

Q

What does the term
Entropion mean?

Ectropion



A



What does the term
Entropion mean?

It means the eyelid margin is
turning **inward**

Ectropion



Q

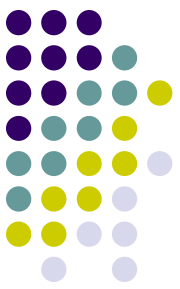
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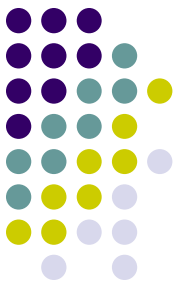
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What does the term
Ectropion mean?

It means the eyelid margin is
turning **outward**





Q

The Plastics book identifies six general causes of entropion and/or ectropion. What are they? (Note that while most apply to both entropion and ectropion, a few apply only to one or the other.)

Entropion

Categories

Ectropion

?

?

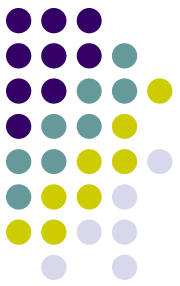
?

?

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A



The Plastics book identifies six general causes of entropion and/or ectropion. What are they? (Note that while most apply to both entropion and ectropion, a few apply only to one or the other.)

Entropion

Categories

Ectropion

Congenital

Involutional

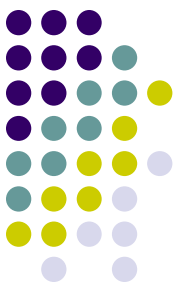
Paralytic

Cicatricial

Mechanical

Acute Spastic

Q



Of the six, which can result in entropion?

Entropion

Categories

Ectropion

?

Congenital

?

Involutional

?

Paralytic

?

Cicatricial

?

Mechanical

?

Acute Spastic

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Of the six, which can result in entropion?

Entropion

Categories

Ectropion

Congenital

Congenital

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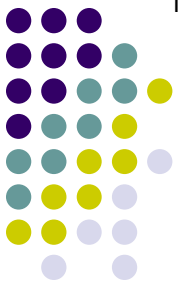
<i>Entropion</i>	<i>Categories</i>	<i>Ectropion</i>
Congenital	Congenital	?
Involutional	Involutional	?
	Paralytic	?
Cicatricial	Cicatricial	?
	Mechanical	?
Acute Spastic	Acute Spastic	?

A



Of the six, which can result in ectropion?

<i>Entropion</i>	<i>Categories</i>	<i>Ectropion</i>
Congenital	Congenital	Congenital
Involutional	Involutional	Involutional
	Paralytic	Paralytic
Cicatricial	Cicatricial	Cicatricial
	Mechanical	Mechanical
Acute Spastic	Acute Spastic	



Cicatricial E_ntropion

Entropion

Congenital

Involutional

Categories

Congenital

Involutional

Ectropion

Congenital

Involutional

Let's drill down on cicatricial changes

Cicatricial

Cicatricial

Cicatricial

Mechanical

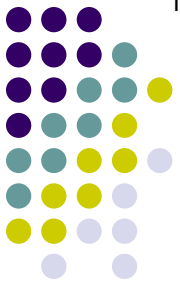
Mechanical

Acute Spastic

Acute Spastic

Q

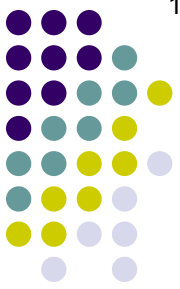
Cicatricial E_ntropion



In a nutshell, what is the pathogenesis of...
*--Cicatricial **ectropion**?*

A

Cicatricial E_ntropion



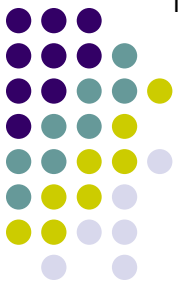
13

In a nutshell, what is the pathogenesis of...

--Cicatricial **ectropion**? Scarring of the lid's anterior lamella causes it (the anterior lamella) to shorten, which in turn causes the lid margin to turn outward

Q

Cicatricial E_n^c tropion



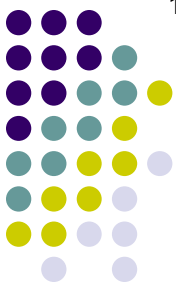
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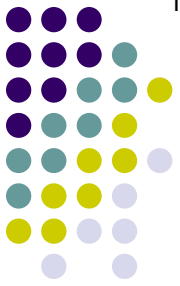


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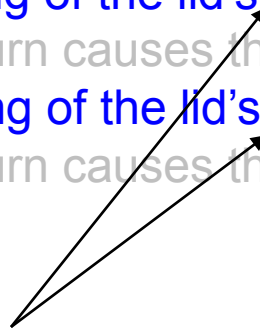
Cicatricial E_ntropion



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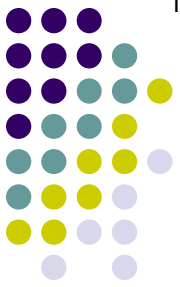
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Note this subtle-but-crucial difference!

Cicatricial E_ntropion



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This one too!

Q

Cicatricial E_ntropion

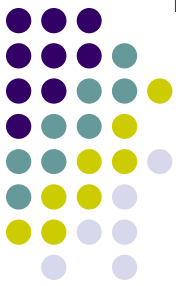


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'Anterior lamella'? 'Posterior lamella'? How many layers does an eyelid have?



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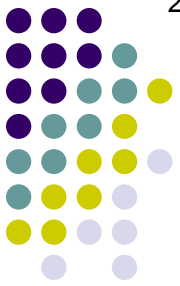
four words

four other words

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20



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21



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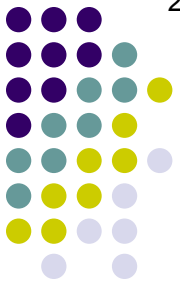
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What structures comprise each lamella?

Anterior: ?

Posterior:

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Cicatricial E_ntropion

23



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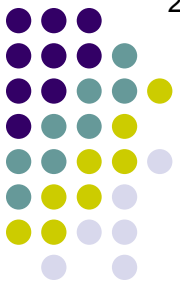
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Anterior: **Skin** and **orbicularis muscle**

Posterior:

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Cicatricial E_ntropion



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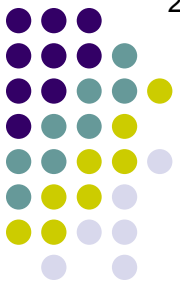
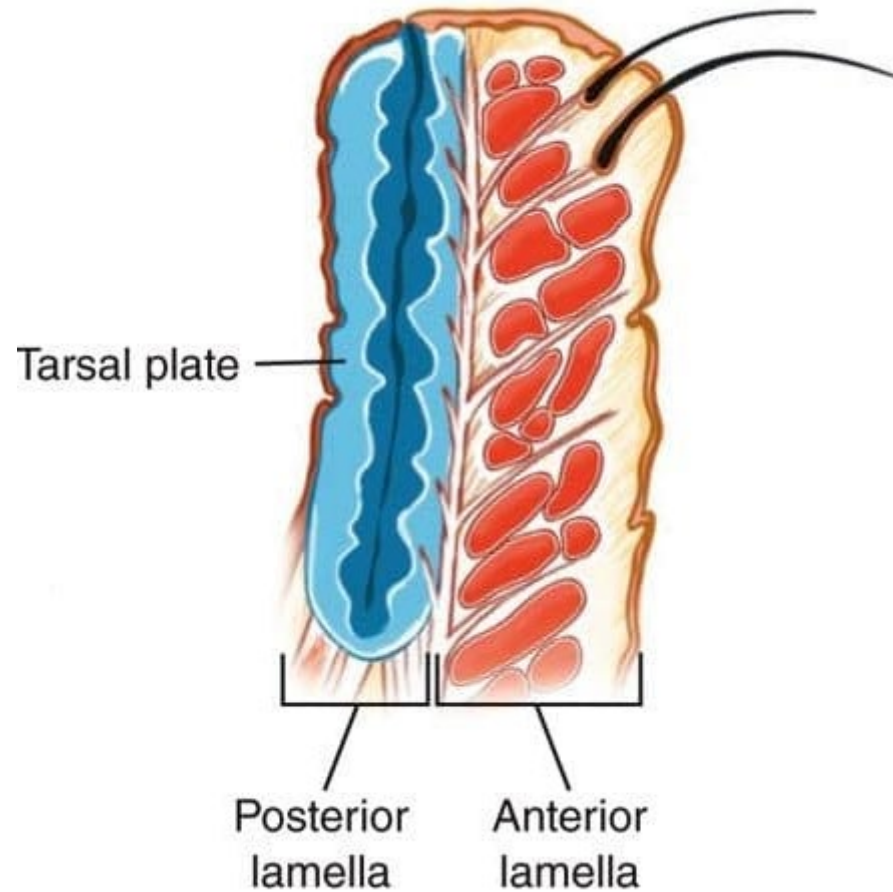
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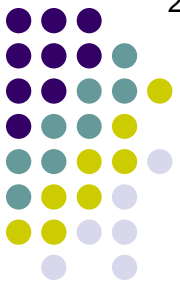
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Anterior: **Skin** and **orbicularis muscle**

Posterior: **Tarsal plate** and **conjunctiva**

Cicatricial Entropion





Q

Cicatricial Entropion

What about beyond the tarsal plates, ie, above it in the upper lid, and below it in the lower? How many lamella are conceptualized in these locations?

anterior lamella

posterior lamella

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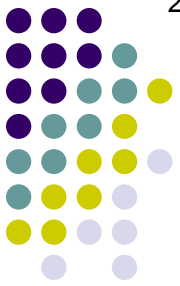
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Cicatricial Entropion



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Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

anterior lamella

posterior lamella

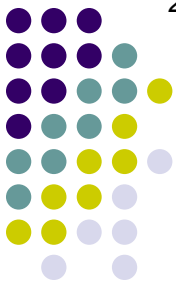
at the level of the tarsal plates

What structures comprise each lamella?

Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle

Posterior: Tarsal plate and conjunctiva

← Middle lamella



Q

Cicatricial Entropion

What about beyond the tarsal plates, ie, above it in the upper lid, and below it in the lower? How many lamellae are conceptualized in these locations?

Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

What structures comprise each of these three lamellae beyond the tarsal plates?

--The **anterior lamella**...

Start here

anterior lamella

posterior lamella

causes it (the anterior lid margin to turn outward

causes it (the posterior lid margin to turn inward

ers does an eyelid have?

unt depends on whether it's an upper vs lower lid ,

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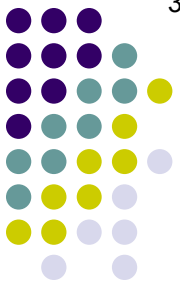
beyond the tarsal plates

What structures comprise each lamella?

Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle?

Posterior: Tarsal plate and conjunctiva

Middle lamella



A

Cicatricial Entropion

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Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

What structures comprise each of these three lamellae beyond the tarsal plates?

--The **anterior lamella**...doesn't change; it's still skin and orbicularis

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anterior lamella

posterior lamella

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beyond the tarsal plates

What structures comprise each lamella?

Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle!

Posterior: Tarsal plate and conjunctiva

Middle lamella



Q

Cicatricial Entropion

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Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

What structures comprise each of these three lamellae beyond the tarsal plates?

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--Beyond the location of the tarsal plate, the plate itself isn't part of the posterior lamella (duh), so in these areas the **posterior lamella**...?

anterior lamella

posterior lamella

Next

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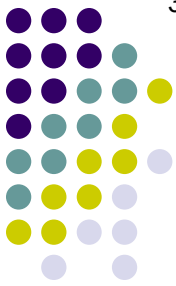
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What structures comprise each lamella?

Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle!

Posterior: Tarsal plate and conjunctiva?

Middle lamella



A

Cicatricial Entropion

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Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

What structures comprise each of these three lamellae beyond the tarsal plates?

--The **anterior lamella**...doesn't change; it's still skin and orbicularis

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--Beyond the location of the tarsal plate, the plate itself isn't part of the posterior lamella (duh), so in these areas the **posterior lamella**... consists only of the conj

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beyond the tarsal plates

What structures comprise each lamella?

Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle!

Posterior: Tarsal plate and conjunctiva!

Middle lamella

anterior lamella

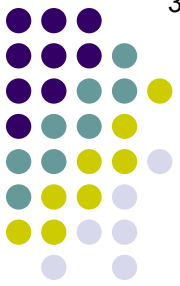
posterior lamella

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Q

Cicatricial Entropion

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Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

What structures comprise each of these three lamellae beyond the tarsal plates?

--The **anterior lamella**...doesn't change; it's still skin and orbicularis

--As for the newly-arisen **middle lamella**...?

--Beyond the location of the tarsal plate, the plate itself isn't part of the posterior lamella (duh), so in these areas the **posterior lamella**... consists only of the conj

as well as the distance from the margin at which one does the counting). However, from a surgical perspective, **at the level of the tarsal plates** it's useful to think of them as having two--an anterior lamella, and a posterior lamella.

beyond the tarsal plates

What structures comprise each lamella?

Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle!

Posterior: Tarsal plate and conjunctiva!

Middle lamella: ?

anterior lamella

Finally!

causes it (the anterior lid margin to turn outward

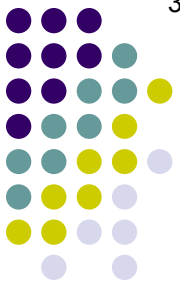
causes it (the posterior lid margin to turn inward

ers does an eyelid have?

unt depends on whether it's an upper vs lower lid ,

Q/A

Cicatricial Entropion



What about beyond the tarsal plates, ie, above it in the upper lid, and below it in the lower? How many lamellae are conceptualized in these locations?

Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

What structures comprise each of these three lamellae beyond the tarsal plates?

--The **anterior lamella**...doesn't change; it's still skin and orbicularis

--As for the newly-arisen **middle lamella**...it is composed of the two words and two diff words

--Beyond the location of the tarsal plate, the plate itself isn't part of the posterior lamella (duh), so in these areas the **posterior lamella**... consists only of the conj

as well as the distance from the margin at which one does the counting). However, from a surgical perspective, **at the level of the tarsal plates** it's useful to think of them as having two--an anterior lamella, and a posterior lamella.

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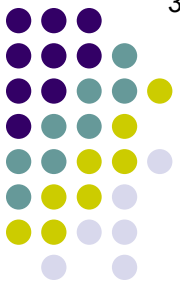
Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle!

Posterior: Tarsal plate and conjunctiva!

← Middle lamella: ?

anterior lamella

posterior lamella



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Cicatricial Entropion

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Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

What structures comprise each of these three lamellae beyond the tarsal plates?

--The **anterior lamella**...doesn't change; it's still skin and orbicularis

--As for the newly-arisen **middle lamella**...it is composed of the *eyelid retractors* and *orbital septum*

--Beyond the location of the tarsal plate, the plate itself isn't part of the posterior lamella (duh), so in these areas the **posterior lamella**... consists only of the conj

as well as the distance from the margin at which one does the counting). However, from a surgical perspective, **at the level of the tarsal plates** it's useful to think of them as having two--an anterior lamella, and a posterior lamella.

beyond the tarsal plates

What structures comprise each lamella?

Anterior: Skin and **orbicularis muscle!**

Posterior: ~~Tarsal plate and~~ **conjunctiva!**

← Middle lamella: Eyelid retractors, orbital septum

anterior lamella

posterior lamella



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Cicatricial Entropion

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Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

What structures comprise each of these three lamellae beyond the tarsal plates?

--The **anterior lamella**...doesn't change; it's still skin and orbicularis

--As for the newly-arisen **middle lamella**...it is composed of the eyelid retractors and orbital septum, as well as (in the lower lid) the

three words

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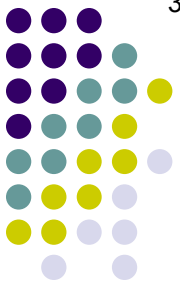
Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle!

Posterior: Tarsal plate and conjunctiva!

← Middle lamella: Eyelid retractors, orbital septum

anterior lamella

posterior lamella



A

Cicatricial Entropion

What about beyond the tarsal plates, ie, above it in the upper lid, and below it in the lower? How many lamella are conceptualized in these locations?

Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

What structures comprise each of these three lamellae beyond the tarsal plates?

--The **anterior lamella**...doesn't change; it's still skin and orbicularis

--As for the newly-arisen **middle lamella**...it is composed of the *eyelid retractors* and *orbital septum*, as well as (in the lower lid) the *eyelid fat pads*

--Beyond the location of the tarsal plate, the plate itself isn't part of the posterior lamella (duh), so in these areas the **posterior lamella**... consists only of the conj

as well as the distance from the margin at which one does the counting). However, from a surgical perspective, **at the level of the tarsal plates** it's useful to think of them as having two--an anterior lamella, and a posterior lamella.

beyond the tarsal plates

What structures comprise each lamella?

Anterior: Skin and **orbicularis muscle!**

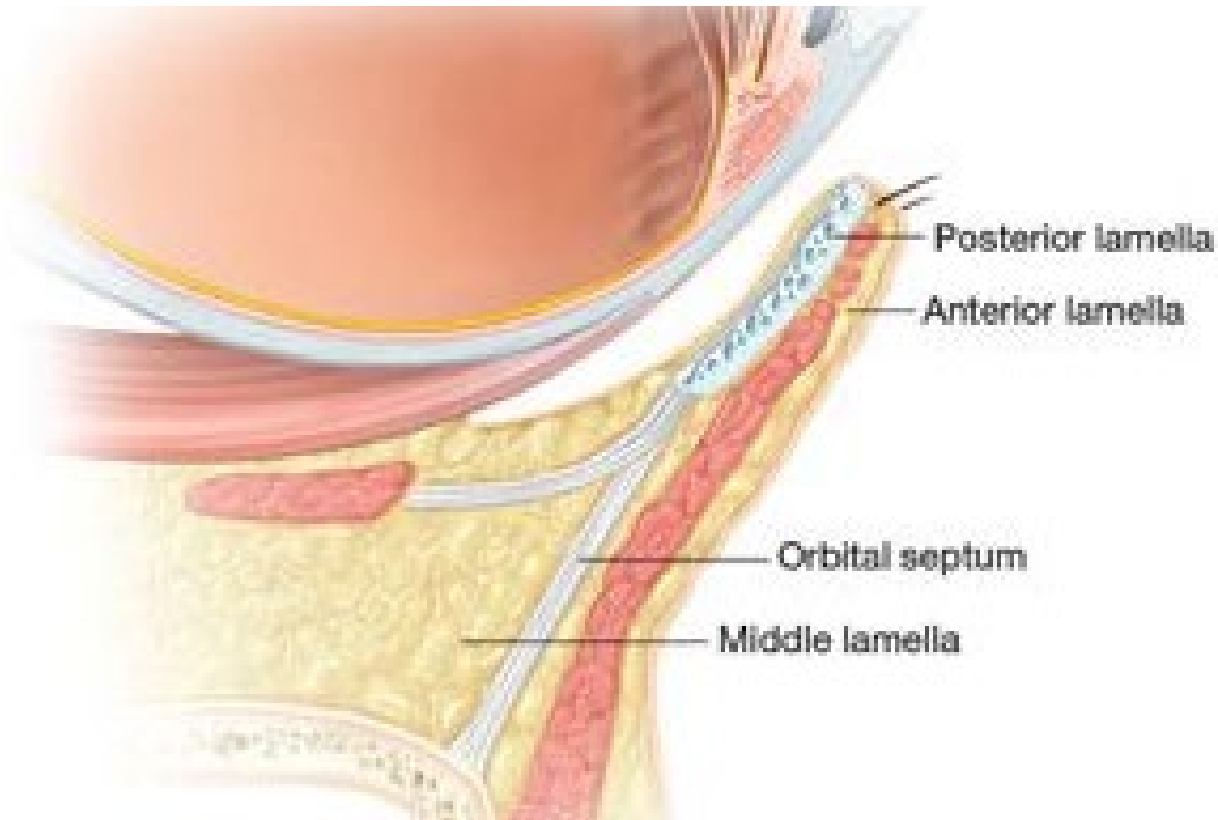
Posterior: Tarsal plate and **conjunctiva!**

← Middle lamella: Eyelid retractors, orbital septum, eyelid fat pads (lower lid)

anterior lamella

posterior lamella

Cicatricial Entropion



Eyelid lamellae below the tarsal plate in the lower lid



Cicatricial Ectropion

Entropion

Congenital

Involutional

Categories

Congenital

Paralytic

Cicatricial

Mechanical

Acute Spastic

Ectropion

Congenital

Paralytic

Cicatricial

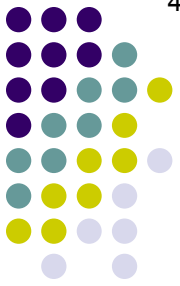
Mechanical

Acute Spastic

*Let's look at cicatricial **ectropion** in more detail*

Q

Cicatricial Ectropion

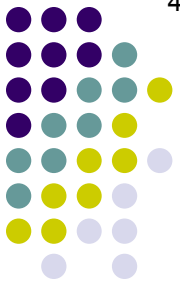


- Common causes of cicatricial **ectropion**:

-
-
-
-
-
-

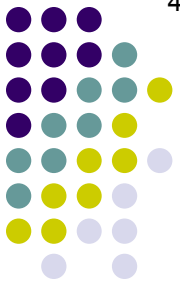
A

Cicatricial Ectropion



- Common causes of cicatricial **ectropion**:
 - Trauma
 - Burn
 - Iatrogenic
 - Actinic skin changes
 - Inflammatory disease
 - Rosacea

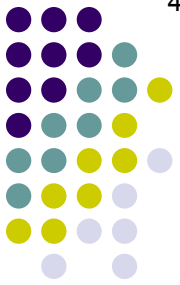
Cicatricial Ectropion



Cicatricial ectropion

Q

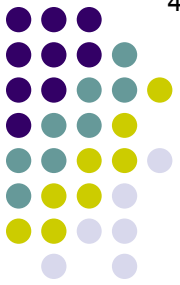
Cicatricial Ectropion



- Managing cicatricial ectropion of the lower lid involves three steps:
 - 1) **Release/relax...** *(finish the thought)*
 - 2)
 - 3)

A

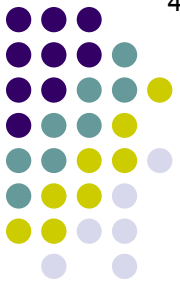
Cicatricial Ectropion



- Managing cicatricial ectropion of the lower lid involves three steps:
 - 1) **Release/relax...**the traction caused by the cicatrix
 - 2)
 - 3)

Q

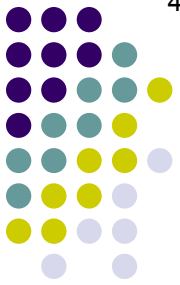
Cicatricial Ectropion



- Managing cicatricial ectropion of the lower lid involves three steps:
 - 1) **Release/relax...**the traction caused by the cicatrix
 - 2) **Lengthen...** (*ditto*)
 - 3)

A

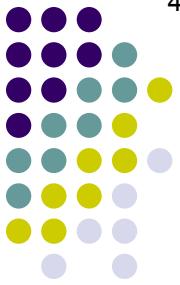
Cicatricial Ectropion



- Managing cicatricial ectropion of the lower lid involves three steps:
 - 1) **Release/relax**...the traction caused by the cicatrix
 - 2) **Lengthen**...the lid *vertically* (with a FTSG) (full-thickness skin graft)
 - 3)

Q

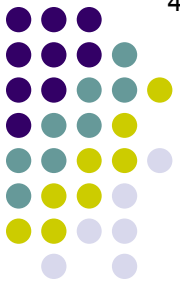
Cicatricial Ectropion



- Managing cicatricial ectropion of the lower lid involves three steps:
 - 1) **Release/relax**...the traction caused by the cicatrix
 - 2) **Lengthen**...the lid *vertically* (with a FTSG)
 - 3) **Shorten**...(ditto)

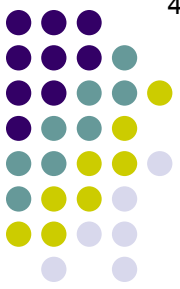
A

Cicatricial Ectropion



- Managing cicatricial ectropion of the lower lid involves three steps:
 - 1) **Release/relax**...the traction caused by the cicatrix
 - 2) **Lengthen**...the lid *vertically* (with a FTSG)
 - 3) **Shorten**...the lid *horizontally* (with a lateral tarsal strip)

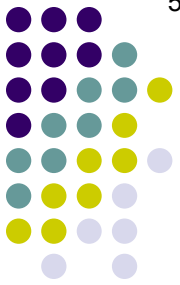
Cicatricial Ectropion



Cicatricial ectropion: Pre- and post-repair

Q

Cicatricial Ectropion



- Managing cicatricial ectropion of the ^{upper}~~lower~~ lid involves ~~three~~[?] steps:
 - 1) **Release/relax**...the traction caused by the cicatrix
 - 2) **Lengthen**...the lid *vertically* (with a FTSG)
 - 3) **Shorten**...the lid *horizontally* (with a lateral tarsal strip)

Which of these steps are involved in repair of UPPER lid cicatricial ectropion?

A

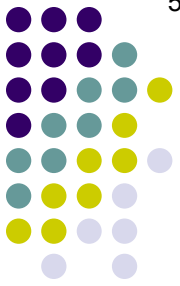
Cicatricial Ectropion



- Managing cicatricial ectropion of the ^{upper}~~lower~~ lid involves ^{two}~~three~~ steps:
 - 1) **Release/relax**...the traction caused by the cicatrix
 - 2) **Lengthen**...the lid *vertically* (with a FTSG)
 - ~~3) **Shorten**...the lid *horizontally* (with a lateral tarsal strip)~~

Which of these steps are involved in repair of UPPER lid cicatricial ectropion?

1 and 2, but **not** 3: The upper lid generally does not suffer horizontal laxity, so tightening is not required



Cicatricial Entropion

Entropion

Congenital

Categories

Congenital

Ectropion

Congenital

Now let's look at cicatricial entropion

Involutional

Involutional

Paralytic

Paralytic

Cicatricial

Cicatricial

Cicatricial

Mechanical

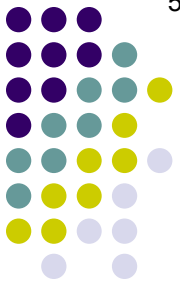
Mechanical

Acute Spastic

Acute Spastic

Q

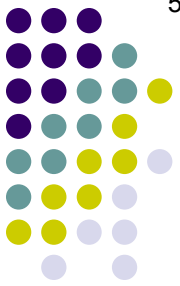
Cicatricial Entropion



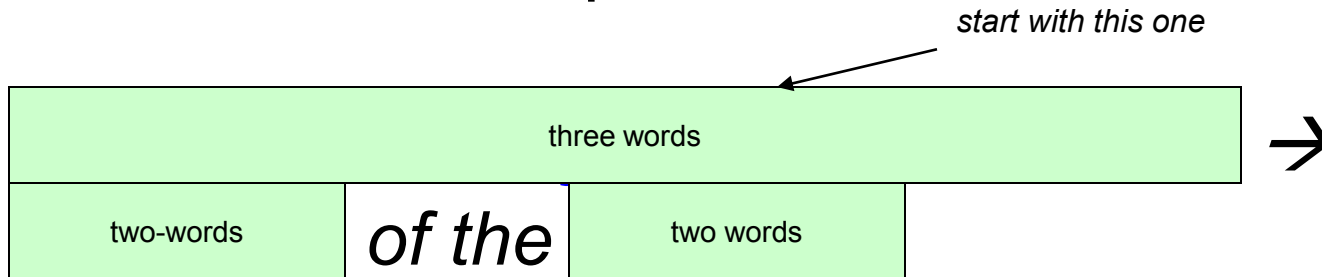
- In another nutshell, what is the pathogenesis of cicatricial entropion?

Q/A

Cicatricial Entropion

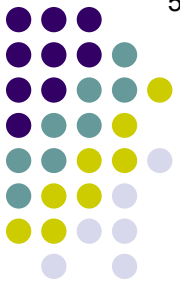


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Q/A

Cicatricial Entropion



- In another nutshell, what is the pathogenesis of cicatricial entropion?

Vertical tarsoconjunctival contracture →

two-words

of the

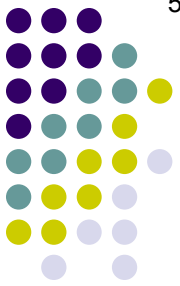
two words

next



Q/A

Cicatricial Entropion

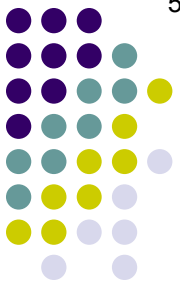


- In another nutshell, what is the pathogenesis of cicatricial entropion?

Vertical tarsoconjunctival contracture →
in-rotation of the

two words

finally

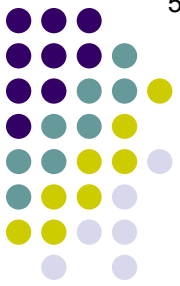


A

Cicatricial Entropion

- In another nutshell, what is the pathogenesis of cicatricial entropion?

Vertical tarsoconjunctival contracture →
in-rotation of the *lid margin*



Q

Cicatricial Entropion

- In another nutshell, what is the pathogenesis of cicatricial entropion? **How does this lead to cornea problems?**

Vertical tarsoconjunctival contracture →

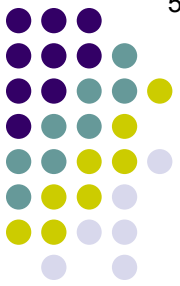
in-rotation of the *lid margin* →

of the → cornea problems

two-words

one word

answer these simultaneously



A

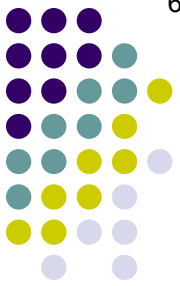
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Vertical tarsoconjunctival contracture →

in-rotation of the *lid margin* →

in-rotation of the *eyelashes* → cornea problems



Q

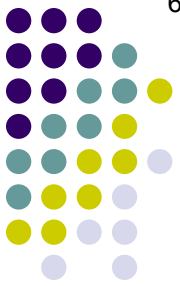
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*Vertical tarsoconjunctival contracture →
in-rotation of the lid margin →*

in-rotation of the eyelashes → cornea problems

'In-rotation of the eyelashes'? Why not just say 'trichiasis'?



A

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in-rotation of the lid margin →

in-rotation of the eyelashes → cornea problems

'In-rotation of the eyelashes'? Why not just say 'trichiasis'?
Because trichiasis is not present



Q

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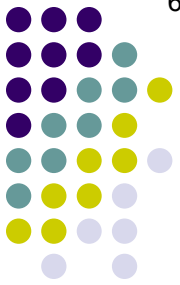
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*Huh? But the lashes are touching the cornea--isn't that the **definition** of trichiasis?*



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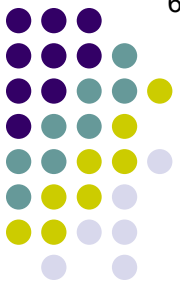
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A

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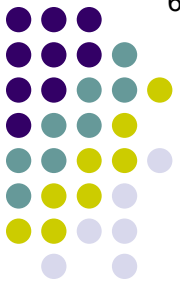
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Cicatricial Entropion

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Vertical tarsoconjunctival contracture →
in-rotation of the lid margin →

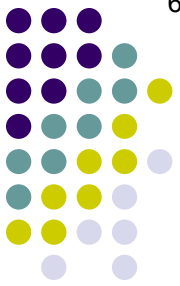
in-rotation of the eyelashes → cornea problems

‘In-rotation of the eyelashes’? Why not just say ‘trichiasis’?

Because trichiasis is not present

Technically incorrect, sure. But in fairness, many clinicians aren’t this persnickety about the term *trichiasis*--and neither are the BCSC books. So this is not the hill you want to die on when taking the Boards.

a normally-positioned lid margin. In any form of entropion (ie, not just cicatricial), the position of the lid margin is rotated inward, and therefore **not** normal. Thus, the term *trichiasis*, while often employed, **is technically incorrect.**



Q

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Vertical tarsoconjunctival contracture →

in-rotation of the lid margin →

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How does distichiasis differ from trichiasis?

'In-
Be

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Q/A

Cicatricial Entropion



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~~in-rotation of the lid margin~~ →

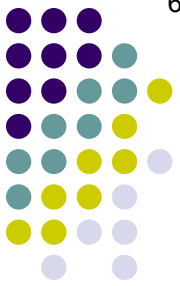
in-rotation of the eyelashes → cornea problems

How does distichiasis differ from trichiasis?

In trichiasis, the lashes are growing from their usual location (albeit in an abnormal direction), whereas in distichiasis, lashes are growing from

three words

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in-rotation of the eyelashes → cornea problems

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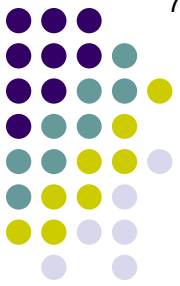
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Cicatricial Entropion



Distichiasis: Lashes arising from MG orifices



Q

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in-rotation of the eyelashes → cornea problems

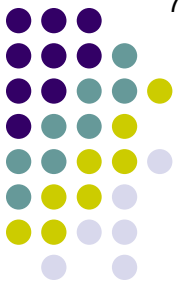
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Is distichiasis congenital, or acquired?

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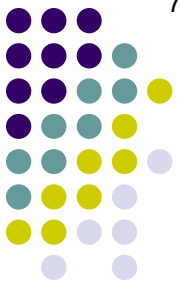
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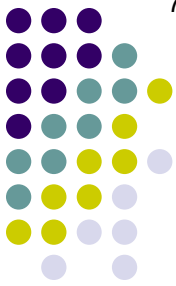
How on earth can an oil gland give rise to an eyelash?

problems

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A

Cicatricial Entropion

- In another nutshell, what is the pathogenesis of cicatricial entropion? How does this lead to cornea problems?

How on earth can an oil gland give rise to an eyelash?

Because embryology. In the first trimester, the meibomian glands and eyelashes differentiate from a common pilosebaceous 'ancestor.' Given this, it's easy to see how a failure of differentiation could lead to the presence of eyelashes in meibomian gland orifici, resulting in congenital distichiasis.

problems

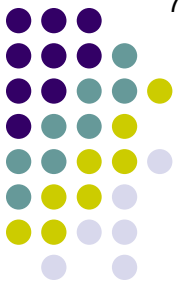
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Cicatricial Entropion

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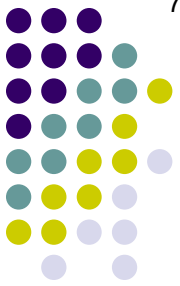
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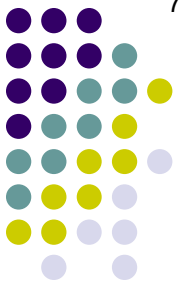
What sort of event/situation can 'prod' a meibomian gland to produce acquired distichiasis?

In- Be
Is distichiasis congenital, or acquired?
 It can be either

Huh? But the lashes are touching the cornea- isn't that the definition of trichiasis?
 No, it isn't. Trichiasis is defined as the inward-directing of lashes that originate from a normally-positioned lid margin. In any form of entropion (ie, not just cicatricial), the position of the lid margin is rotated inward, and therefore **not** normal. Thus, the term *trichiasis*, while often employed, is technically incorrect.

problems

abnormal
in gland orifices



A

Cicatricial Entropion

- In another nutshell, what is the pathogenesis of cicatricial entropion? How does this lead to cornea problems?

How on earth can an oil gland give rise to an eyelash?

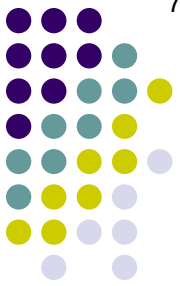
Because embryology. In the first trimester, the meibomian glands and eyelashes differentiate from a common pilosebaceous 'ancestor.' Given this, it's easy to see how a failure of differentiation could lead to the presence of eyelashes in meibomian gland orifices, resulting in congenital distichiasis. And it doesn't take much to prod the progenitor cells in a mature meibomian gland to differentiate into an eyelash follicle and sprout one, resulting in acquired distichiasis.

What sort of event/situation can 'prod' a meibomian gland to produce acquired distichiasis?

Trauma; chronic inflammation

Is distichiasis congenital, or acquired?
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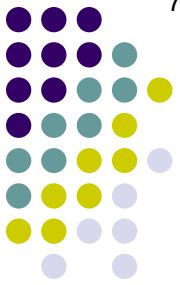
Q

Cicatricial Entropion

- In another nutshell, what is the pathogenesis of **cicatricial entropion**? How does this lead to cornea problems?

Vertical tarsoconjunctival contracture →
in-rotation of the *lid margin* →
in-rotation of the *eyelashes* → cornea problems

When evaluating cicatricial entropion, for what crucial question must an adequate answer be determined?



A

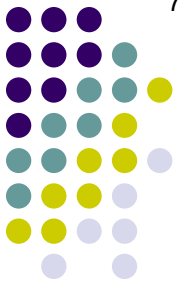
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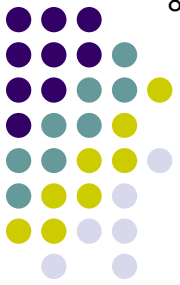
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Glad you asked...

Q

Cicatricial Entropion

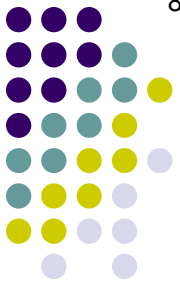


- Common causes of cicatricial **entropion**:

-
-
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-
-
-

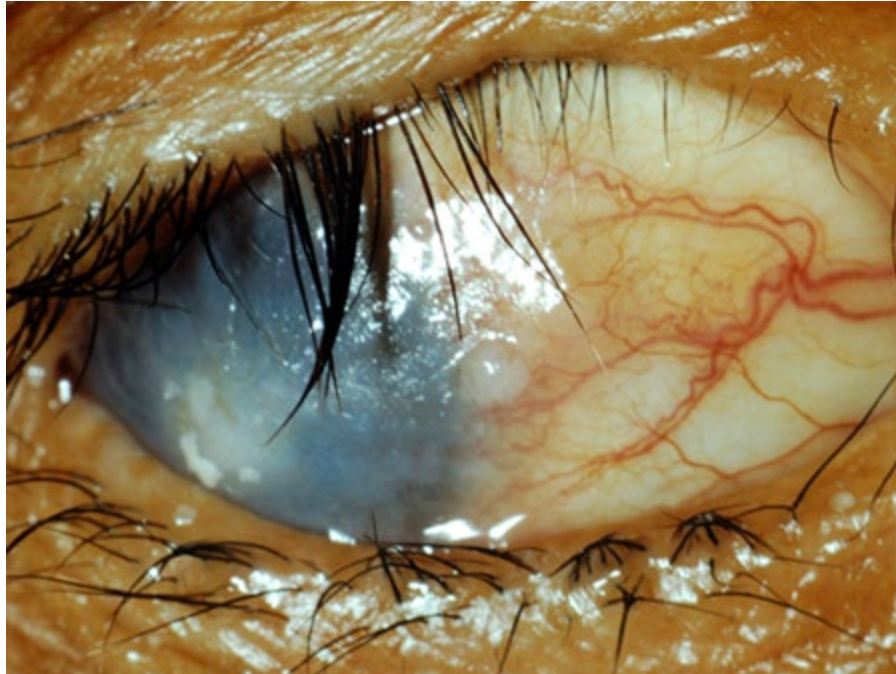
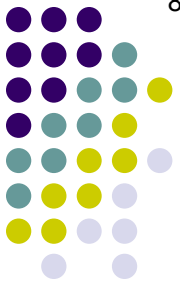
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Cicatricial Entropion



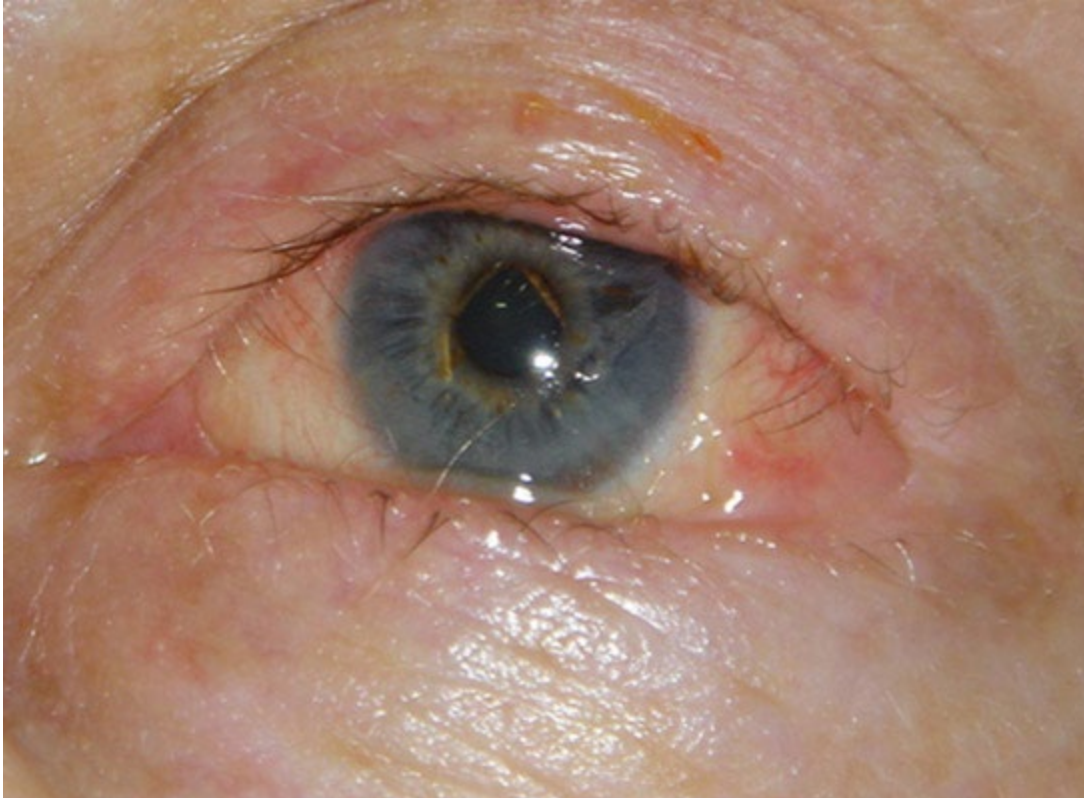
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Cicatricial Entropion

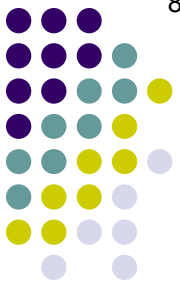


Cicatricial entropion

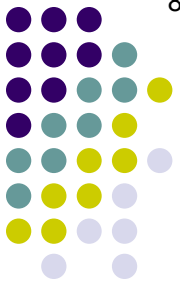
Cicatricial Entropion



Cicatricial entropion in OCP



Cicatricial Entropion



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*If the cause is inflammatory, make sure that process is **completely quiescent** before attempting repair!*



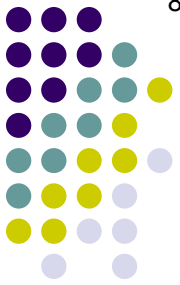
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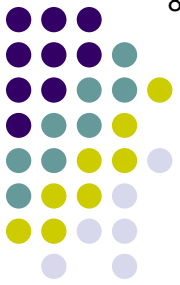
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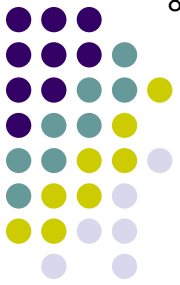
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Q

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Where does trachoma rank as a cause of blindness worldwide?



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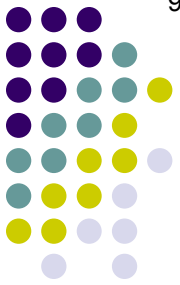
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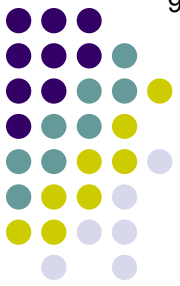
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Repeated infections produce scarification of the superior palpebral conj, and the subsequent cicatricial entropion leads to severe trichiasis which decimates the corneal surface



Q

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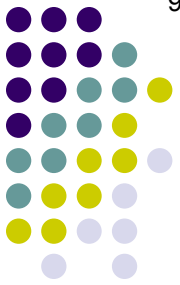
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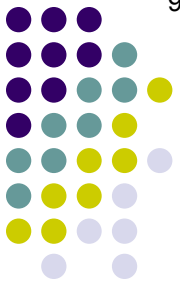
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In the US, which ethnic group is most likely to be affected?



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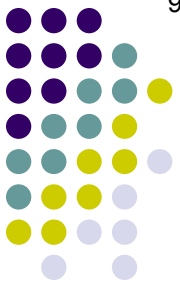
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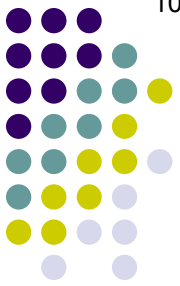
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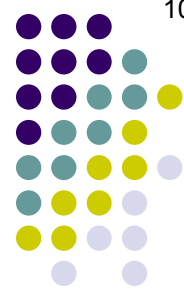
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On the superior palpebral conj, and the superior limbal region



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The

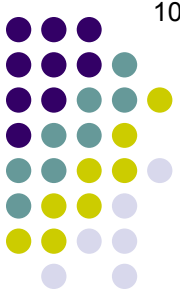
Is tra

Follic

When limbal follicles scar, what classic eponymous exam finding results?

Where do the follicles tend to occur?

On the superior palpebral conj, and the **superior limbal region**



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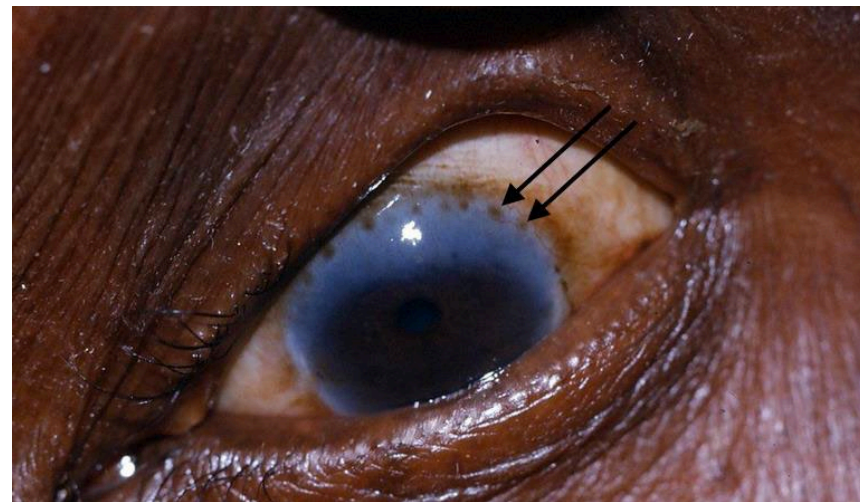
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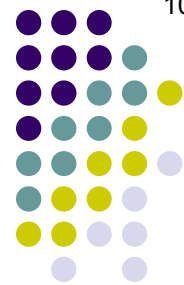
Cicatricial Entropion



EYE ROUNDUPS.ORG



Trachoma: Herbert's pits



Q

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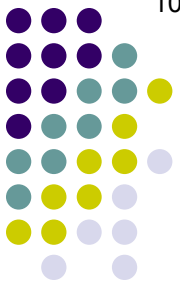
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Arlt's line

Where do the follicles tend to occur?

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Cicatricial Entropion



Trachoma: Arlt's line

Q

Cicatricial Entropion



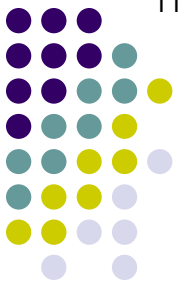
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 - ***Mild disease:***
 - *Moderate disease:*
 - *Severe disease:*

A

Cicatricial Entropion



- How would you correct cicatricial entropion in cases of:
 - **Mild disease:** Anterior lamellar resection
 - *Moderate disease:*
 - *Severe disease:*



Q

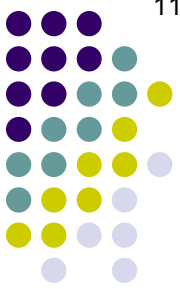
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112



- How would you correct cicatricial entropion in cases of:
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Q

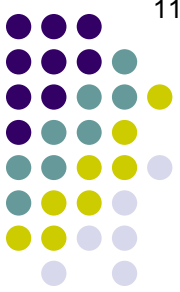
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