilateral
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Type 2

Type 3
MacTel

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

...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

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--Unilateral
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Type 2

Type 3
MacTel

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Macular Telangiectasia

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Circinate

Type 2

Type 3

In this context, what does circinate mean?
MacTel

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

Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

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

‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child’

**Type 2**

**Type 3**

TLDR Type 1 MacTel
MacTel

Type I MacTel OD. Note the classic circinate exudate
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

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Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

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- Unilateral
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Type 2

Type 3

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

Coats and MacTel Type 1 are variants of the same condition.

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

Coats disease
MacTel

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

Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

**Type 1**
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Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?

**Type 2**

**Type 3**

Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?

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

Macular Telangiectasia

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Type 1
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--Male >> Female
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Type 2

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

Type 3

Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child
MacTel

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

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Yes and no

Huh? Why ‘yes and no’?

Type 2

Type 3

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

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

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

Occlusion of perifoveal capillaries
→ progressive VA loss

Macular Telangiectasia

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MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
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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--Male = Female--Occlusion of perifoveal capillaries
→ progressive VA loss

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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?
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

Why does Type 1 respond to aflibercept but not the other agents?
In addition to VEGF, aflibercept also inhibits a 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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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.
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Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

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Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?
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Huh? Why 'yes and no'?

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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:**
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

### Macular Telangiectasia

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- Male >> Female
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- 'Circinate' exudate

**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

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

**Type 3**

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

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

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Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

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‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child’

**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
--Complication: CNVM

**Type 3**
MacTel

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

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aka...'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'
--Most common subtype
--Crystalline retinal deposits
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aka...
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--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child’

**Type 2**
aka...’Juxtafoveal telangiectasia’
-- Most common subtype

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

**Type 3**
aka...
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
aka...'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'
--Most common subtype
--Most common form of MacTel
--Onset 40s - 60s
--Strong association with DM/HTN
--DFE: Fovea with...
--Crystalline retinal deposits
--Foveal cavitations
--Complication: CNVM

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

Type 3

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

‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child’
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 in a young male child’

**Type 2**
aka…’Juxtafoveal telangiectasia’
-- Most common subtype
-- uni- v bilateral

**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 in a young male child’

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

**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 in a young male child’

**Type 2**
aka…'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'
-- Most common subtype
--Bilateral
--Male >> Female

**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 in a young male child’

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

**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
  - 'Circinate' exudate

  'Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child'

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

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

Type 3

‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child’
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
aka...'Juxtafoveal' telangiectasia'
-- Most common subtype
--Bilateral
--Male = Female
--Onset 40s - 60s
--Strong association with two systemic conditions

Type 3

Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child
**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
--'Circinate’ exudate

‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child’

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

**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 in a young male child'

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

**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 in a young male child’

**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**
MacTel

Type II MacTel. Note the crystalline deposits
Type II MacTel: FA. Note that the perifoveal leakage is more prominent temporally—a classic finding in MacTel.
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 in a young male child’

**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...

**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 in a young male child’

**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:**
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
--'Circinate' exudate
--Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child'

**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**
--Crystalline retinal deposits

**What one word is used to describe the shape of the cavitations?**
*Oblong*
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 in a young male child’

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

What one word is used to describe the shape of the cavitations? ‘Oblong’
Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child

_type 3_ (aka in the Retina book) Very, very rare --Bilateral--Male  =  Female--Occlusion of perifoveal capillaries → progressive VA loss

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 in a young male child’

**Type 2**
aka...’Juxtafoveal telangiectasia’

-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?

--Crystalline retinal deposits
--Foveal cavitations

**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 in a young male child'

**Type 2**
aka...'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'

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

--Crystalline retinal deposits
--Foveal cavitations

**Type 3**

Where?
Type II MacTel: Oblong cavitations
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
--'Circinate' exudate

'Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child'

**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
--Complication:

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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

‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child’

**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
--Complication: Subretinal neo

**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 in a young male child’

**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
--Complication: Subretinal neo

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’ in an adult

**Type 3**

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’ in the Retina book

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

MacTel TLDR
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 in a young male child’

**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
--Complication: Subretinal neo

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’ in an adult

**Type 3**
(no aka in the Retina book)

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’ in an adult
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
--'Circinate' exudate

‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child’

**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
--Complication: Subretinal neo

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’ in an adult

**Type 3**
(no aka in the *Retina* book)
--Very, very

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’ in a young male child’

---

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

---

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 in a young male child’

**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
--Complication: Subretinal neo

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’ in an adult

**Type 3**
(no aka in the Retina book)
--Very, very rare

MacTel
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 in a young male child’

**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
--Complication: Subretinal neo

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’ in an adult

**Type 3**
(no aka in the Retina book)
--Very, very rare
--uni- v bilateral

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’ in an adult
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 in a young male child’

**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
--Complication: Subretinal neo

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’ in an adult

**Type 3**
(no aka in the Retina book)
--Very, very rare
--Bilateral
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 in a young male child’*

#### 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
--Complication: Subretinal neo

*‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’ in an adult*

#### Type 3
(no aka in the *Retina* book)
--Very, very rare
--Bilateral
--Male >> Female

*‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’ in an adult*
MacTel

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

Macular Telangiectasia

…and has three subtypes:

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

‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child’

**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
--Complication: Subretinal neo

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in an adult’

**Type 3**
(no aka in the Retina book)
--Very, very rare
--Bilateral
--Male = Female

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in an adult’
**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 in a young male child’

**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
--Complication: Subretinal neo

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’
in an adult

**Type 3**
(no aka in the Retina book)
--Very, very rare
--Bilateral
--Male = Female
--Occlusion of perifoveal capillaries → progressive VA loss

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’
in an adult
Type III MacTel: Parafoveal occlusive vasculopathy
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 in a young male child’

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

--DFE: Fovea with...
  --Crystalline retinal deposits
  --Foveal cavitations
--Complication: Subretinal neo

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’

Type 3
aka...'Circinate' exudate
--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young >> old

Protip: Other than knowing it exists, don’t devote any effort to studying Type 3 (the Retina book gives it literally one sentence).

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’ in an adult
MacTel

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

Macular Telangiectasia

Instead, focus on learning about Types 1 & 2!

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

‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child’

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
--Complication: Subretinal neo

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’
in an adult

Type 3
aka...’Juxtafoveal telangiectasia’
-- Most common subtype
--Bilateral
--Male = Female
--Onset 40s - 60s
--Strong association with DM/HTN

Protip: Other than knowing it exists, don’t devote any effort to studying Type 3 (the Retina book gives it literally one sentence).

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’
in a young male child’

Instead, focus on learning about Types 1 & 2!

Protip: Other than knowing it exists, don’t devote any effort to studying Type 3 (the Retina book gives it literally one sentence).
Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region.

Macular Telangiectasia

Instead, focus on learning about Types 1 & 2!

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

‘Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child’

**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
--Complication: Subretinal neo

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’
in an adult

**Type 3**
aka...’in the Retina book’
--Very, very rare
--Bilateral
--Male = Female
--Occlusion of perifoveal capillaries  progressive VA loss

‘Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’

Protip: Other than knowing it exists, don’t devote any effort to studying Type 3 (the Retina book gives it literally one sentence).

Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child’

Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias’
in an adult

Protip: Other than knowing it exists, don’t devote any effort to studying Type 3 (the Retina book gives it literally one sentence).