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OCT Angiography Helps Distinguish Between Proliferative Macular Telangiectasia Type 2 and Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration

[Fang Zheng](#), [Elie H Motulsky](#), [João Rafael de Oliveira Dias](#), [Edith Pérez de López](#), [Giovanni Gregori](#), [Philip J Rosenfeld](#)

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Abstract

Background and objective: To demonstrate the advantage of optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA) for the diagnosis and management of proliferative macular telangiectasia type 2 (MacTel2) masquerading as neovascular age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

Patients and methods: This is an observational cases series. Three patients referred with the diagnosis of neovascular AMD were identified in this retrospective study. In addition to color fundus, fluorescein angiography, and spectral-domain OCT (SD-OCT) imaging, SD-OCTA (AngioPlex; Carl Zeiss Meditec, Dublin, CA) was performed.

Results: SD-OCTA revealed bilateral parafoveal retinal microvascular changes in three patients and unambiguously confirmed the diagnosis of MacTel2.

Conclusion: OCTA is an important tool for the correct diagnosis of MacTel2 in older patients with the concomitant or masquerading diagnosis of AMD. [*Ophthalmic Surg Lasers Imaging Retina*. 2018;49:303-312.].

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