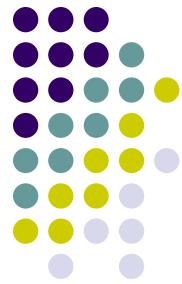


MacTel



Macular Telangiectasia

The condition called macular telangiectasia (MacTel for short)...

MacTel



?

?

?

Macular
Telangiectasia

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 juxtapapillary retinal

Macular
Telangiectasia

The condition called macular telangiectasia (MacTel for short)...By what four-word (including telangiectasia) name was this condition known back in the day? Idiopathic juxtapapillary 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 duh in the area in macula region

*Macular
Telangiectasia*

MacTel

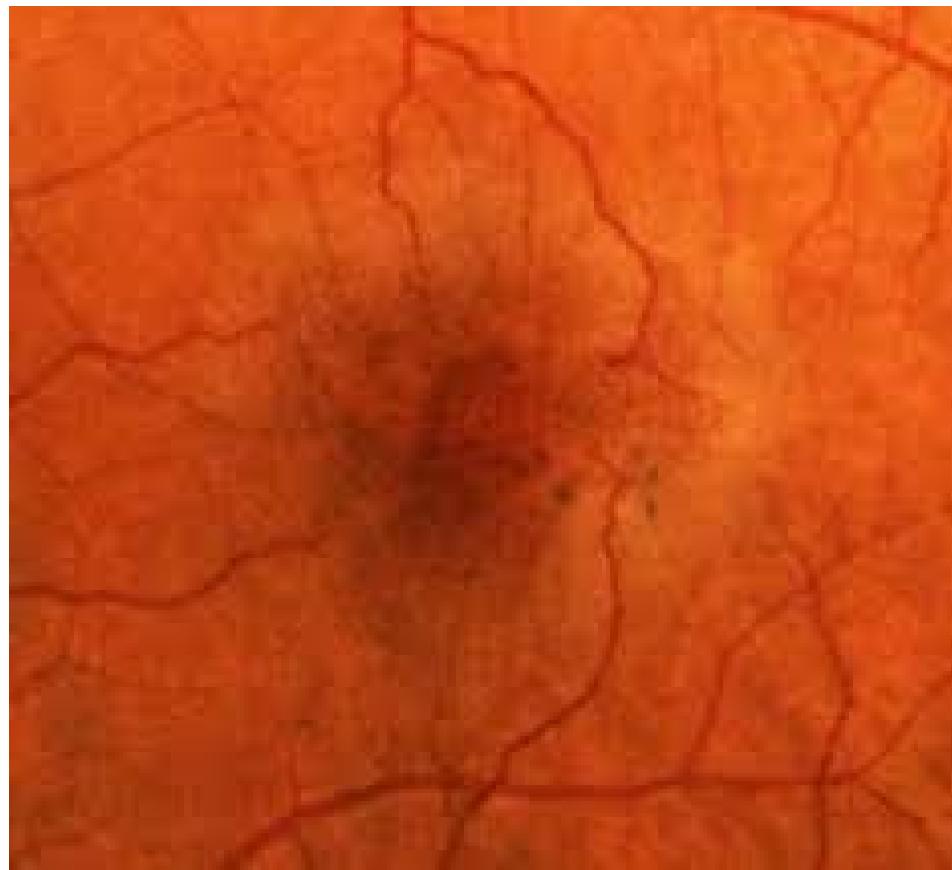


Pathology common to all cases:

Clinically apparent **telangiectasias** in the **parafoveal** region

*Macular
Telangiectasia*

MacTel



Parafocal 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...)

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

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

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

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

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:

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:

Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

Type 1

aka...'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'

--Unilateral

--Male >> Female

--Young >> old

- shape of [redacted], exudate

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' exudate

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**' exudate

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'

--Unilateral

--Male >> Female

--Young >> old

- **Circinate**' exudate

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'

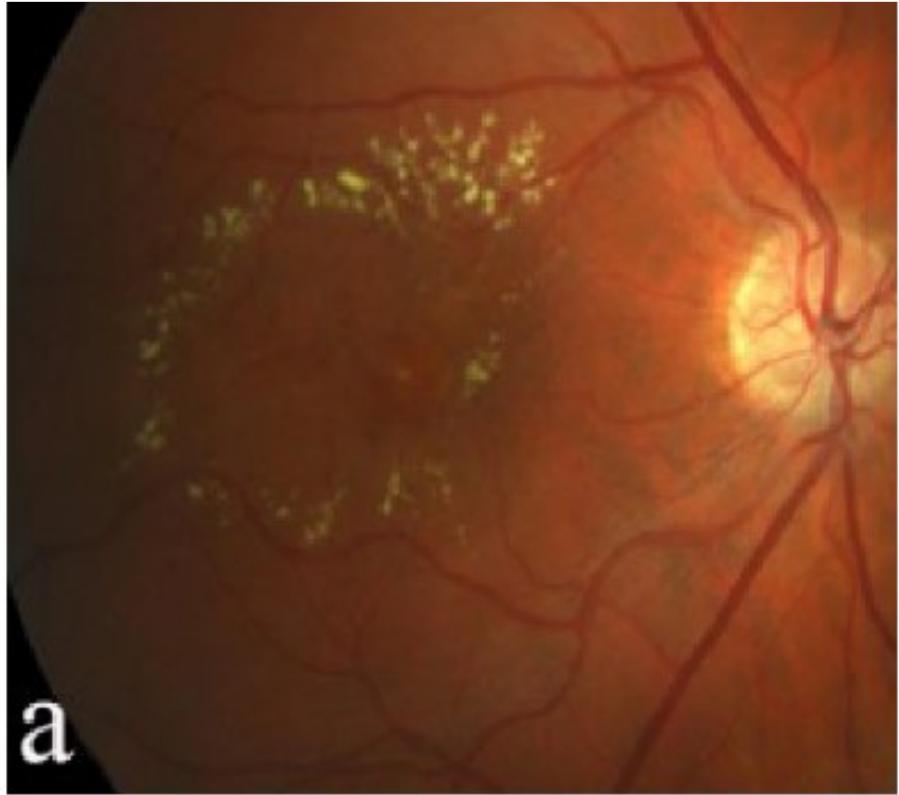
Type 2

Type 3

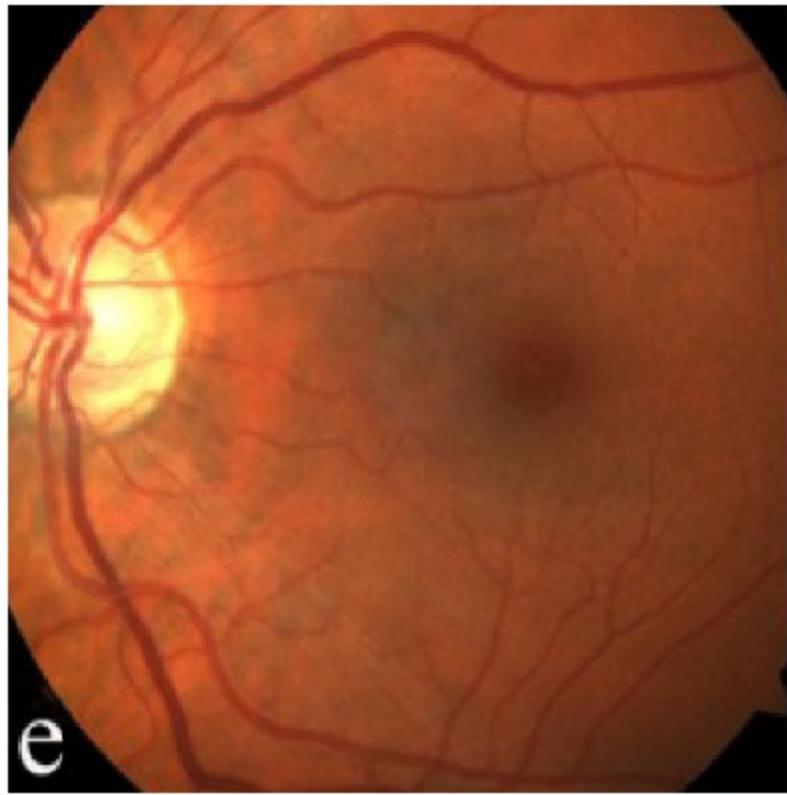
Type 1 MacTel ***TLDR***



MacTel



a



e

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?

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

...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.*

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

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

Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?

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

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

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

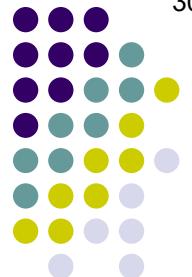
Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?

Yes and no

Huh? Why 'yes and no'?

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

*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

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

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

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 telangi-

in a young male child'

Type 2

Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?

Yes and no

Type 3

Huh? Why 'yes and no'?

It responds to afibercept , but not bevacizumab or ranibizumab

Why does Type 1 respond to afibercept but not the other agents?

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 telangi-

in a young male child'

Type 2

Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?

Yes and no

Type 3

Huh? Why 'yes and no'?

It responds to afibercept , but not bevacizumab or ranibizumab

Why does Type 1 respond to afibercept but not the other agents?

In addition to VEGF, afibercept 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

Macular Telangiectasia

...has three subtypes:

Type 1

aka...'Aneurysmal' telangiectasia'

--Unilateral

--Male >> Female

--Young >> old

--'Circinate' exudate

'Unilateral'

parafoveal telangi-

in a young male child'

Type 2

Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?

Yes and no

Type 3

Huh? Why 'yes and no'?

It responds to afibercept , but not bevacizumab or ranibizumab

Why does Type 1 respond to afibercept but not the other agents?

In addition to VEGF, afibercept also inhibits **placental growth factor** , whereas the other agents don't.

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 telangi-

in a young male child'

Type 2

Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?

Yes and no

Type 3

Huh? Why 'yes and no'?

It responds to afibercept , but not bevacizumab or ranibizumab

Why does Type 1 respond to afibercept but not the other agents?

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

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

Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?

Yes and no

Type 3

Huh? Why 'yes and no'?

It responds to afibercept , but not bevacizumab or ranibizumab

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

Why do

In addit

whereas the other agents don't. This **anti-PGF activity** is believed to account for the effectiveness of afibercept in MacTel Type 1 (as well as in Coats).

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... [redacted] 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
in a young male child'

Type 2

aka...'Juxtafoveal 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
in a young male child’

Type 2

aka...’Juxtafoveal telangiectasia’
- most vs least common subtype

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

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

Type 3

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

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

Type 3

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

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

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

'Unilateral'

parafoveal telangiectasias
in a young male child'

Type 2

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

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

two systemic conditions

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

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



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 and...

Type 3

In addition to crystalline deposits, the parafoveal region often takes on an appearance characterized by a particular color—what is it?

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

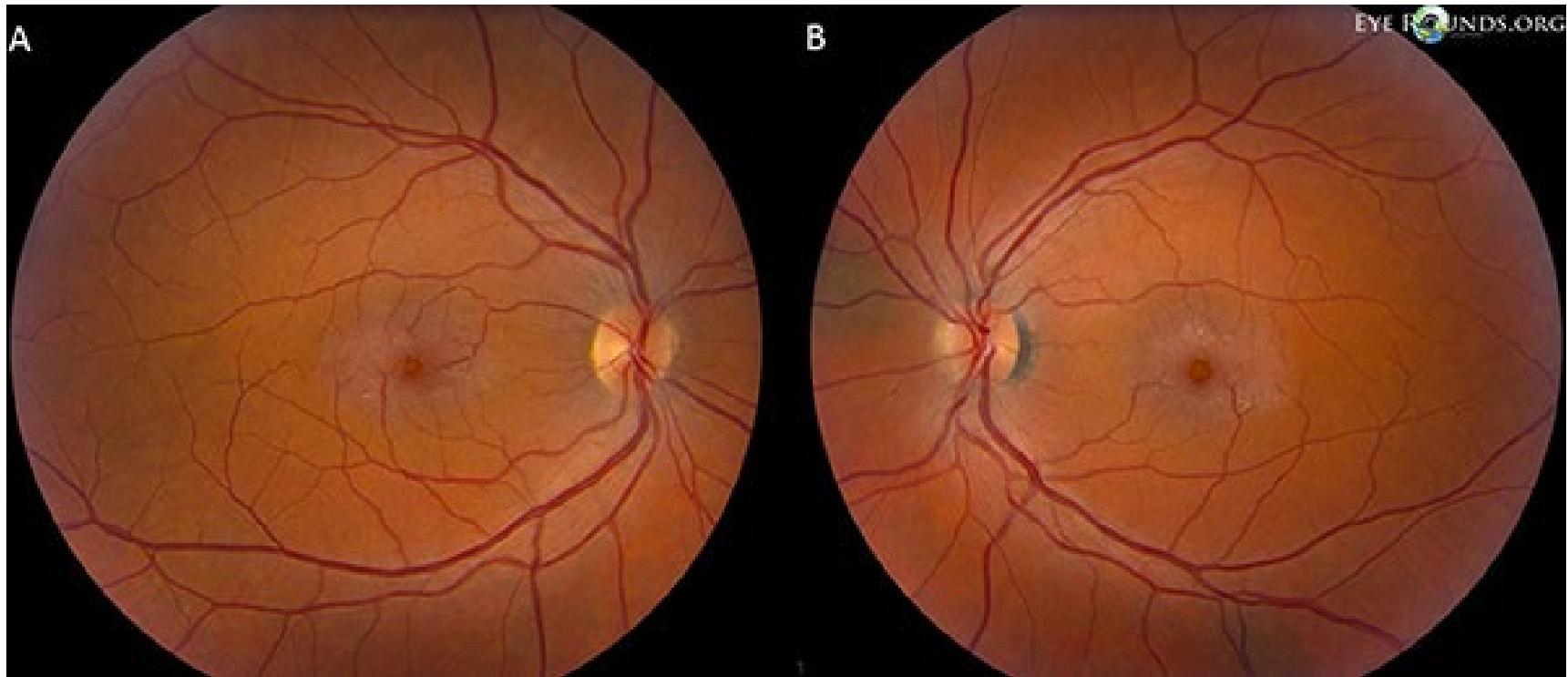
aka...’Juxtafoveal telangiectasia’
-- Most common subtype
--Bilateral
--Male = Female
--Onset 40s - 60s
--Strong association with DM/HTN
--DFE: Fovea with...
--Crystalline retinal deposits and...grayish appearance

Type 3

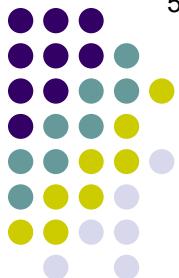
In addition to crystalline deposits, the parafoveal region often takes on an appearance characterized by a particular color—what is it?

Gray

MacTel



Type II MacTel. Note the gray appearance & crystalline deposits



MacTel



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
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--Crystalline retinal deposits
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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’

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

- 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...’luxtafoveal telangiectasia’

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

Type 3

- Crystalline retinal deposits
- Foveal cavitations**

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... 'luxtafoveal 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'*

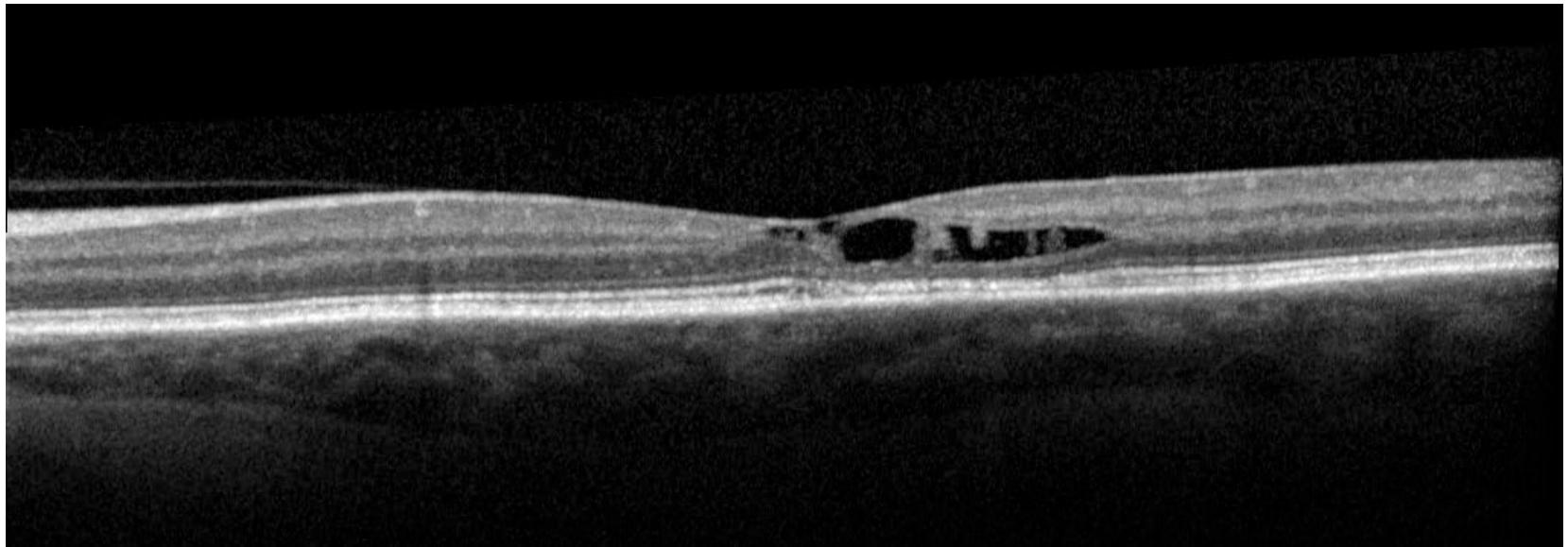
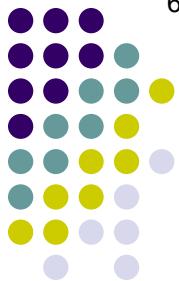
With respect to the retinal surface, is the long axis of the cavitation oriented parallel, or perpendicular?

Parallel

- Crystalline retinal deposits
- Foveal cavitations**

Type 3

MacTel



Type II MacTel: Oblong cavitations

MacTel



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Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region

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-- Most common subtype
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--DFE: Fovea with...
 --Crystalline retinal deposits
 --Foveal cavitations
--Complication: **two words**

Type 3

MacTel



Pathology common to all cases:

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

Type 3

MacTel



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--Crystalline retinal deposits
--Foveal cavitations
--Complication: Subretinal neo

Type 3

'Bilateral'
parafoveal telangiectasias'
in an adult

Type 2 MacTel ***TLDR***

MacTel



Pathology common to all cases:

Clinically apparent **telangiectasias** in the **parafoveal** region

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 --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*)

MacTel



Pathology common to all cases:

Clinically apparent **telangiectasias** in the **parafoveal** region

Macular Telangiectasia

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 --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 v common

MacTel



Pathology common to all cases:

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Macular Telangiectasia

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--Crystalline retinal deposits
--Foveal cavitations
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(no aka in the *Retina book*)
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MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:

Clinically apparent telangiectasias in the parafoveal region



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--Onset 40s - 60s
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--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

MacTel



Pathology common to all cases:

Clinically apparent **telangiectasias** in the **parafoveal** region

Macular Telangiectasia

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--DFE: Fovea with...
--Crystalline retinal deposits
--Foveal cavitations
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‘Bilateral

parafoveal telangiectasias
in an adult

Type 3

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

MacTel



Pathology common to all cases:

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 --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

MacTel



Pathology common to all cases:

Clinically apparent **telangiectasias** in the **parafoveal** region

Macular Telangiectasia

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Type 3

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

MacTel



Pathology common to all cases:

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--Complication: Subretinal neo

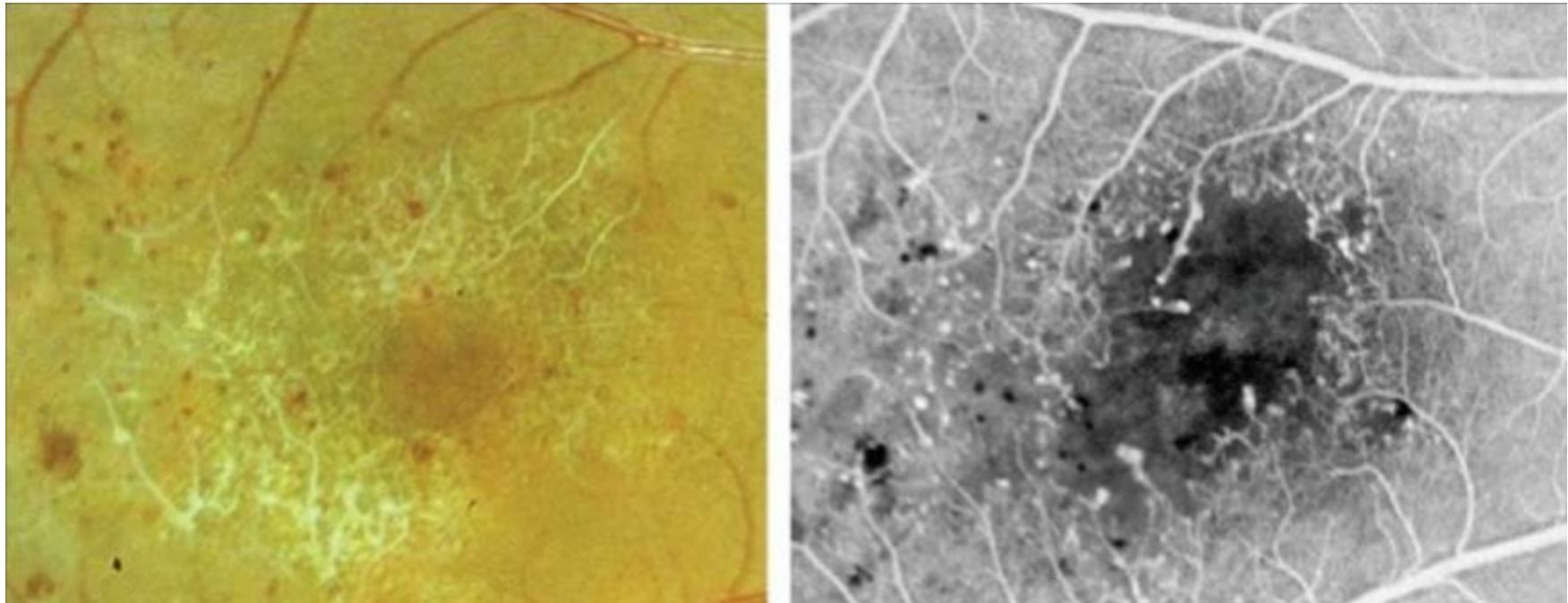
‘Bilateral

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

MacTel



Type III MacTel: Parafoveal occlusive vasculopathy

MacTel



Pathology common to all cases:

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'Unilateral'
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 --Crystalline retinal deposits
 --Foveal cavitations
 --Complication: Subretinal neo

'Bilateral'
 parafoveal telangiectasias
 in an adult

Type 3

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

w/ retinal capillary obliteration

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'
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'**Unilateral**
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 --Foveal cavitations
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