

Idiopathic Macular Telangiectasia type 2 (MacTel2)

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PURPOSE

To report a case of a patient with Idiopathic Macular Telangiectasia (MacTel2).

METHODS

Descriptive observational study regarding a patient with MacTel2, in a tertiary hospital in South Brazil, during the year of 2023.

RESULTS

A 61-year-old female patient presented loss of visual acuity (VA) in the left eye (OS). Best-corrected VA was 20/60 in the right eye (RE) and 20/80 in the OS. The patient had undergone OD phacoemulsification two years before symptom onset. Biomicroscopy revealed iris atrophy and a topical IOL in the OD and nuclear cataract in the OS. Fundus examination revealed altered macular reflex in both eyes, associated with foveal retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) hypertrophy and telangiectasias in the OS. Fluorescein angiography showed progressive hyperfluorescence in late phase, in the macular region of both eyes. Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) unveiled a full-thickness macular hole with temporal atrophy in the OD and foveal profile flattening in the OS.

DISCUSSION

MacTel2 is a relatively rare macular pathology, characterized by a gradual decline in central vision, usually in the fifth to seventh decades of life. MacTel2 induces abnormalities in foveal and perifoveal capillaries, leading to the loss of outer nuclear layers and ellipsoid zone. Progression may include cysts and cavitation-like lesions, eventually evolving into a full-thickness macular hole or subretinal neovascularization. Optimal treatments for MacTel 2 remain elusive. Low vision aids may prove beneficial for some patients, while cases involving neovascularization may benefit from intravitreal anti-VEGF therapy. Full-thickness macular holes may require vitrectomy via pars plana, though closure rates in such instances tend to be lower than average. Ongoing research is essential to refine treatment approaches for this complex condition.



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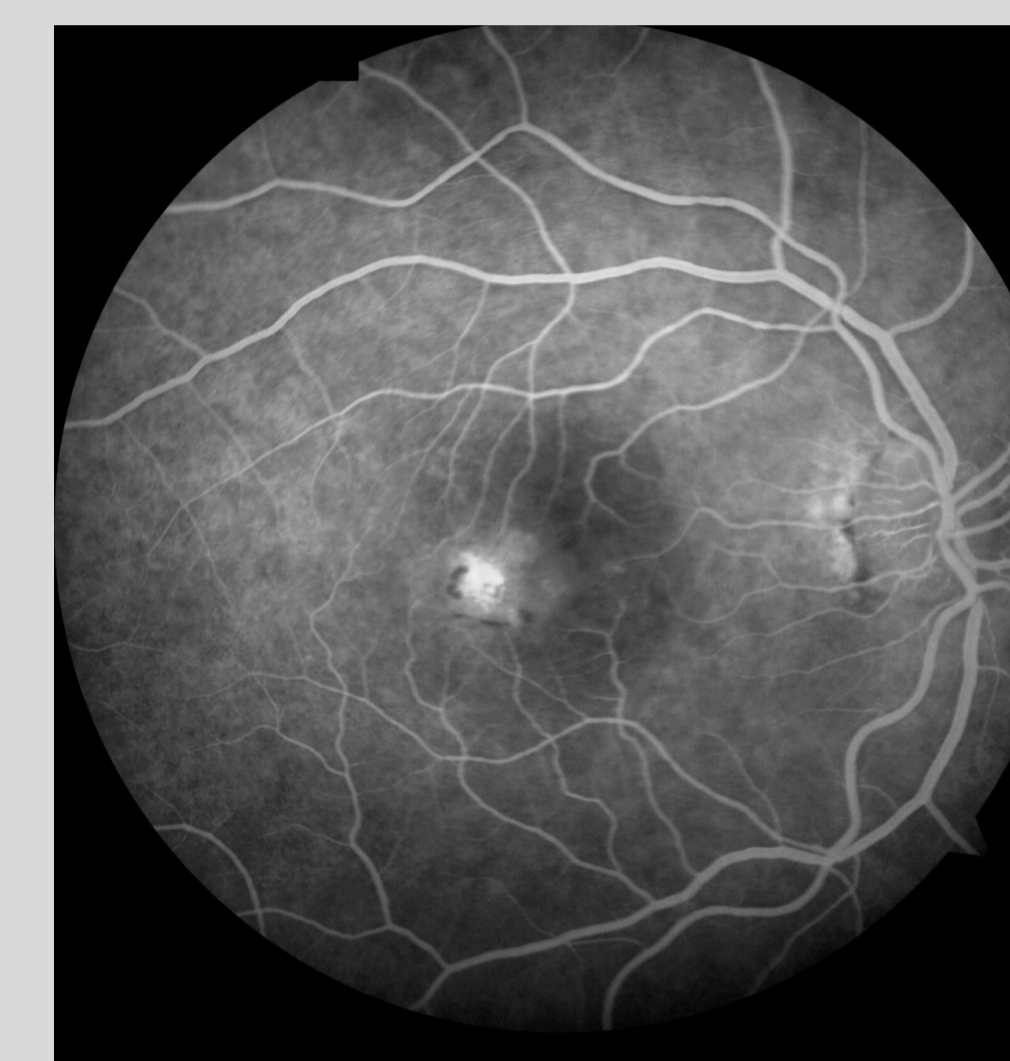


IMAGE 1/2: RETINOGRAFY OD

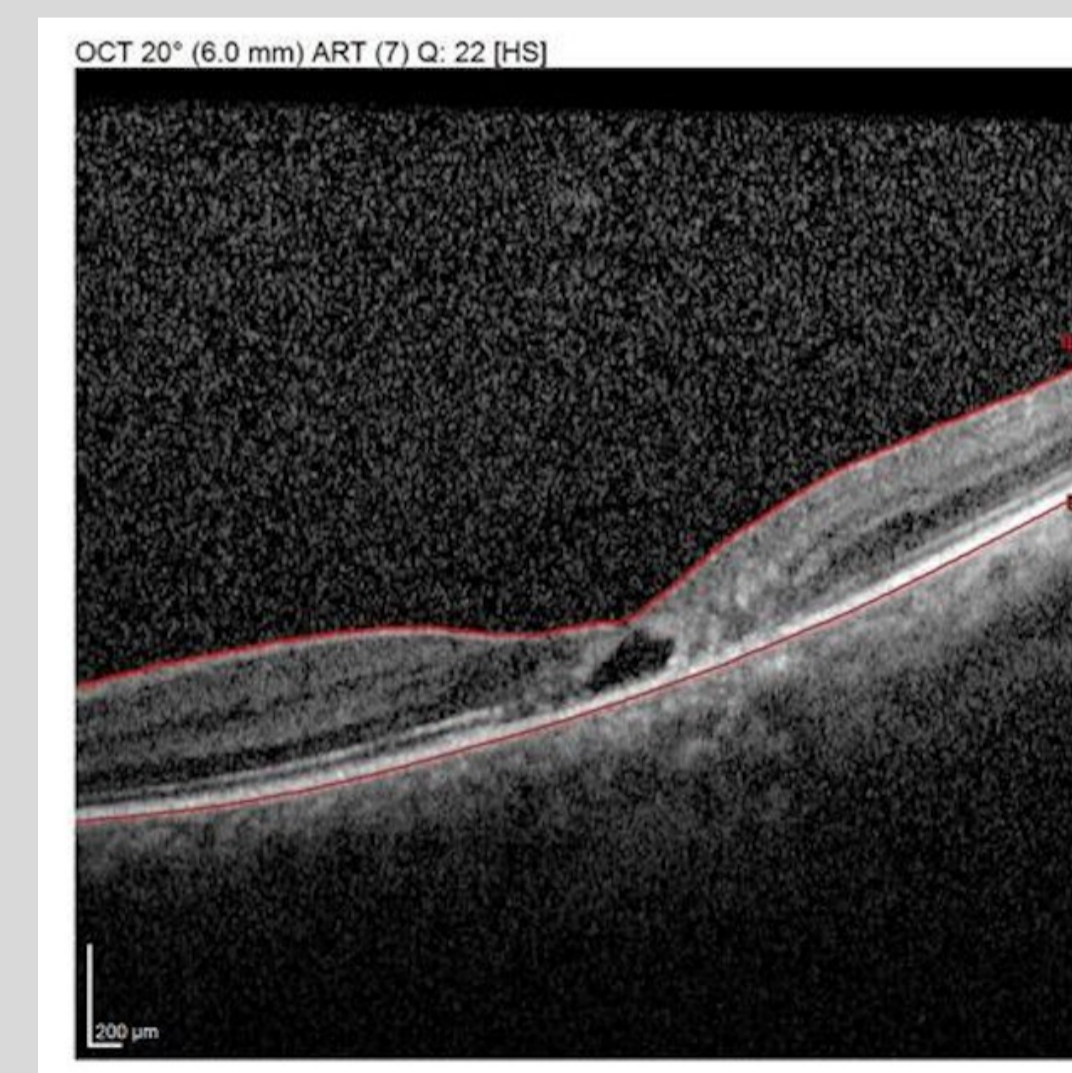


IMAGE 3: OCT OD



IMAGE 4: OCT OS

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