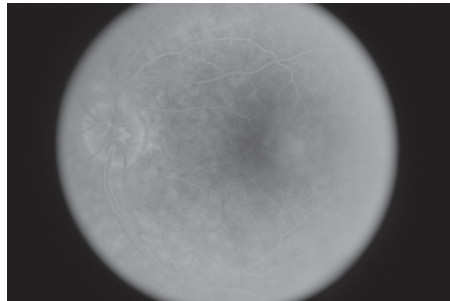


Idiopathic Juxtafoveal Telangiectasis

(pronounced *tell an gee ACT te sis*) (JFT), also known as *perifoveal telangiectasis* or *mac-tel* for macular telangiectasia, is a condition in which abnormalities develop in blood vessels at the center of the retina. This central part of the retina, called the *fovea*, is responsible for the sharp vision needed for reading and recognizing faces (see retina diagram).



Early frames of the fluorescein angiogram show telangiectatic vessels in temporal macula. Image courtesy of John Thompson, MD



Later frames of the fluorescein angiogram show staining in the temporal macula. Photo courtesy of John Thompson, MD

Causes and Risk Factors: There are several classifications of *idiopathic* (of an unknown cause) juxtafoveal telangiectasis (JFT), but the most common one divides JFT into Types 1, 2 and 3. Types 1 and 3 are rare—the vast majority of patients with JFT have Type 2.

JFT occurs when tiny abnormal blood vessels (or *telangiectasias*—pronounced *tell an gee TAY shuhs*) occur in the fovea. Telangiectasias are blood vessels that branch abnormally and may leak fluid or blood into the retina, which is the portion of the eye that house photoreceptor cells that detect light. (Figure 1).

Strangely, many patients with JFT do not have detectable telangiectasias in their retina, only evidence of the retinal damage caused by these abnormal blood vessels.

Although we don't know what causes JFT Type 2, we do know that it:

- Occurs in men and women at roughly equal rates
- Tends to involve both eyes
- Is more common after age 40
- Is more frequently seen with Type 2 diabetes mellitus or pre-diabetes

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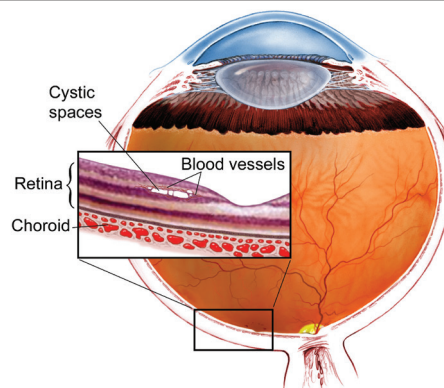


Figure 1

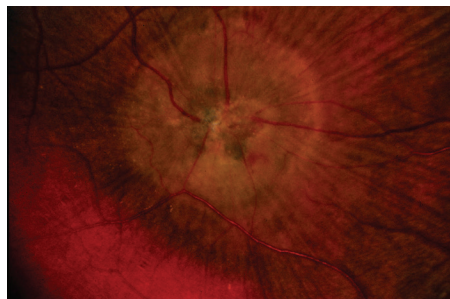


Figure 2
Macular scarring, retinal hemorrhages (bleeds), crystals and abnormal blood vessels characteristic of JFT Type 2. Image courtesy of the ASRS Retina Image Bank, contributed by David Callanan, MD, Texas Retina Associates, 2014. Copyright American Society of Retina Specialists 2016

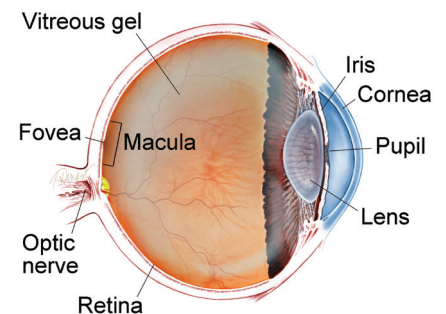
SYMPTOMS

Patients with JFT may experience:

- Blurred vision
- Metamorphopsia (pronounced *met a morf OP see ah*)—a visual disturbance where straight lines appear wavy; parts of the central vision may also appear blank.
- Difficulty reading
- Visual field defects in one or both eyes

The condition may be diagnosed before it causes any symptoms at all. ●

WHAT IS THE RETINA?



THE RETINA is a thin layer of light-sensitive nerve tissue that lines the back of the eye (or vitreous) cavity. When light enters the eye, it passes through the iris to the retina where images are focused and converted to electrical impulses that are carried by the optic nerve to the brain resulting in sight.

Idiopathic Juxtafoveal Telangiectasis *continued from previous page*

Diagnostic Testing: The most important test to diagnose JFT is a careful dilated retinal examination by your retina specialist—certain features such as small bleeds, retinal scarring, or abnormal blood vessels may be detected (Figure 2).

Your retina specialist also may use **optical coherence tomography (OCT)** to scan the retina, which may show the retinal changes commonly seen with JFT—including abnormal fluid in or under the retina (Figure 3).

In addition, **fluorescein angiography** can be important to reveal abnormal and/or leaky vessels in the retina—this test requires an injection of a dye into the vein (usually in the arm or hand) before retinal photos are taken as the dye circulates through the blood vessels (Figure 4).

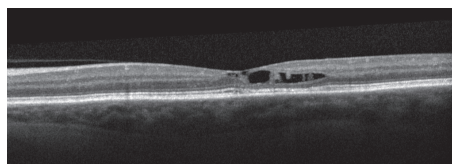


Figure 3
OCT shows intraretinal cleft in temporal macula typical of juxtafoveal telangiectasia.
Image courtesy of John Thompson, MD 2016



Figure 4
Fluorescein angiography of JFT Type 2 showing abnormal blood vessels in macula. Image courtesy of the ASRS Retina Image Bank, contributed by David Callanan, MD, Texas Retina Associates, 2014. Copyright American Society of Retina Specialists 2016

Treatment and Prognosis: JFT usually results in vision loss when the abnormal blood vessels leak fluid or bleed into or under the retina. JFT may also result in damage to the cells of the retina in the absence of fluid or blood (sometimes called “atrophy”).

Unfortunately, some of the vision loss associated with JFT may be permanent. However, treatments are sometimes useful when fluid or blood are present in JFT—such treatments include injection of **anti-VEGF** medications into the vitreous gel of the eye or **focal/grid laser treatment** to the retina.

Although JFT tends to worsen slowly over time, most patients with JFT fortunately maintain useful vision in one or both eyes. ●

Clinical Terms *(appearing green within fact sheet text)*

Anti-VEGF medications: Elevated vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), a soluble factor that can be produced in eyes with poor circulation can lead to swelling and the growth of abnormal new blood vessels in the eye. Leaky blood vessels cause swelling such as macular edema and are prone to bleeding, both of which cause decreased vision. Anti-VEGF drugs which inactivate VEGF have revolutionized treatment allowing retina specialists to reduce new blood vessel growth and swelling with periodic injections of anti-VEGF drugs including bevacizumab (Avastin®), ranibizumab (Lucentis®), and aflibercept (Eylea®).

Fluorescein angiography (FA): An imaging technique where a yellow dye called sodium fluorescein is injected into a vein in the arm, allowing a special camera to record circulation in the retina and choroid in the back of the eye. This test can be very useful in diagnosing a number of retinal disorders.

Focal and grid laser photocoagulation: A surgical technique that uses a highly targeted laser light to seal retinal blood vessels and reduce macular edema (swelling).

Optical coherence tomography (OCT): A non-invasive imaging technique that uses light to create a 3-dimensional image of your eye for physician evaluation.