IDIOPATIC MACULAR TELANGECTASY TYPE 1 (MAC TEL-1) DIFFERENT TREATMENT APPROACHES

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Purpose: Describe a series of 3 cases of the rare entity MacTel-1 by describing findings of multimodal images and discuss the different treatment approaches.

Method: Descriptive retrospective study. In a period of 2 years, patients diagnosed with MacTel-1 were identified in our center, underwent a complete ophthalmological examination that includes color retinography OCT and fluorescein angiography (FA), indocyanine green angiography (ICGA) and OCT-Angiography (OCTA). Demographic and clinical results were analyzed at the beginning of the study and in the available follow-ups.

Results: Of the 3 patients (2 men and 1 woman) the average age was 51 years (35 to 59 years). No patient had associated comorbidities. In all patients, MacTel-1 presented with hard macular exudates. The OCT showed cystoid macular edema (CME), in 1 patient, intraretinal capillary macroaneurysm was visualized. AF demonstrated a peripheral telangectasis lesion with variable leakage. ICGA did not show choroidal lesions ICGA and OCTA showed that the telangectasis lesions were confined to the superficial capillary plexus. Regarding the treatment in 1 patient, the EMC was refractory to ozurdex, ranibizumab and aflibercept, which finally responded to the treatment with focal laser, in another initial patient it was treated with focal laser and aflibercept with good response. And the last patient is treated only with aflibercept and has recurrences when extending the dose.

Conclusions: MacTel type 1, the treatment guidelines are not well defined. The focal laser proved to be a good treatment alternative. However, it is not without visual adverse effects.