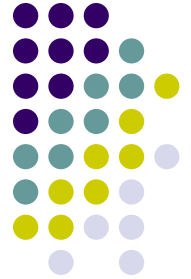


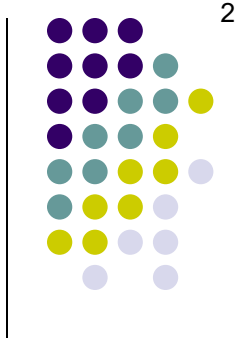
MacTel



*Macular
Telangiectasia*

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

MacTel



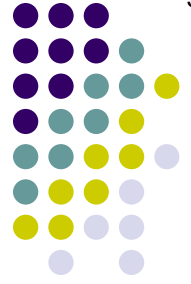
?

?

?

~~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?



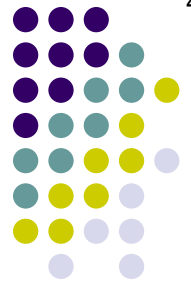
MacTel

Idiopathic juxtafoveal 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?

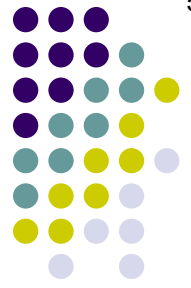
Idiopathic juxtafoveal retinal telangiectasia (you may come across this name in the older literature, is why I'm mentioning this)



MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent duh in the area in macula region

*Macular
Telangiectasia*

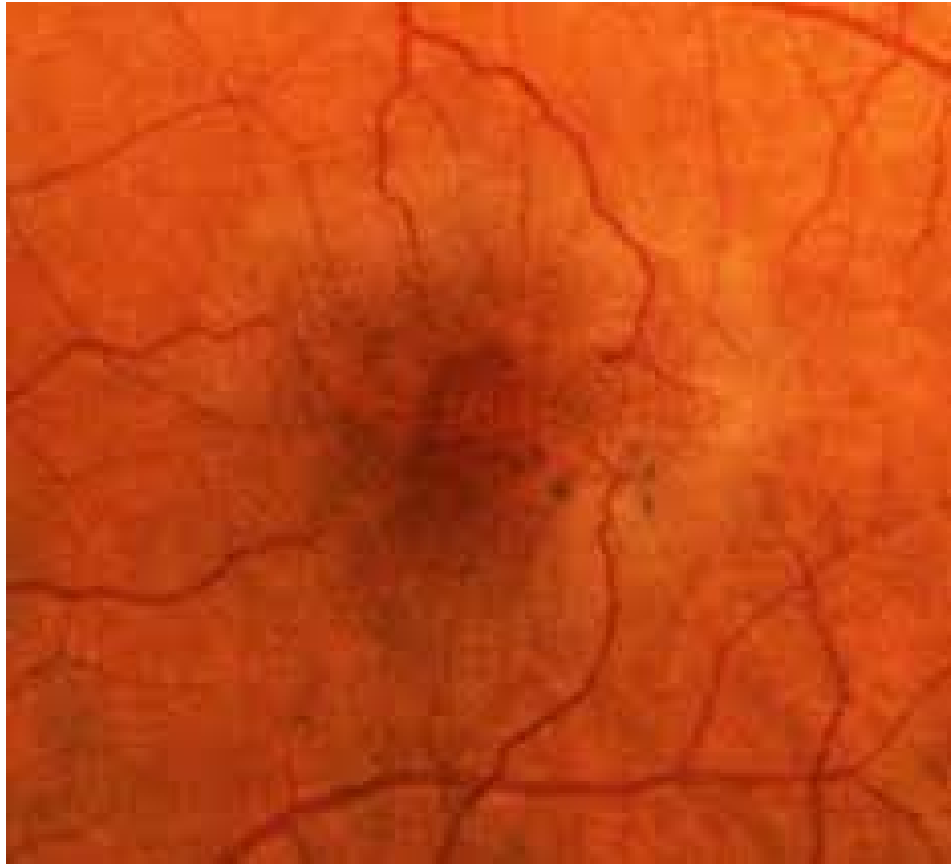


MacTel

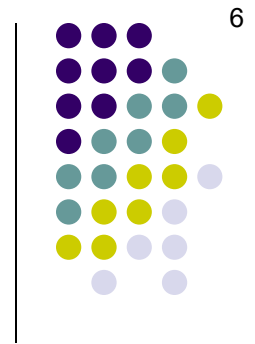
Pathology common to all cases:
Clinically apparent **telangiectasias** in the **parafoveal** region

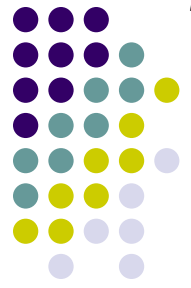
*Macular
Telangiectasia*

MacTel



Parafoveal telangiectasias





MacTel

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

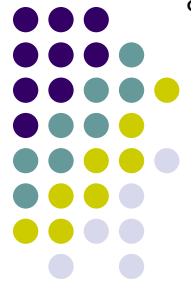
*Macular
Telangiectasia*

...has three subtypes:

?????
(The first type is called...)

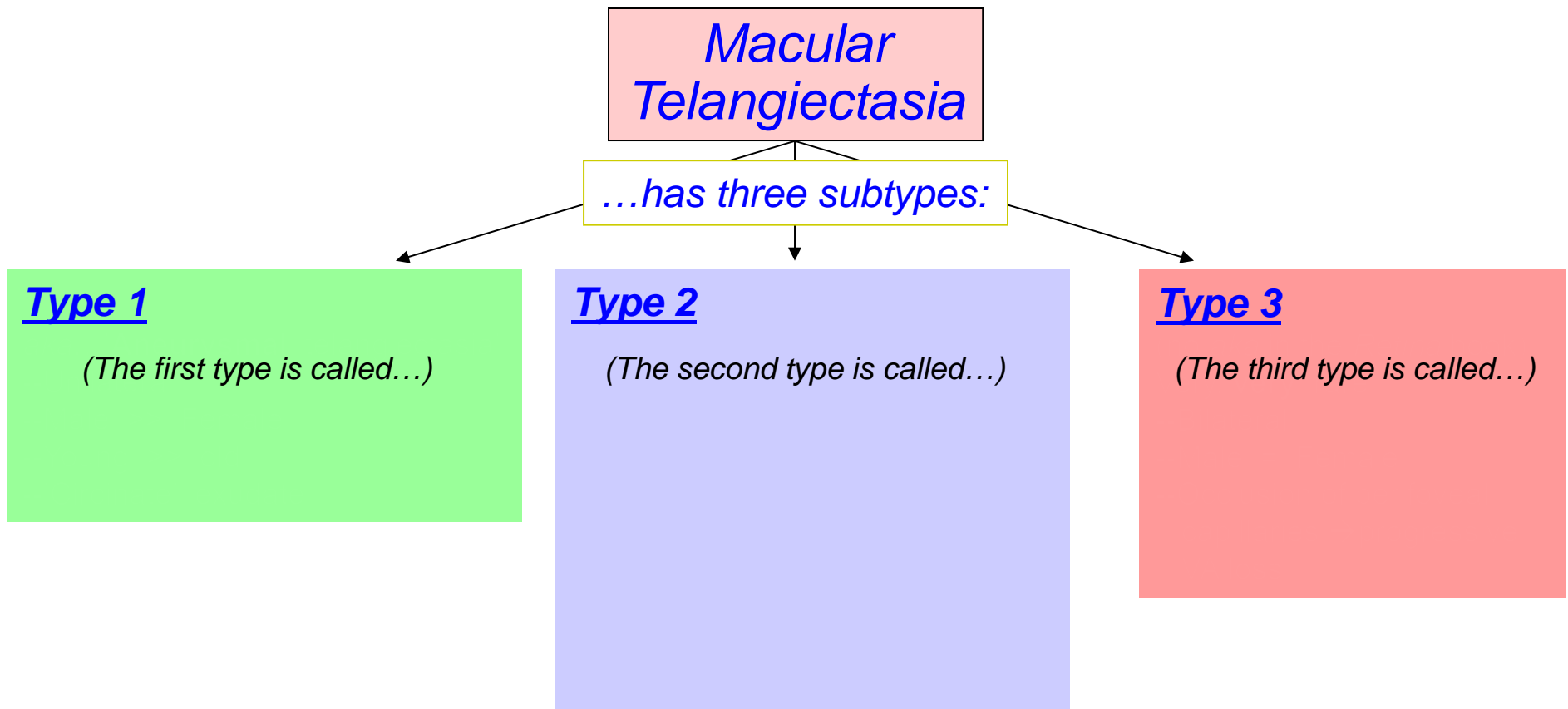
?????
(The second type is called...)

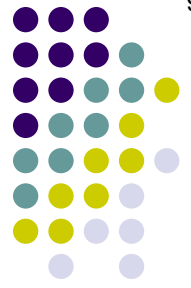
?????
(The third type is called...)



MacTel

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





MacTel

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

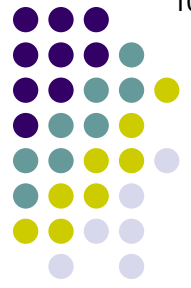
*Macular
Telangiectasia*

...has three subtypes:

Type 1
aka... [redacted] telangiectasia'

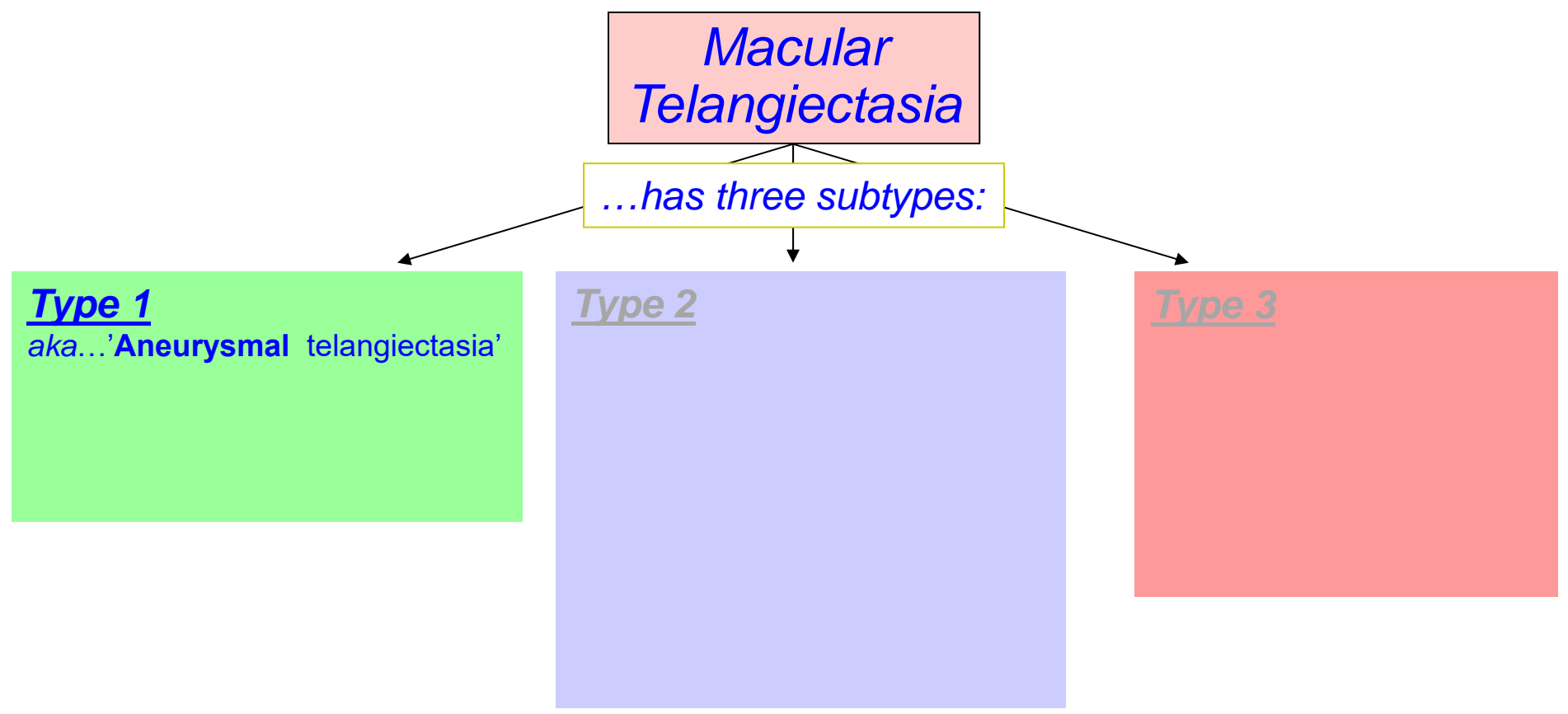
Type 2

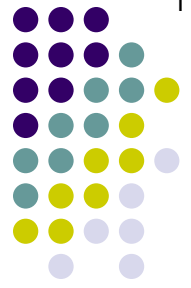
Type 3



MacTel

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**

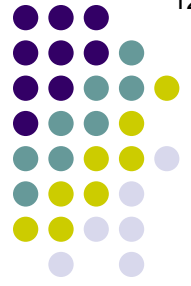
*Macular
Telangiectasia*

...has three subtypes:

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

Type 2

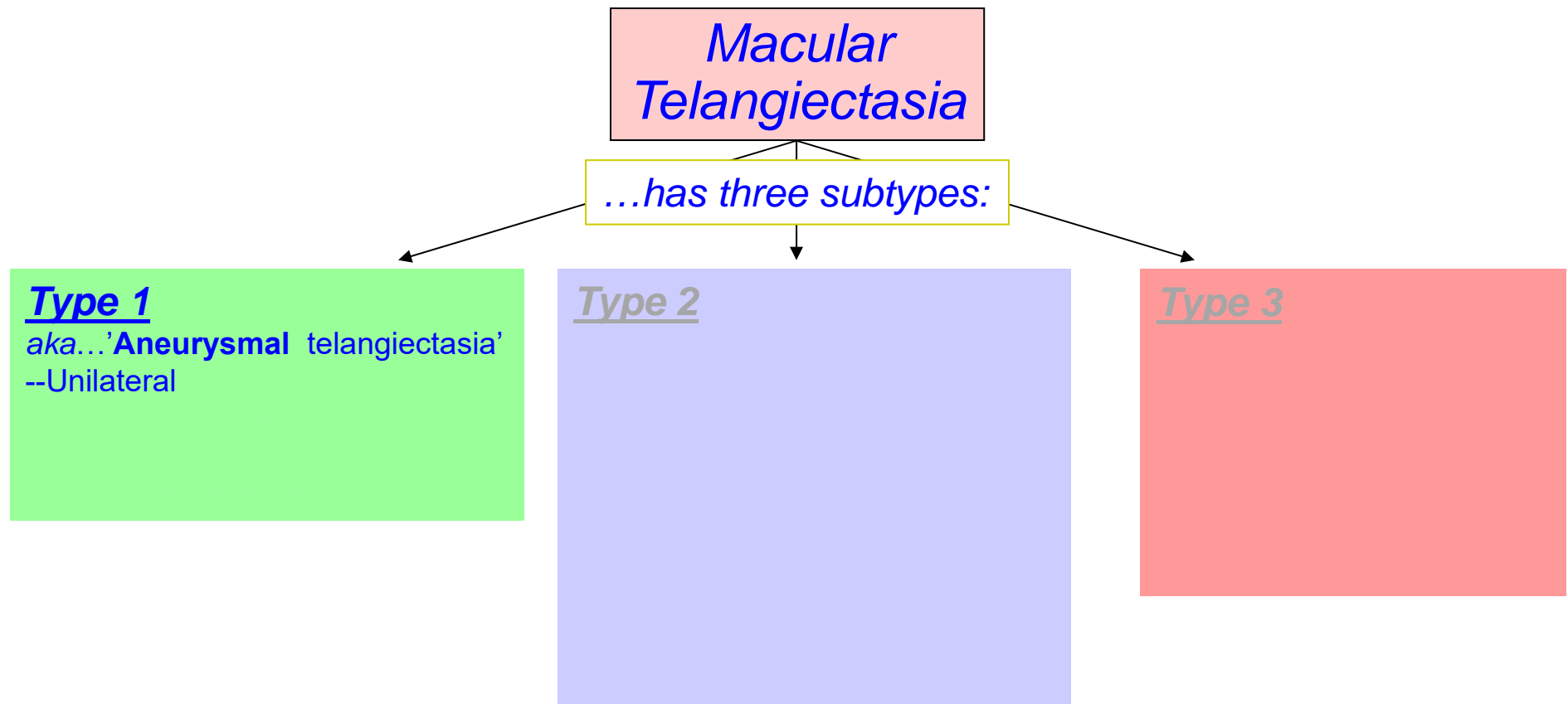
Type 3

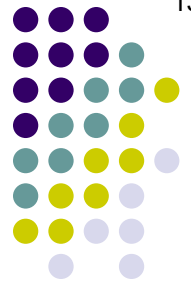


MacTel

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**

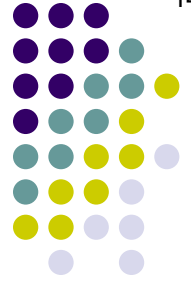
*Macular
Telangiectasia*

...has three subtypes:

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

Type 2

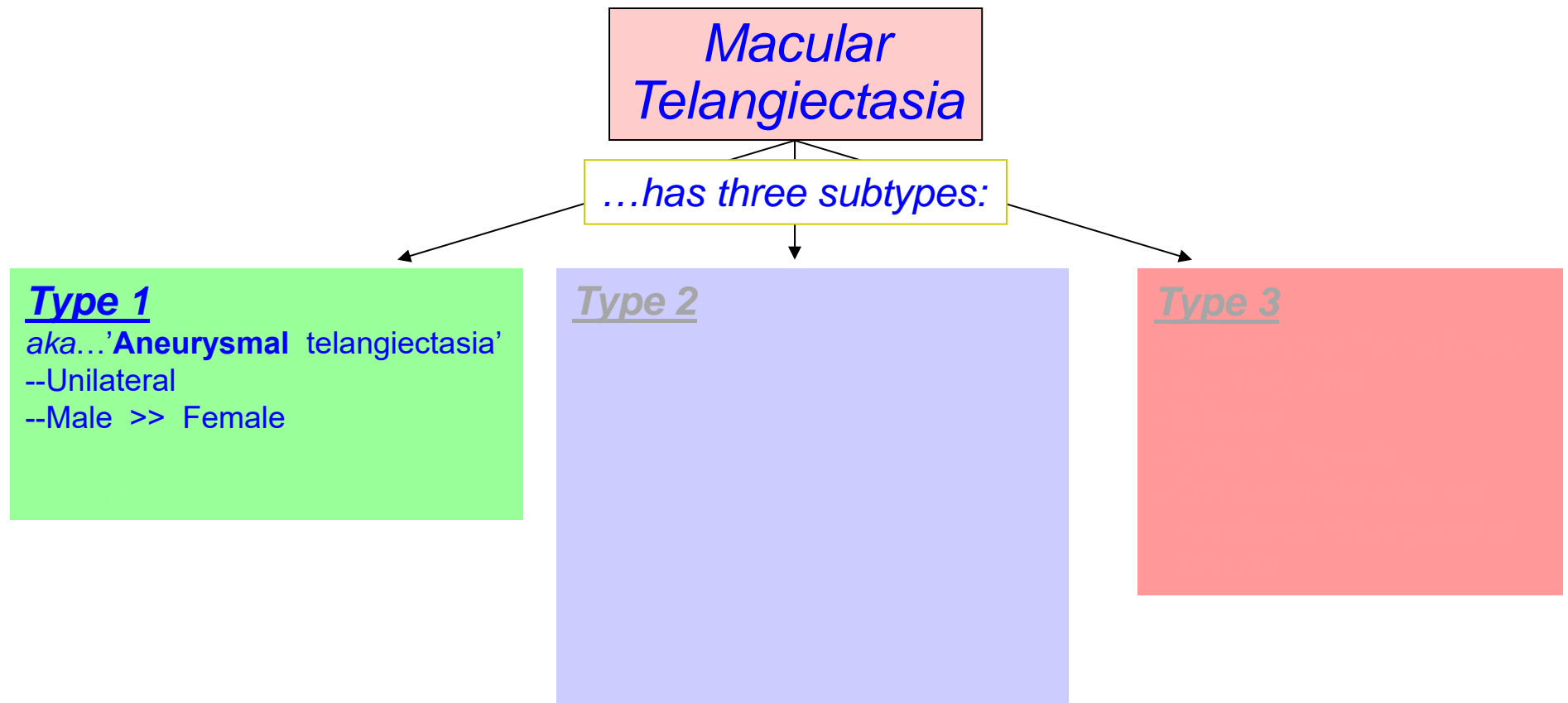
Type 3

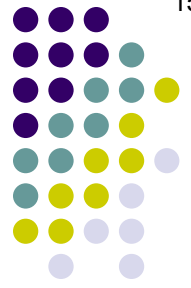


MacTel

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*

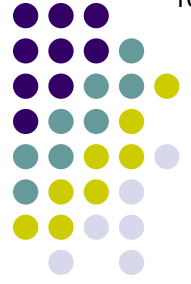
...has three subtypes:

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

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**

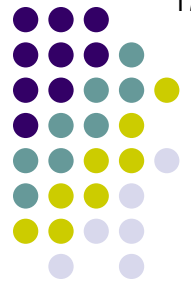
*Macular
Telangiectasia*

...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**

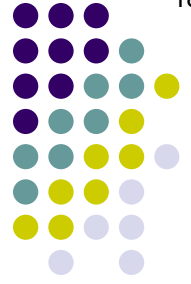
*Macular
Telangiectasia*

...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 ' 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

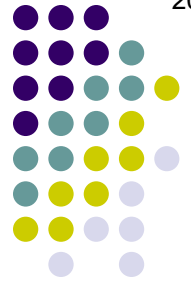
--Male >> Female

--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

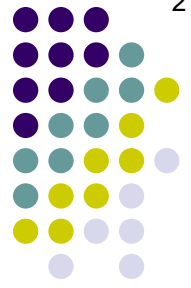
--Young >> old

-- **Circinate** exudate

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*

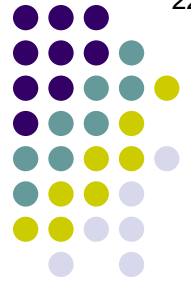
...has three subtypes:

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

*In this context, what does circinate mean?
It means 'ring shaped'*

Type 2

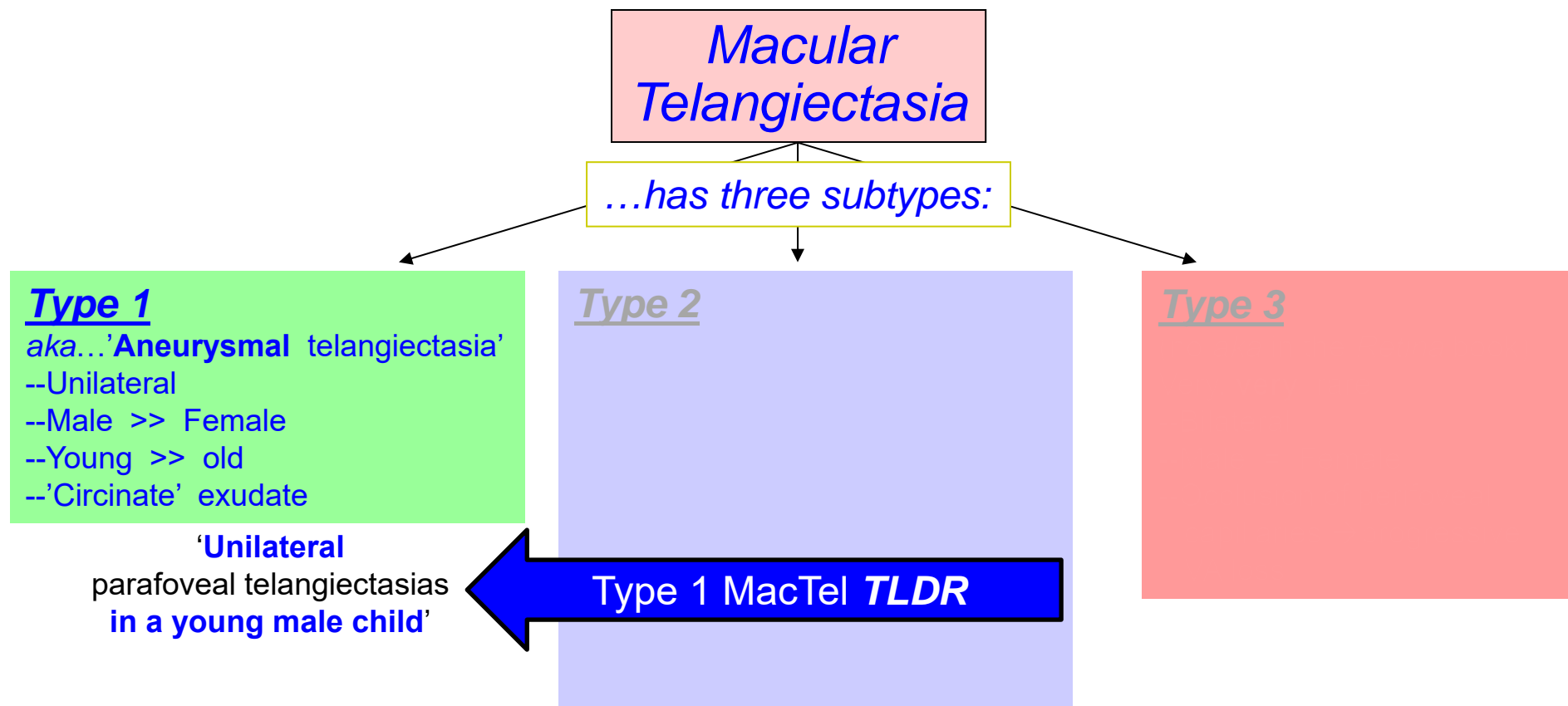
Type 3



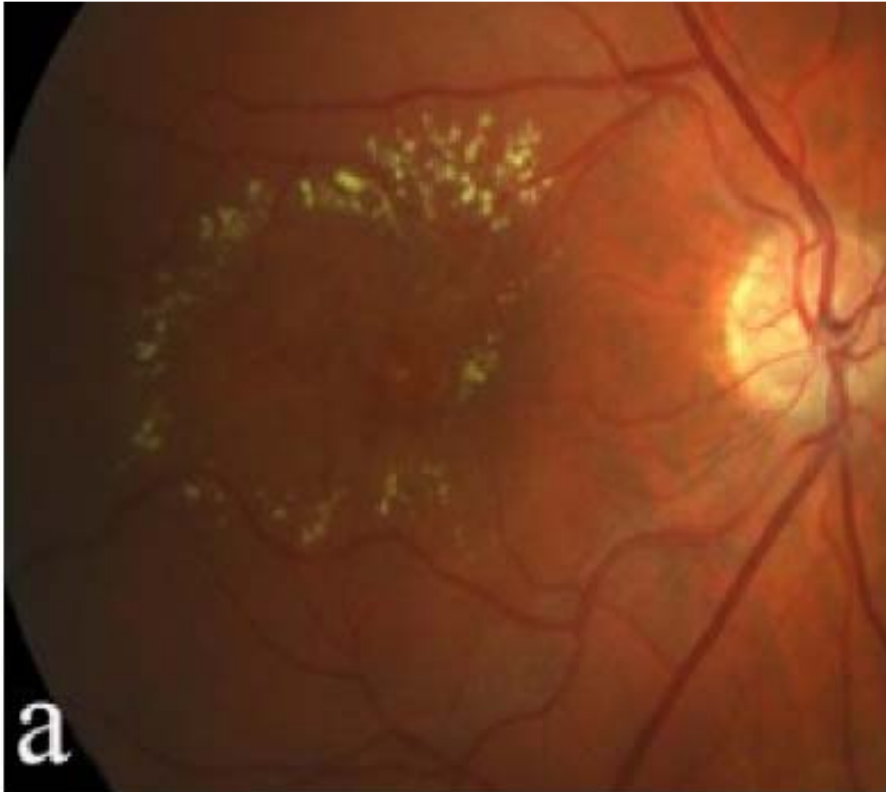
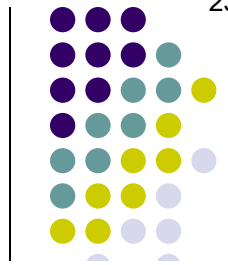
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:

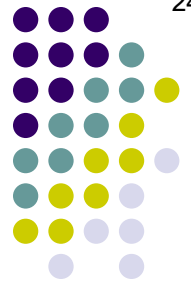
Clinically apparent **telangiectasias** in the **parafoveal region**



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:

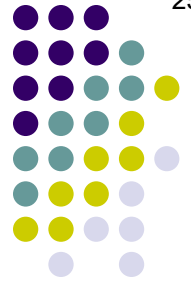
Type 1
aka. 'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'

- **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?*



MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:

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

*Macular
Telangiectasia*

...has three subtypes:

Type 1

aka. 'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'

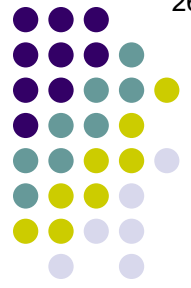
- Unilateral
- Male >> Female
- Young >> old
- 'Circinate' exudate

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'

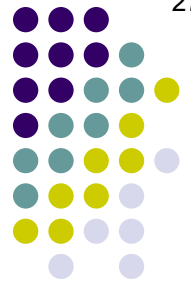
- **Unilateral**
- **Male >> Female**
- **Young >> old**
- **'Circinate' exudate**

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:

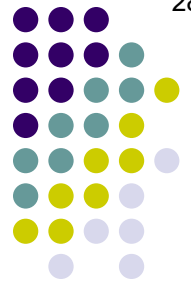
Type 1
aka... 'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

Type 2

Type 3

Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?

'Unilateral
parafoveal telangiectasia
in a young male child'



MacTel

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

*Macular
Telangiectasia*

...has three subtypes:

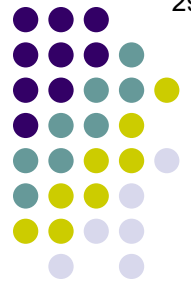
Type 1
aka... 'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

Type 2

Type 3

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

'Unilateral
parafoveal telangiectasia
in a young male child'



MacTel

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

*Macular
Telangiectasia*

...has three subtypes:

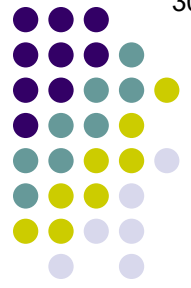
Type 1
aka... 'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

Type 2

Type 3

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

'Unilateral
parafoveal telangiectasia
in a young male child'



MacTel

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

*Macular
Telangiectasia*

...has three subtypes:

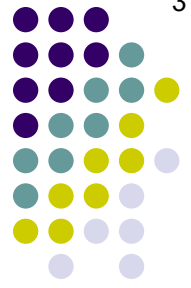
Type 1
aka... 'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

Type 2

Type 3

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**

'Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasia in a young male child'



MacTel

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

*Macular
Telangiectasia*

...has three subtypes:

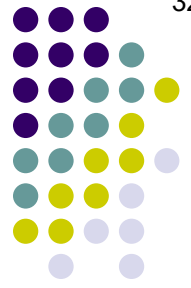
Type 1
aka... 'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

Type 2

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

'Unilateral
parafoveal telangiectasia
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

Type 3

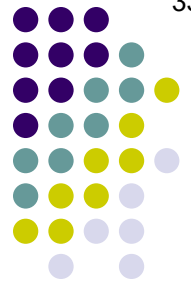
*Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?
Yes and no*

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?

*'Unilateral
parafoveal telangiectasia
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

Type 3

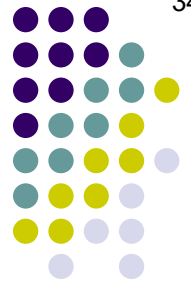
*Does the exudate of Type 1 respond to VEGF inhibitors?
Yes and no*

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.*

*'Unilateral
parafoveal telangiectasia
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

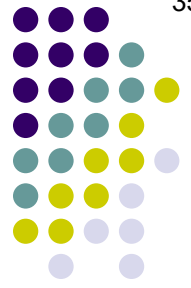
Type 2

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.*

'Unilateral
parafoveal telangiectasia
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

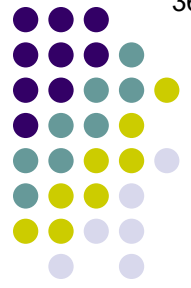
Type 2

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).*

'Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasia 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

Type 3

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

Huh? Why 'yes and no'?

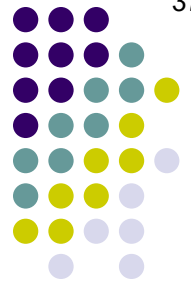
It responds to aflibercept, but not bevacizumab or ranibizumab

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

*Why do...
In addition to VEGF, anti-angiogenic drugs...
whereas the other agents don't. This... is believed to account for the effectiveness of aflibercept in MacTel Type 1 (as well as in Coats).*

anti-PGF activity

'Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasia in a young male child'



MacTel

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

*Macular
Telangiectasia*

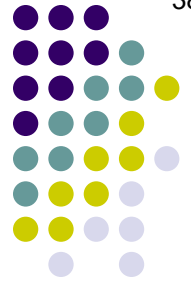
...has three subtypes:

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

**'Unilateral
parafoveal telangiectasias
in a young male child'**

Type 2
aka.. [redacted] telangiectasia'

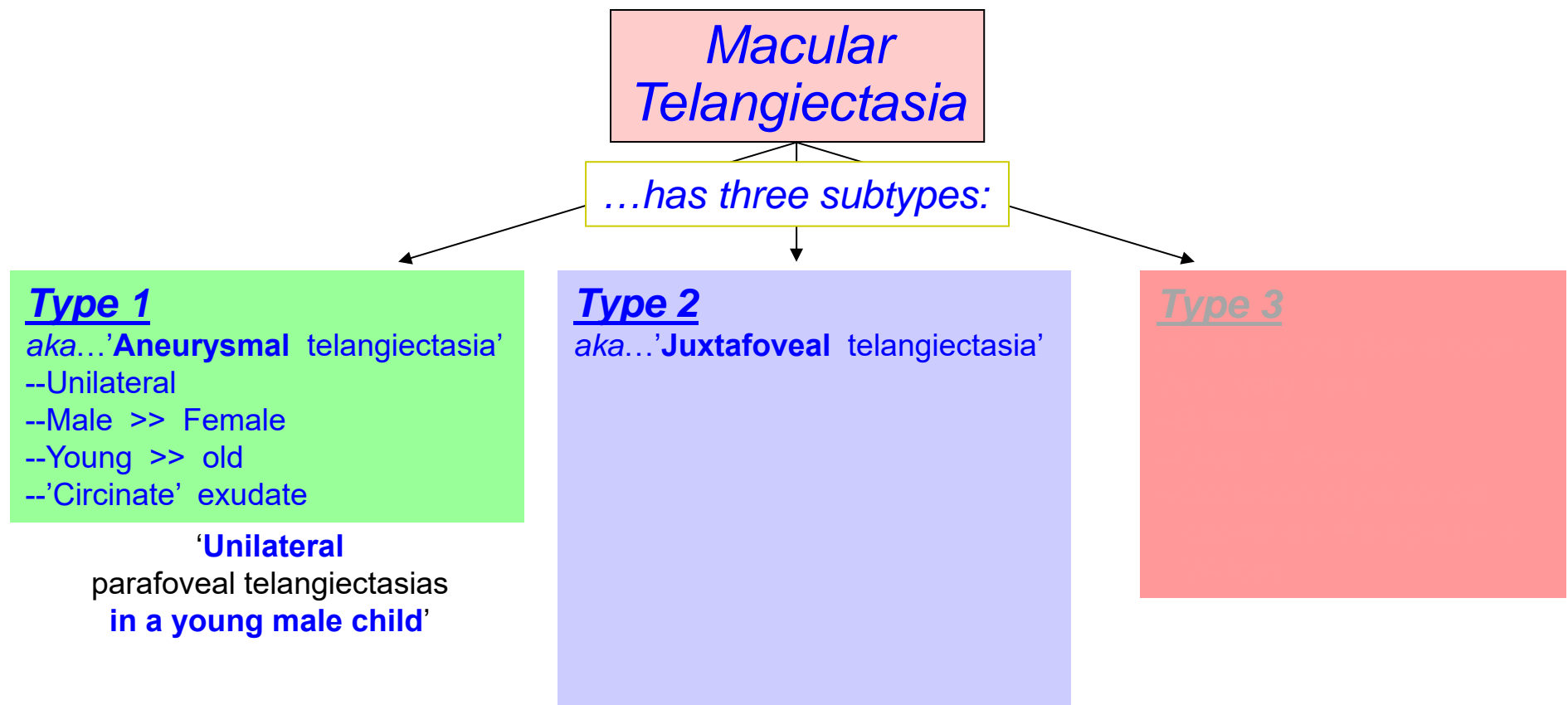
Type 3

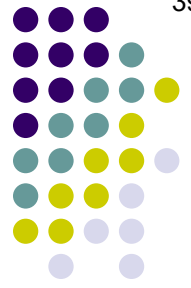


MacTel

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*

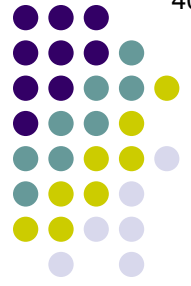
...has three subtypes:

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 vs least common subtype

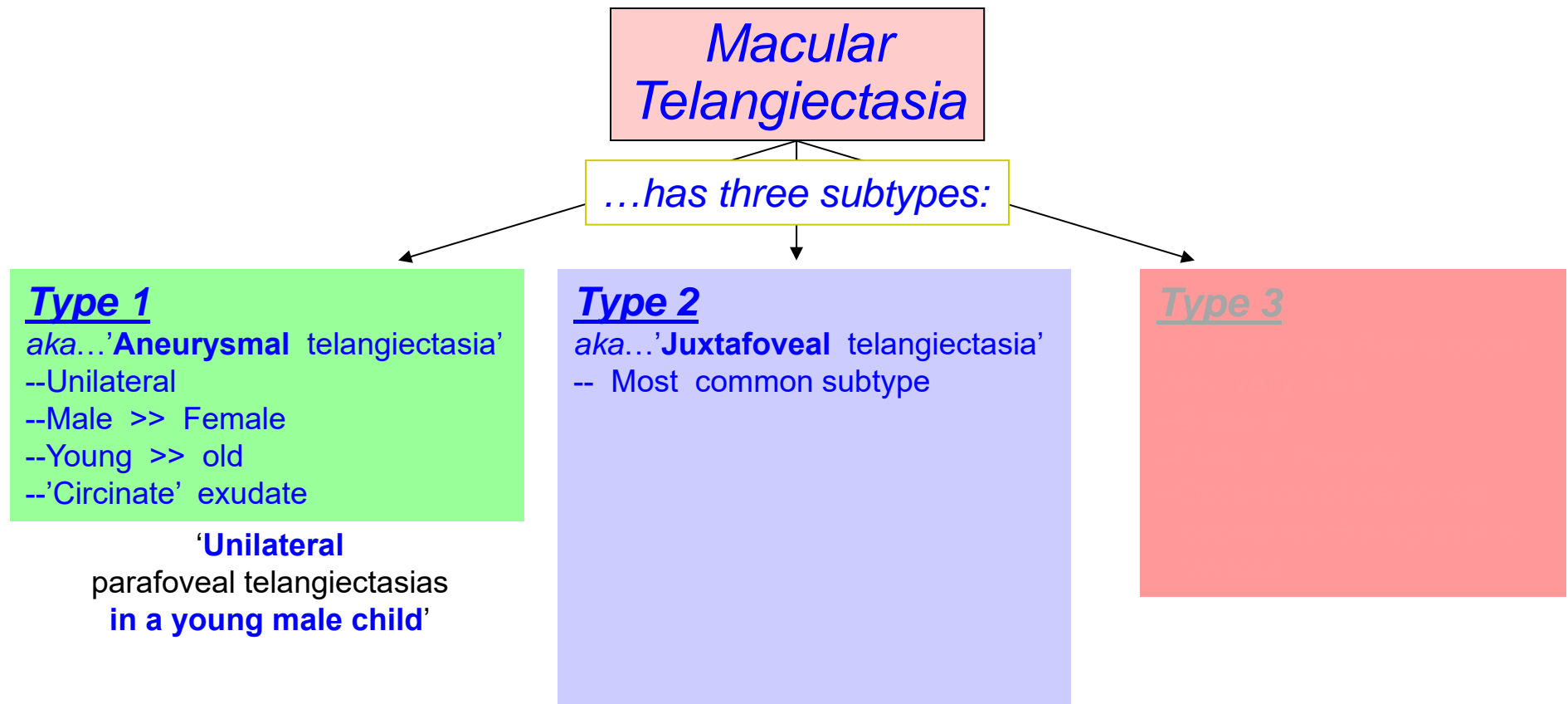
Type 3

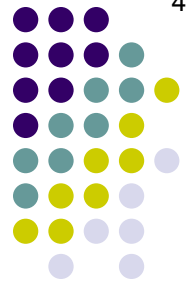


MacTel

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:

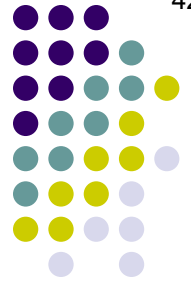
Type 1
aka... 'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

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?

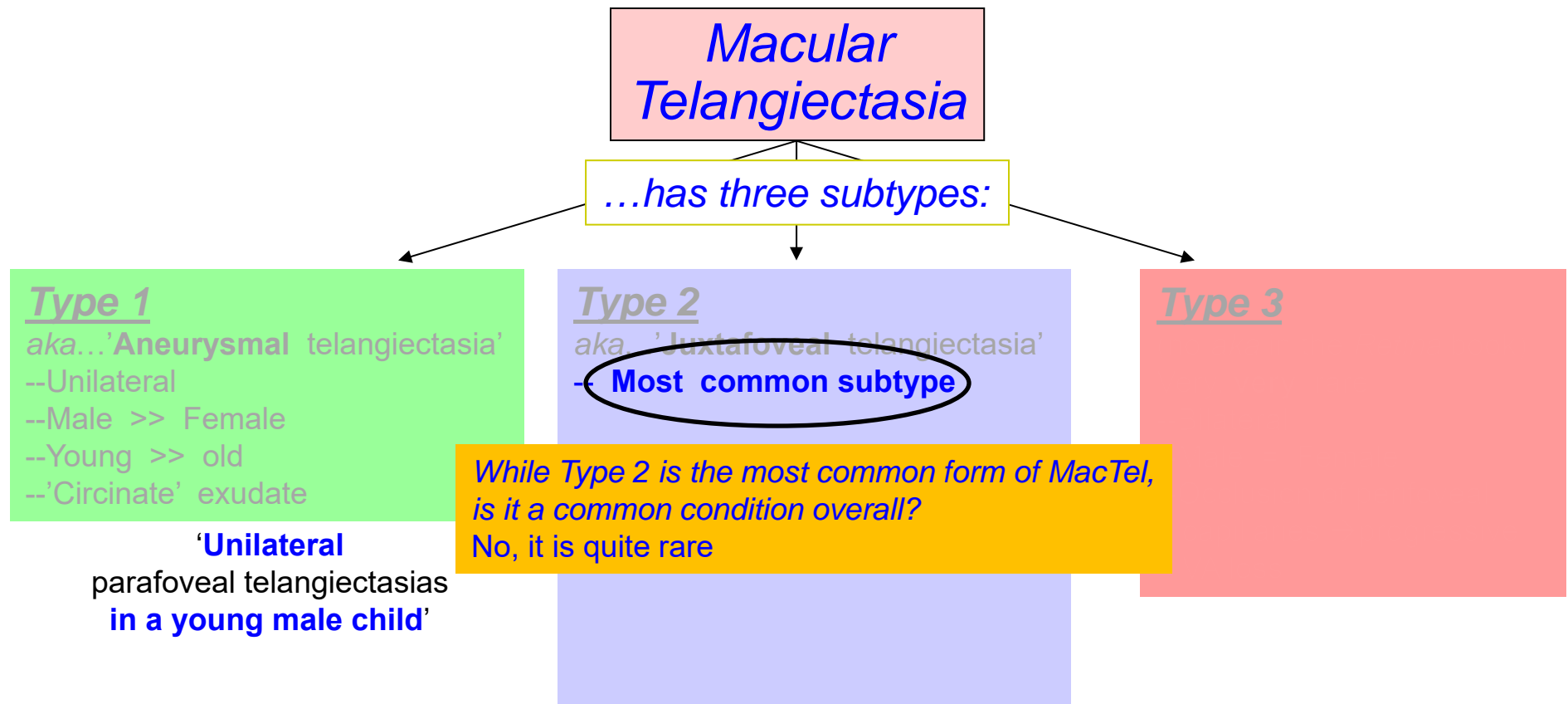
'Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child'

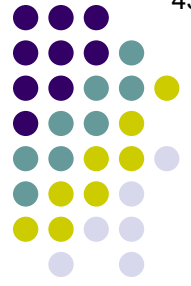


MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:

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

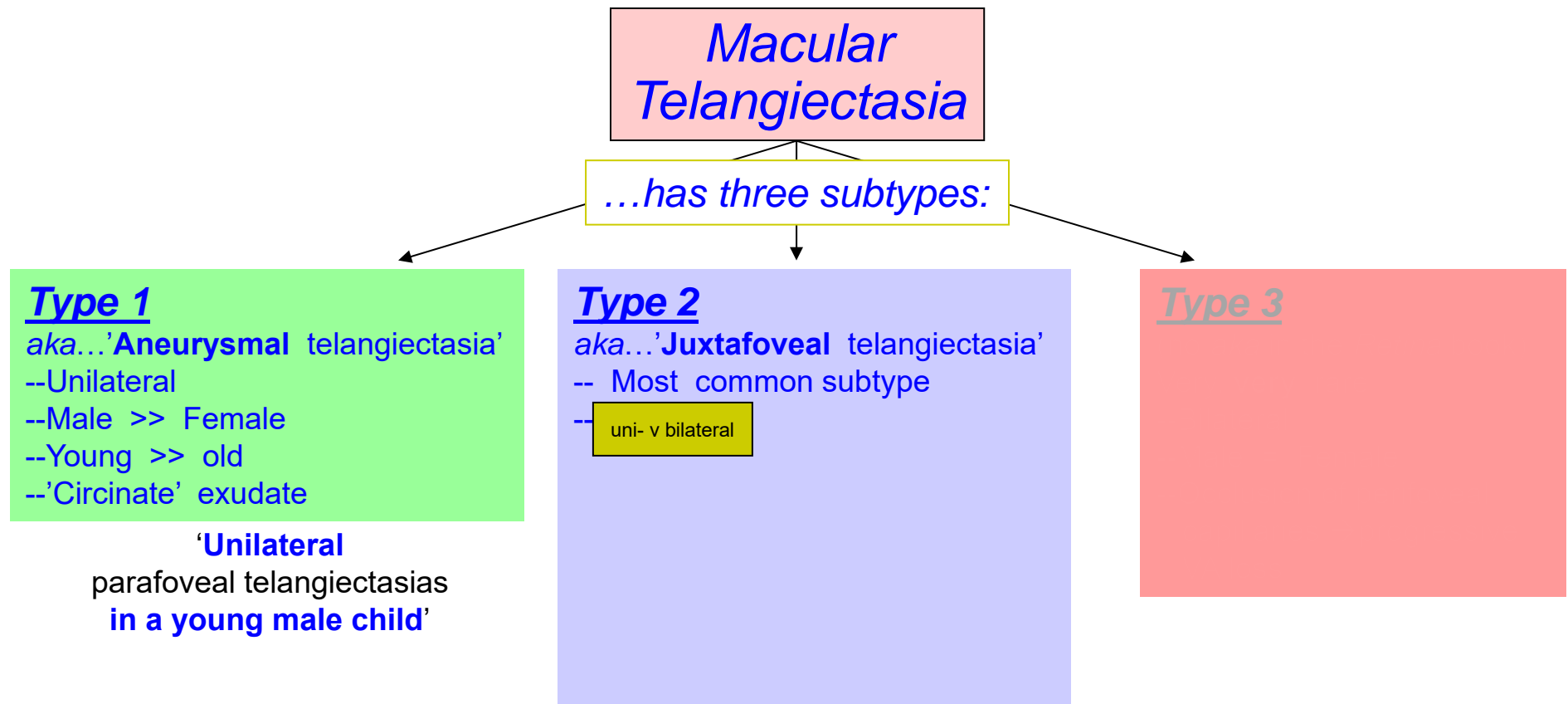


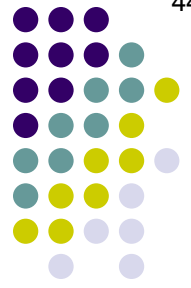


MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:

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





MacTel

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

*Macular
Telangiectasia*

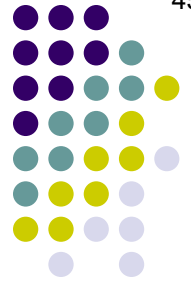
...has three subtypes:

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**'Unilateral
parafoveal telangiectasias
in a young male child'**

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

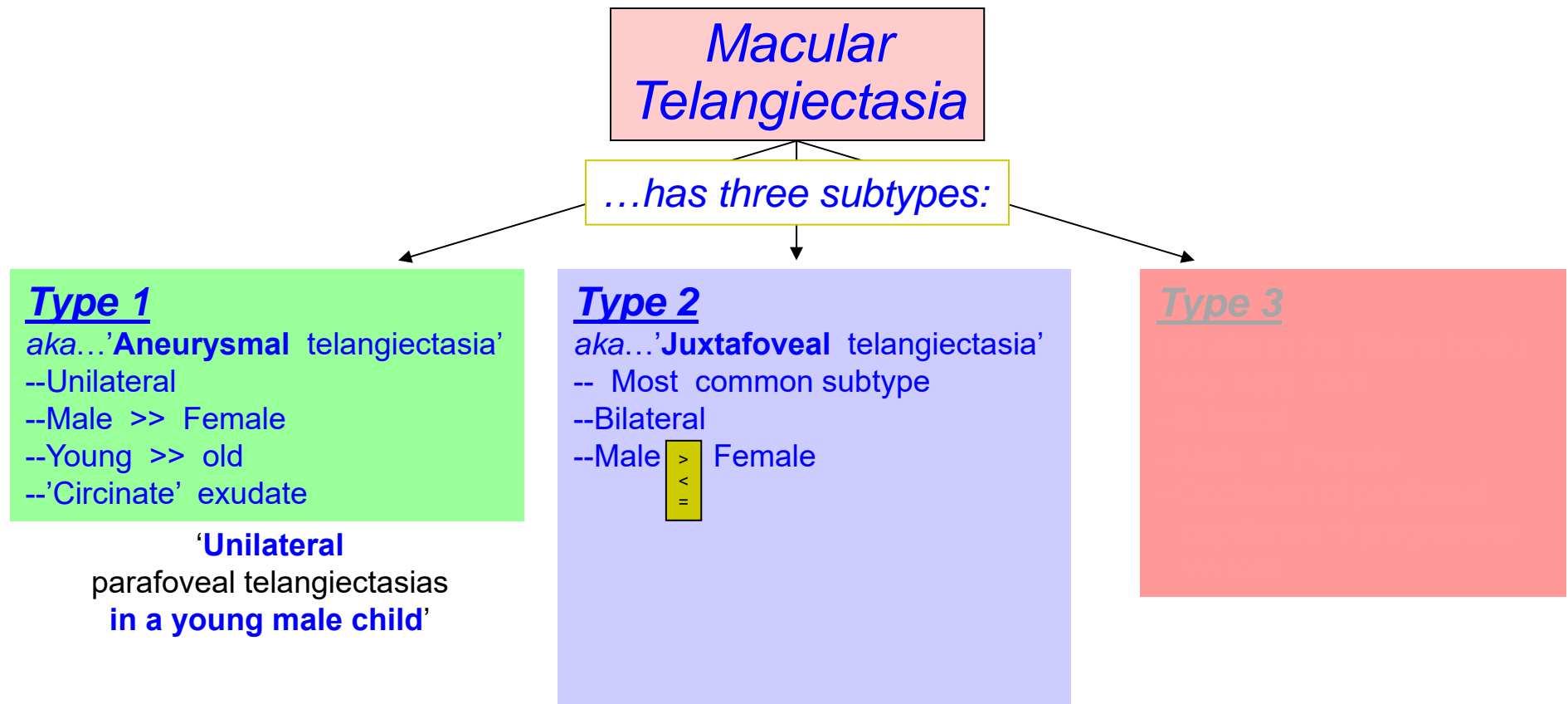
Type 3

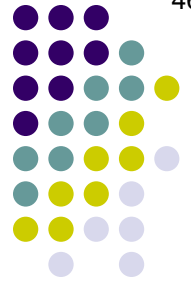


MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:

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





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

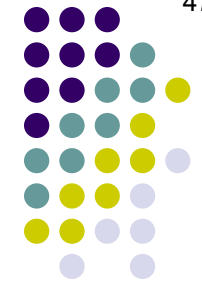
**'Unilateral
parafoveal telangiectasias
in a young male child'**

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*

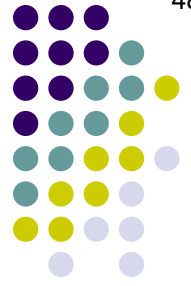
...has three subtypes:

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

**'Unilateral
parafoveal telangiectasias
in a young male child'**

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

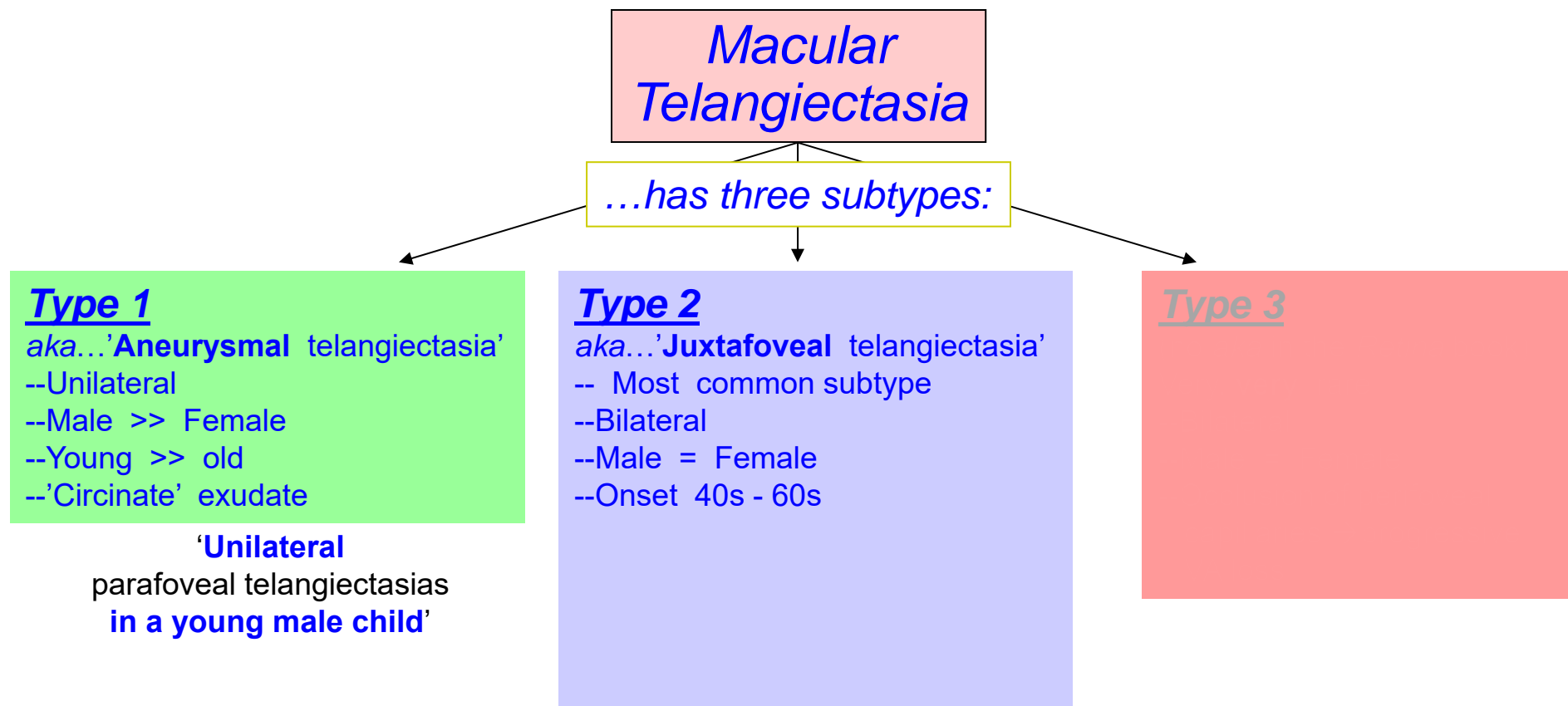
Type 3

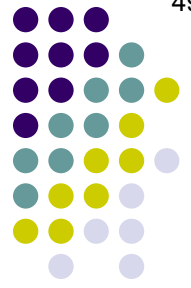


MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:

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





MacTel

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

*Macular
Telangiectasia*

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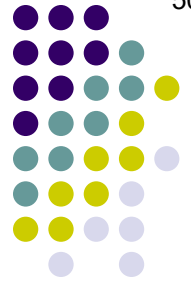
Type 1
aka... 'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
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--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

**'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

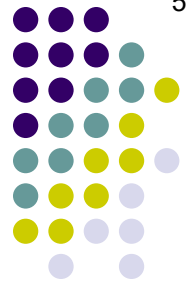
parafoveal telangiectasias
in a young male child'

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*

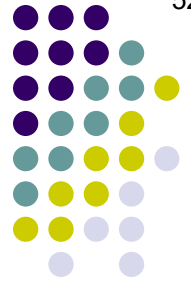
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Type 2
aka... 'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'
-- Most common subtype
--Bilateral
--Male = Female
--Onset 40s - 60s
--Strong association with DM/HTN
--DFE: Fovea with...
- **appearance** retinal deposits

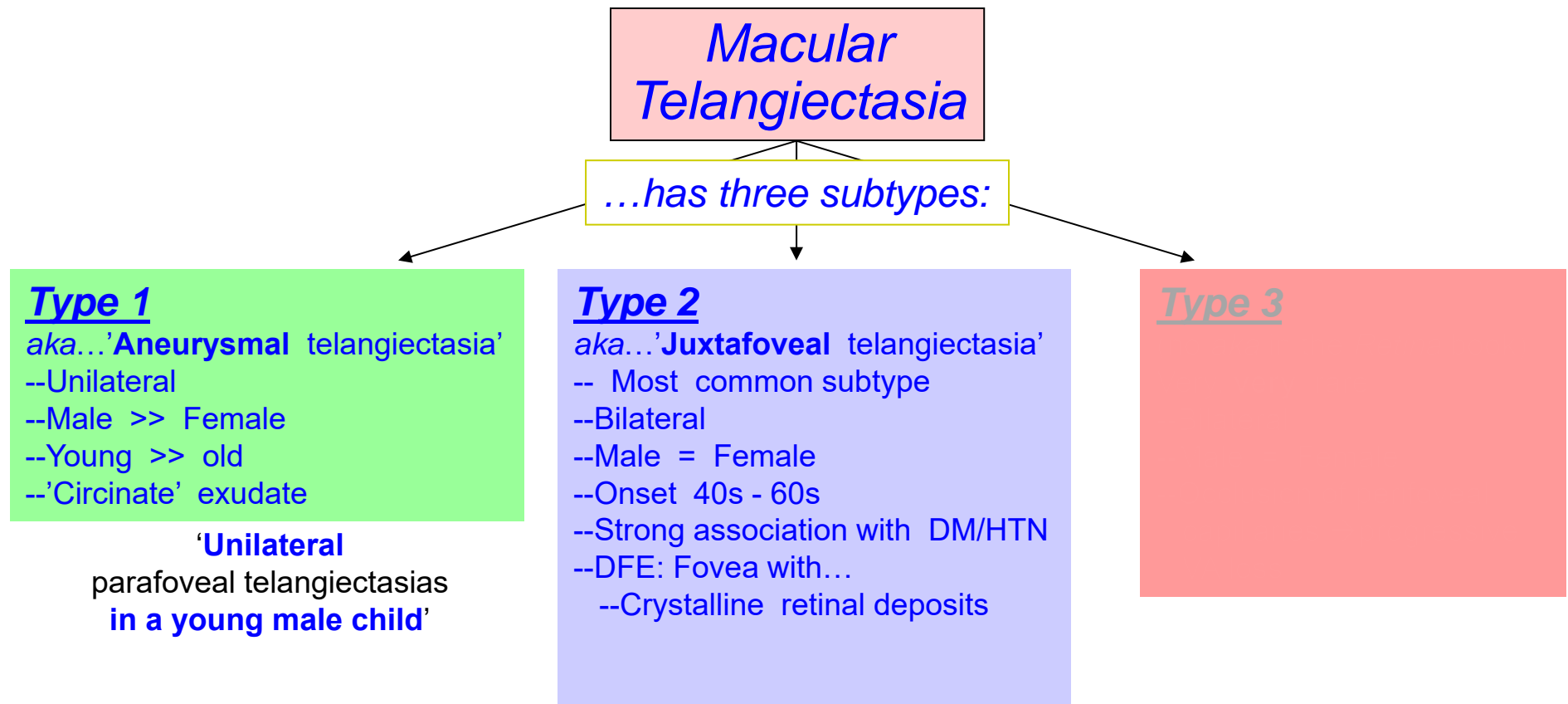
Type 3



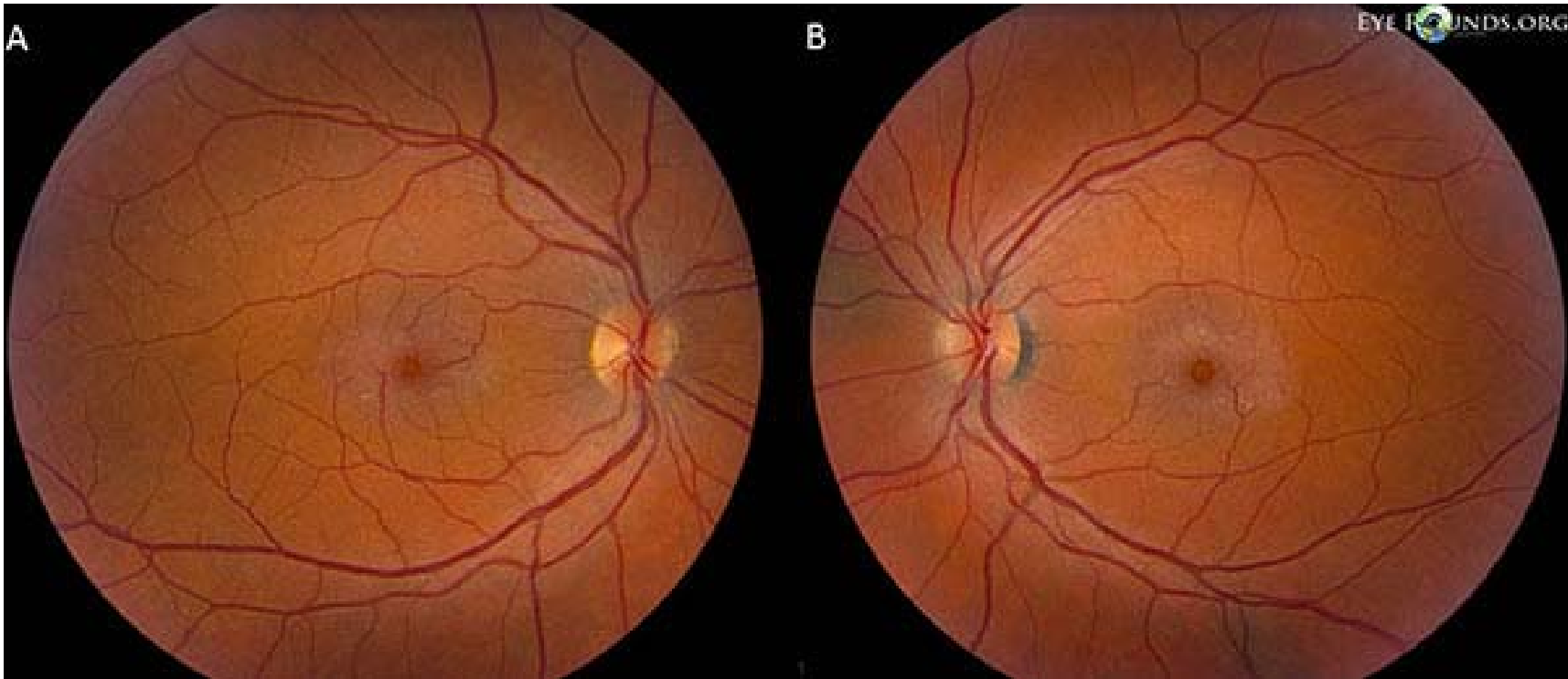
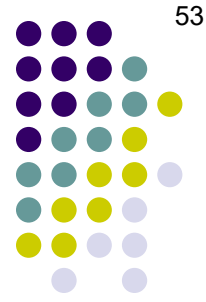
MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:

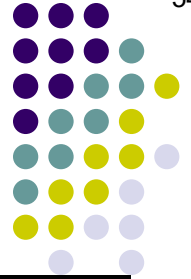
Clinically apparent **telangiectasias** in the **parafoveal** region



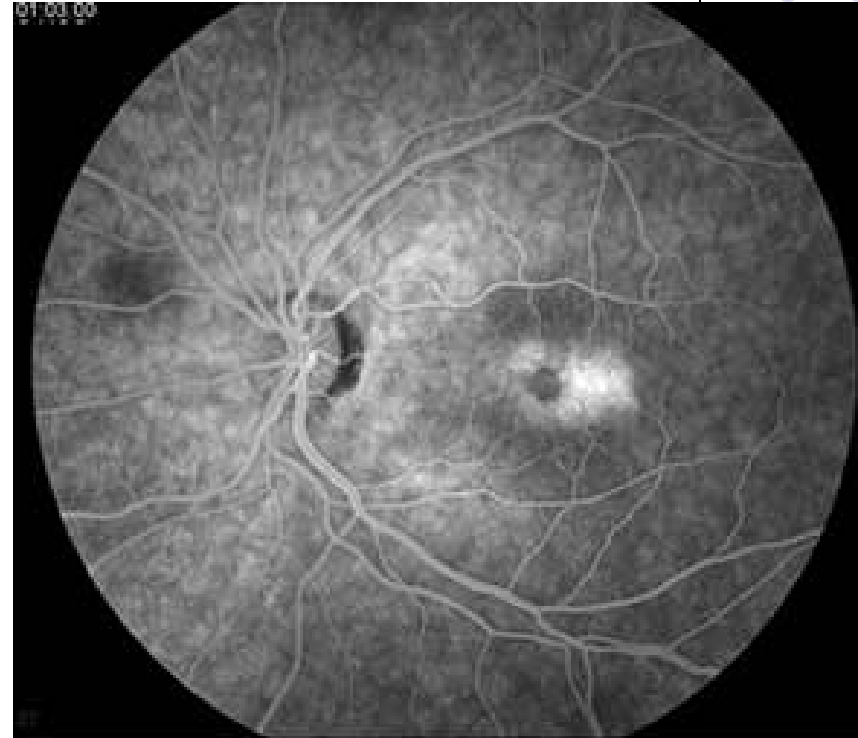
MacTel



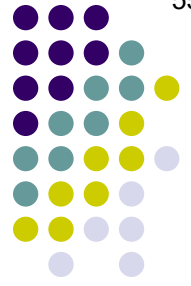
Type II MacTel. Note the crystalline deposits



MacTel



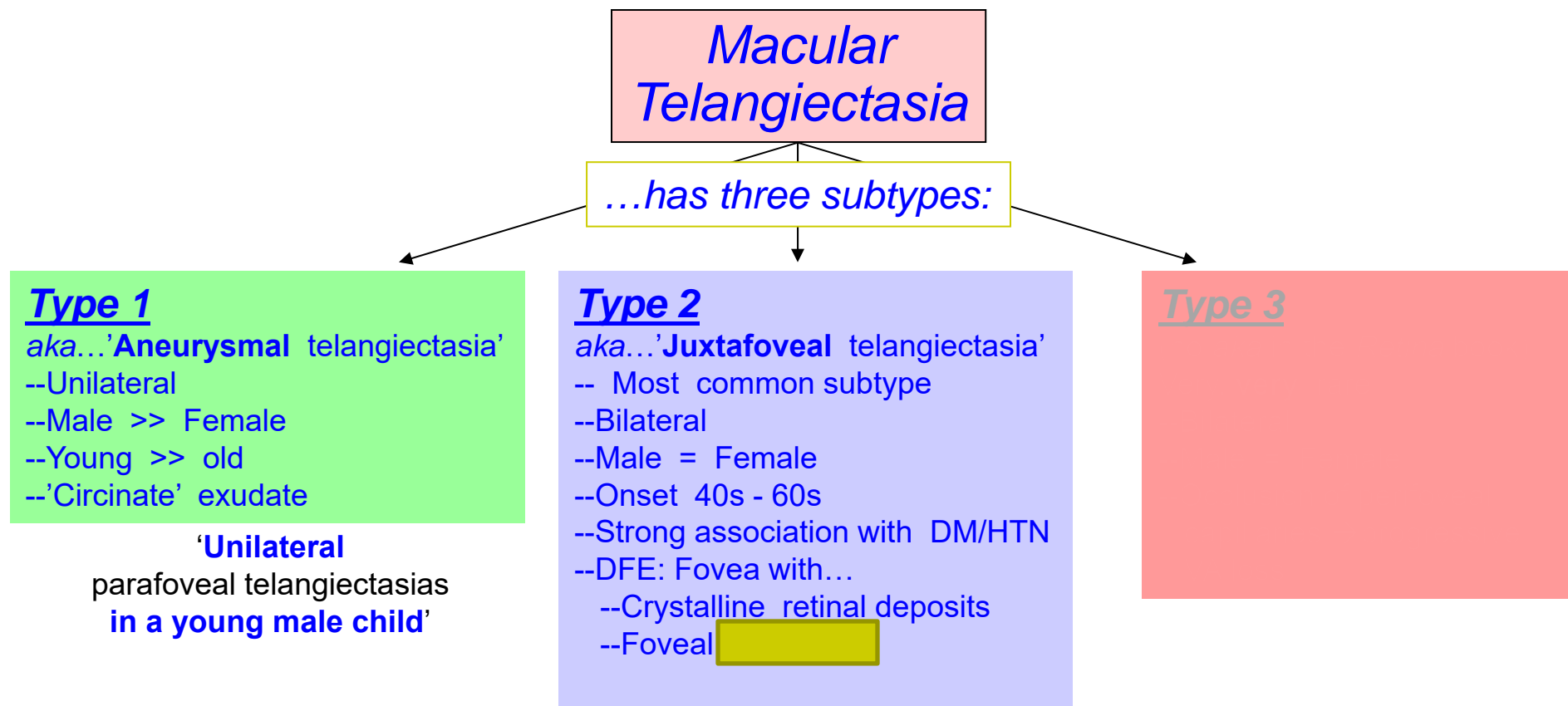
Type II MacTel: FA. Note that the perifoveal leakage is more prominent temporally—a classic finding in MacTel.

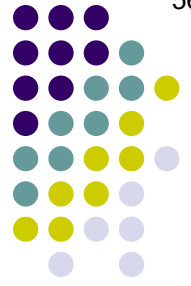


MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:

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

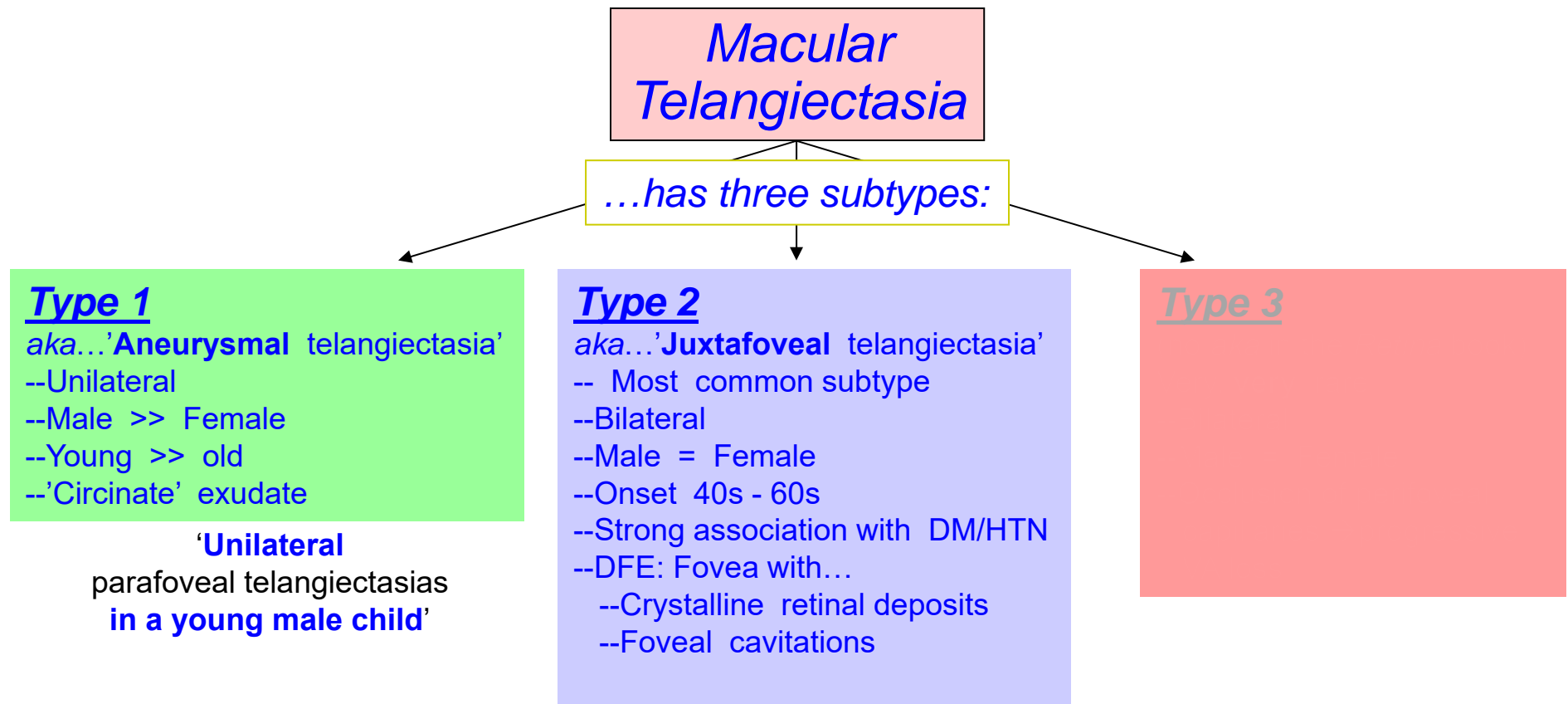


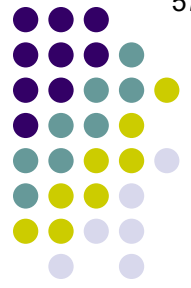


MacTel

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
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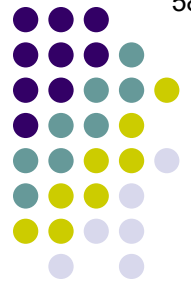
Type 2
aka... 'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'

Type 3

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

'Unilateral
parafoveal telangiectasias
in a young male child'

--Crystalline retinal deposits
--Foveal cavitations



MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
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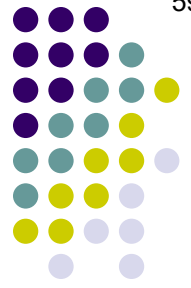
Type 2
aka... 'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'

Type 3

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

'Unilateral
parafoveal telangiectasias
in a young male child'

--Crystalline retinal deposits
--Foveal cavitations



MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:
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Type 2
aka... 'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia'

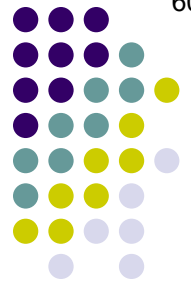
Type 3

*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?

'Unilat
parafoveal telangiectasias
in a young male child'

--Crystalline retinal deposits
--Foveal cavitations



MacTel

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

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Type 3

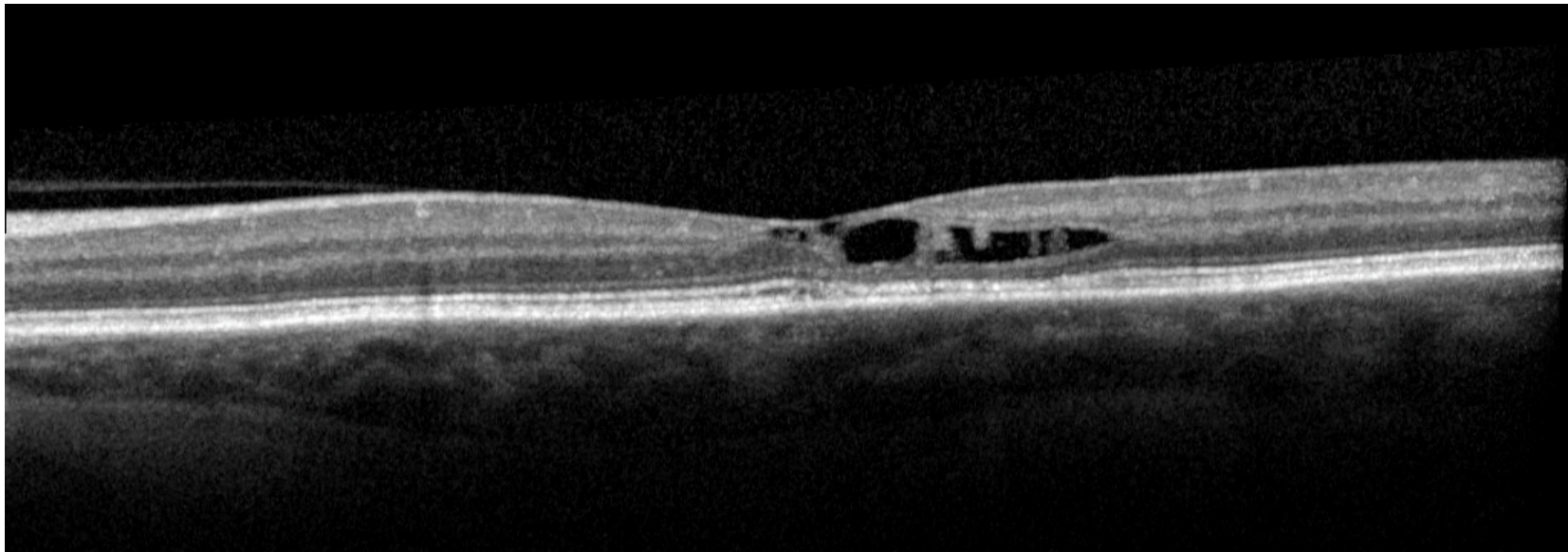
What one word is used to describe the shape of the cavitations?
'Oblong'

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

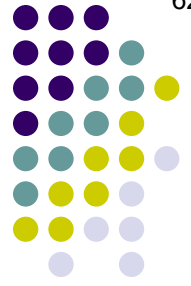
'Unilat
parafoveal telangiectasias
in a young male child'

--Crystalline retinal deposits
--Foveal cavitations

MacTel



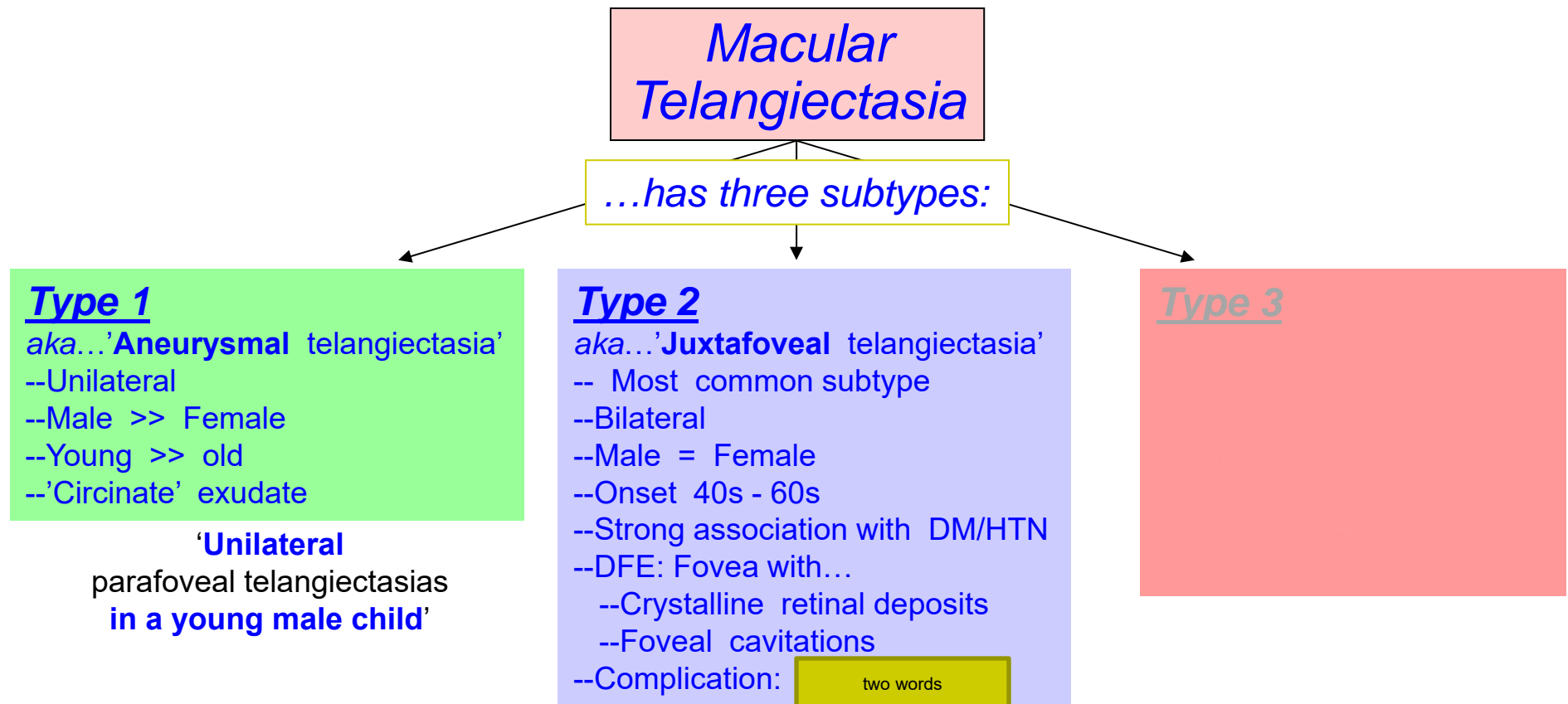
Type II MacTel: Oblong cavitations

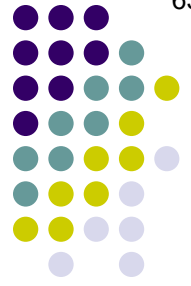


MacTel

Pathology common to all cases:

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

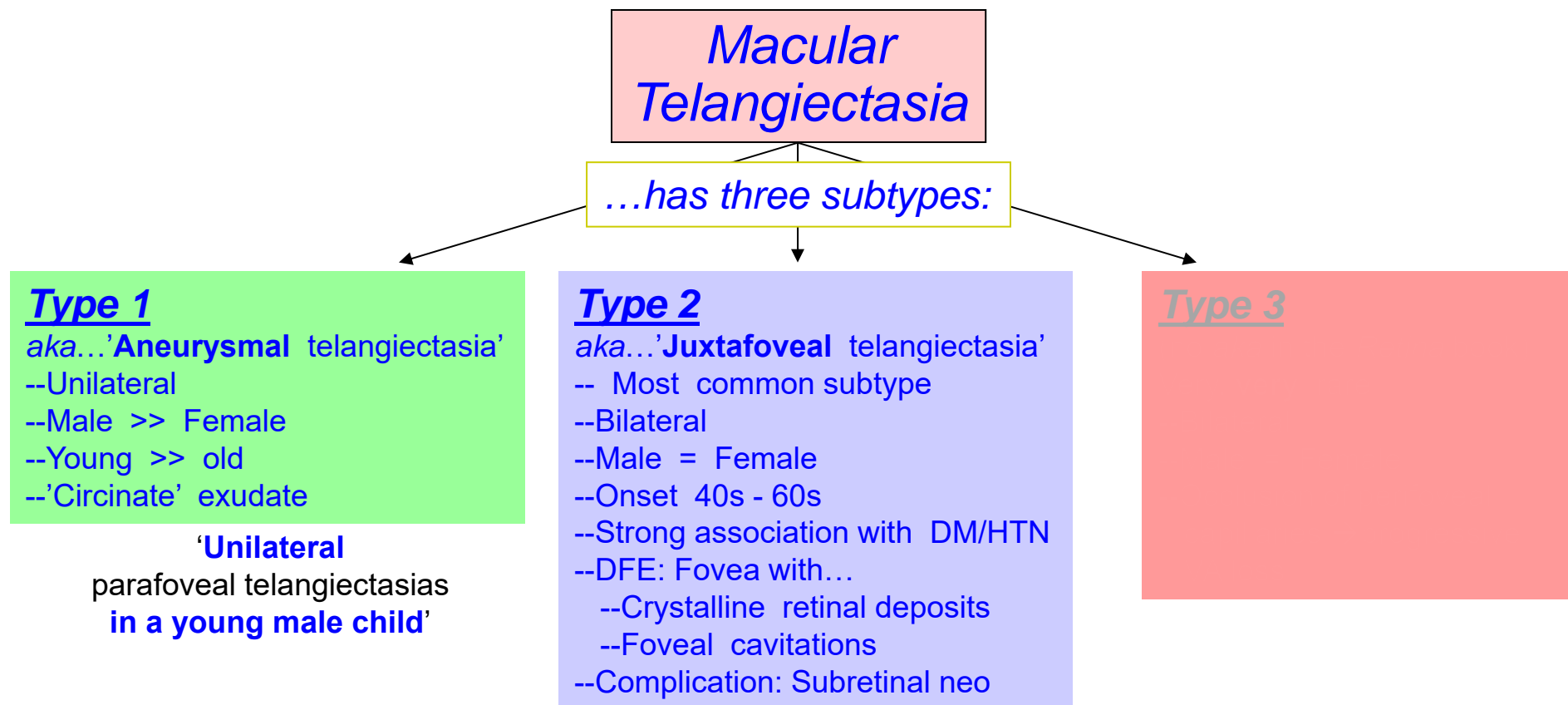


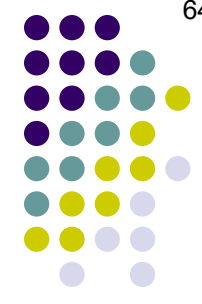


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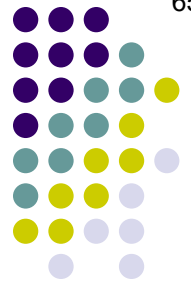
**'Unilateral
parafoveal telangiectasias
in a young male child'**

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: Subretinal neo

**'Bilateral
parafoveal telangiectasias'
in an adult**

Type 3

Type 2 MacTel TLDR



MacTel

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

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--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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 - Foveal cavitations
- Complication: Subretinal neo

'Bilateral
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in an adult

Type 3

(no aka in the *Retina* book)

- Very, **very**

rare v
common



MacTel

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

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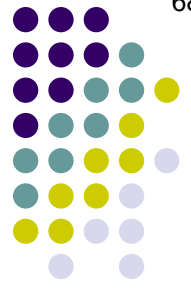
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 - Crystalline retinal deposits
 - Foveal cavitations
- Complication: Subretinal neo

'Bilateral
parafoveal telangiectasias'
in an adult

Type 3

(no aka in the *Retina* book)

- Very, **very** rare



MacTel

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

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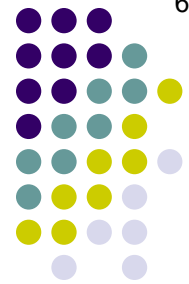
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--Complication: Subretinal neo

**'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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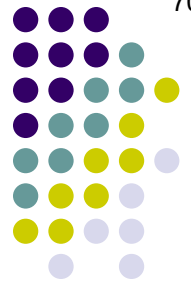
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 - Foveal cavitations
- Complication: Subretinal neo

**'Bilateral
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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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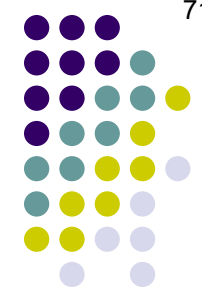
**'Unilateral
parafoveal telangiectasias
in a young male child'**

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

=" ^ >



MacTel

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

*Macular
Telangiectasia*

...has three subtypes:

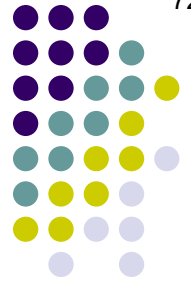
Type 1
aka... 'Aneurysmal telangiectasia'
--Unilateral
--Male >> Female
--Young >> old
--'Circinate' exudate

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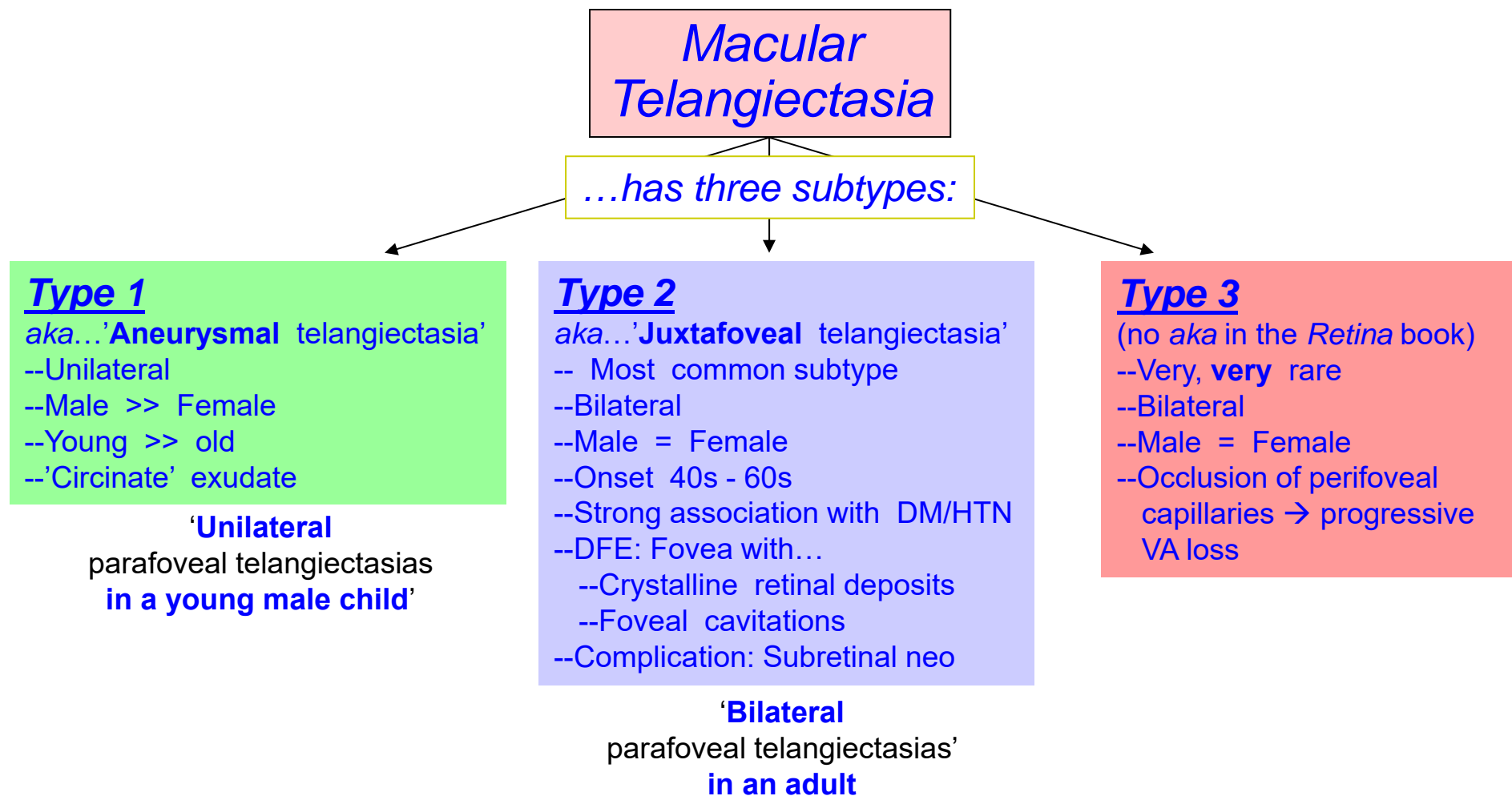
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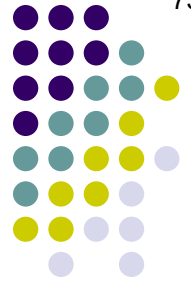


MacTel

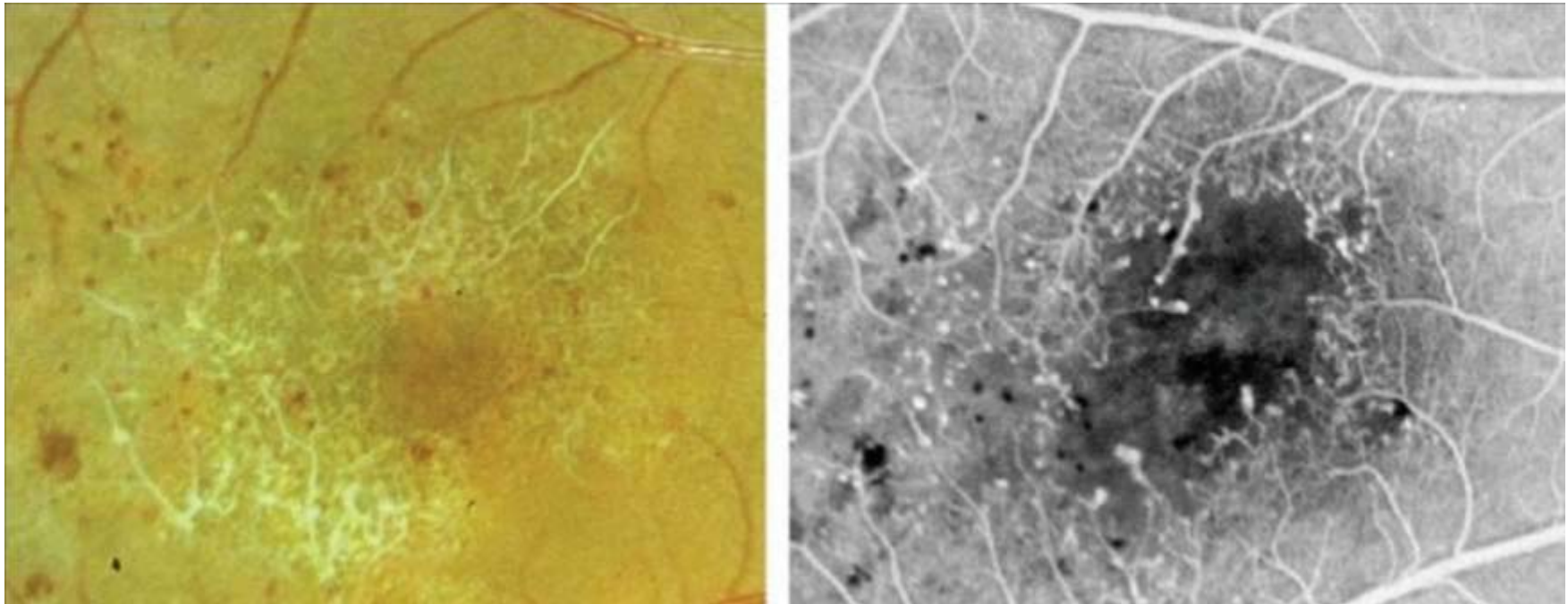
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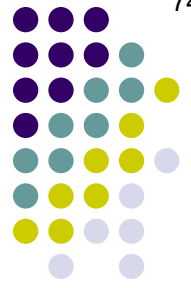




MacTel



Type III MacTel: Parafoveal occlusive vasculopathy



MacTel

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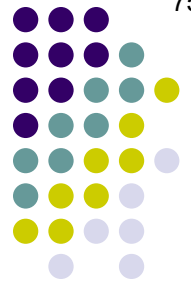
'Bilateral
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Type 3

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!



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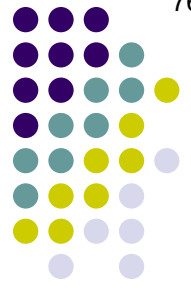
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<p><u>Type 1</u> aka...'Aneurysmal telangiectasia' --Unilateral --Male >> Female --Young >> old --'Circinate' exudate</p>	<p><u>Type 2</u> aka...'Juxtafoveal telangiectasia' -- Most common subtype --Bilateral --Male = Female --Onset 40s - 60s --Strong association with DM/HTN --DFE: Fovea with... --Crystalline retinal deposits --Foveal cavitations --Complication: Subretinal neo</p>
<p>'Unilateral parafoveal telangiectasias in a young male child'</p>	<p>'Bilateral parafoveal telangiectasias' in an adult</p>

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