Purpose: We report the case of a woman diagnosed with MacTel 2 and the optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA) findings associated with secondary subretinal neovascularization (SRNV).

Methods: Case Report. The subretinal neovascularization was detectable with OCTA. The commercially available OCTA Cirrus 5000 AngioPlex platform (Zeiss, Jena, Germany) was used.

Results: A 57-year-old woman had been diagnosed with MacTel type 2 three years ago. Presented visual acuity (VA) in his right eye (ER) 0.5 and 0.7 in his left eye (LE). The examination of the anterior segment was normal. The fundus showed mottled foveal pigment and subtle perifoveal vascular changes in both eyes. Autofluorescence showed an increase in central foveal autofluorescence related to a reduction in macular pigment. Optical coherence tomography (OCT) revealed atrophic cysts and alteration of the ellipsoid zone in both eyes. In light of these findings, the diagnosis of Mac Tel type 2 was made and the patient was monitored every 6 months. Three years after the initial examination, the patient developed a sudden visual loss at LE at 0.4. Fundoscopy examination revealed a macular hemorrhage in LE and OCT showed no intraretinal or subretinal fluid. However, the presence of a homogeneous retinal thickening that was not present at follow-up was remarkable. OCTA was performed which confirmed SRNV at the level of the deep capillary plexus and avascular layer.

Conclusions: OCTA not only facilitated the diagnosis, but also allowed us to control the progression of the disease and monitor the response to anti-VEGF therapy.