A case of idiopathic perifoveal telangiectasia preceded by features of cone dystrophy

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Owing to a publishing error, there is a discrepancy between the captions in Figures 1

and 2 and their respective legends. The correct figures and legends are shown below.

The typesetters would like to apologise for this mistake.

Figure 1 Right (a) and left eye (b) fundus photographs in 2004 show pigment changes in the central macula. Early fluorescein angiographs (c and d) reveal a central window defect. Late fluorescein angiography images (e and f) show irregularities in background fluorescence. No telangiectasia or vessel staining is visible. OCT images (g and h) exhibit foveal inner-lamellar holes. Ganzfeld-ERG recordings demonstrate normal rod-driven responses (i and j) and reduced amplitudes in cone-driven responses (k and l).

Figure 2 Fundus photographs taken in 2007 (a and b) show a loss of transparency (arrows) of the central macula and pigment abnormalities with right-angled vessels (*) and crystalline deposits in the temporal perifovea. Early fluorescein angiography images (c and d) show telangiectatic vessels in the temporal perifoveal zone, while late angiographs (e and f) show more generalised hyperfluorescence. OCT images (g and h) still show slightly larger inner-lamellar holes. Rod-driven responses in Ganzfeld-ERG (i and j) are still normal while cone-driven responses have decreased further (k and l).