For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or *Both*:

- **Seasonality:**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or Both.

- **Seasonality:** VKC (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with **Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)**, **Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)**, or **Both**.

- **Seasonality**: VKC (vernal means ‘spring’). VKC can be **year-round**, however.

  **Year-round VKC is associated with what sort of climate?**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or *Both*

- **Seasonality:** *VKC* (*vernal* means ‘spring’). *VKC* can be **year-round**, however.

  **Year-round VKC is associated with what sort of climate?**
  ‘Tropical’
Seasonality: VKC (vernual means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.

One form of allergic conjunctivitis is seasonal in nature. What is it called?
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or *Both*.

- **Seasonality**: VKC (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both.

- **Seasonality**: VKC (vernial means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.

One form of allergic conjunctivitis is seasonal in nature. What is it called? It is called **seasonal allergic conjunctivitis** (SAC).

By what other name is SAC known?
Seasonality: VKC (vernal means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.

One form of allergic conjunctivitis is seasonal in nature. What is it called? It is called ‘seasonal allergic conjunctivitis’ (SAC).

By what other name is SAC known? Hay-fever conjunctivitis.
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or *Both*.

- **Seasonality**: VKC (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.

  One form of allergic conjunctivitis is seasonal in nature. What is it called? It is called ‘**seasonal allergic conjunctivitis**’ (SAC)

Just as VKC and AKC are closely related, SAC has a ‘partner in crime’ as well. **What is this closely-related condition?**

For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both

- **Seasonality**: VKC (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.

  One form of allergic conjunctivitis is seasonal in nature. What is it called?
  It is called ‘**seasonal allergic conjunctivitis**’ (SAC)

Just as VKC and AKC are closely related, SAC has a ‘partner in crime’ as well. What is this closely-related condition?
*Perennial* allergic conjunctivitis (PAC)
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis* (VKC), *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis* (AKC), or Both.

- **Seasonality**: VKC (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.

  One form of allergic conjunctivitis is seasonal in nature. What is it called? It is called ‘**seasonal allergic conjunctivitis**’ (SAC)

  Just as VKC and AKC are closely related, SAC has a ‘partner in crime’ as well. What is this closely-related condition? *Perennial* allergic conjunctivitis (PAC)

  Is PAC seasonal?
One form of allergic conjunctivitis is seasonal in nature. What is it called? It is called ‘seasonal allergic conjunctivitis’ (SAC)

Just as VKC and AKC are closely related, SAC has a ‘partner in crime’ as well. What is this closely-related condition? 
Perennial allergic conjunctivitis (PAC)

Is PAC seasonal? 
No (note that in this context, perennial means ‘year round’)
Seasonality: **VKC** (vern al means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.

One form of allergic conjunctivitis is seasonal in nature. What is it called? It is called ‘seasonal allergic conjunctivitis’ (SAC)

Which type of hypersensitivity reaction (ie, I-IV) is VKC (and AKC)?
Seasonality: **VKC** (vern al means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.

**One form of allergic conjunctivitis is seasonal in nature. What is it called?**
It is called ‘seasonal allergic conjunctivitis’ (SAC)

**Which type of hypersensitivity reaction (ie, I-IV) is VKC (and AKC)?**
Type IV
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or Both.

- **Seasonality:** VKC (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.

One form of allergic conjunctivitis is seasonal in nature. What is it called?
It is called ‘seasonal allergic conjunctivitis’ (SAC)

*Which type of hypersensitivity reaction (ie, I-IV) is VKC (and AKC)?*  
Type IV

*Which type of hypersensitivity reaction is SAC (and PAC)?
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both.

- **Seasonality:** VKC (vernial means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.

**One form of allergic conjunctivitis is seasonal in nature. What is it called?**
It is called ‘seasonal allergic conjunctivitis’ (SAC)

**Which type of hypersensitivity reaction (ie, I-IV) is VKC (and AKC)?**
Type IV

**Which type of hypersensitivity reaction is SAC (and PAC)?**
Type I
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both

- **Seasonality:** **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with **Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)**, **Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)**, or **Both**

- **Seasonality:** **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:** **Both**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or Both:

- **Seasonality:** **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:** **Both**
- **Somewhat smaller papillae:**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with 
Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both

- **Seasonality:** VKC (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:** Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae:** AKC
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or Both.

- **Seasonality:** VKC (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:** Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae:** AKC VKC

*What one word best describes the size of papillae in VKC?*
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or *Both*.

- **Seasonality:** VKC (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:** Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae:** AKC \ VKC

*What one word best describes the size of papillae in VKC?*  
Giant
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis* (VKC), *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis* (AKC), or **Both**:

- **Seasonality**: **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: **Both**
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: **AKC** **VKC**

**What one word best describes the size of papillae in VKC?**

**Giant**

**What one word best describes the appearance of the giant papillae in VKC?**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with **Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)**, **Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)**, or **Both**

- **Seasonality**: VKC *(vernal means ‘spring’)*. VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: AKC, VKC

*What one word best describes the size of papillae in VKC?*
**Giant**

*What one word best describes the appearance of the giant papillae in VKC?*
**Cobblestones**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with \textit{Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)}, \textit{Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)}, or \textit{Both}:

- \textbf{Seasonality: VKC (vernal means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.}
- \textbf{Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis: Both}
- \textbf{Somewhat smaller papillae: AKC VKC}

\textit{What one word best describes the size of papillae in VKC?}
\textbf{Giant}

\textit{What one word best describes the appearance of the giant papillae in VKC?}
\textbf{Cobblestones}

\textit{What is the other classic cause of giant papillary conjunctivitis (GPC)?}
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with 
Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both

- **Seasonality**: VKC *(vernial means ‘spring’)*. VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: AKC VKC

**What one word best describes the size of papillae in VKC?**
**Giant**

**What one word best describes the appearance of the giant papillae in VKC?**
**Cobblestones**

**What is the other classic cause of giant papillary conjunctivitis (GPC)?**
Contact-lens induced papillary conjunctivitis
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both.

- **Seasonality:** VKC (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:** Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae:** AKC
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge:**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or *Both*.

- **Seasonality**: **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: **Both**
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: **AKC**
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge**: **VKC**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with **Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)**, **Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)**, or **Both**

- **Seasonality**: **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: **Both**
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: **AKC**
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge**: **VKC**
- **Lower-lid involvement**: 
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or Both.

- **Seasonality**: **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: **Both**
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: **AKC**
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge**: **VKC**
- **Lower-lid involvement**: **AKC**. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with 
**Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)**, **Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)**, or Both

- **Seasonality:** **VKC** (*vernality means ‘spring’*). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:** **Both**
- **Somewhat smaller papillae:** **AKC**
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge:** **VKC**
- **Lower-lid involvement:** **AKC**. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.

*To be clear--is the upper lid involved in AKC?*

For each of the following, state whether it is associated with **Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)**, **Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)**, or **Both**

- **Seasonality:** VKC (vernal means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:** Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae:** AKC
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge:** VKC
- **Lower-lid involvement:** AKC. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.

To be clear--is the upper lid involved in AKC?
Yes. AKC typically affects both the upper and lower lids, whereas VKC affects the upper lid only.
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with **Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)**, **Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)**, or Both

- **Seasonality**: **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: **Both**
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: **AKC**
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge**: **VKC**
- **Lower-lid involvement**: **AKC**. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years**: 
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both:

- **Seasonality:** VKC (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:** Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae:** AKC
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge:** VKC
- **Lower-lid involvement:** AKC. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years:** VKC
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis* (VKC), *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis* (AKC), or Both.

- **Seasonality:** VKC (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:** Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae:** AKC
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge:** VKC
- **Lower-lid involvement:** AKC. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years:** VKC
- **Associated with a history of atopy:**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or *Both*.

- **Seasonality**: **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: **Both**
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: **AKC**
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge**: **VKC**
- **Lower-lid involvement**: **AKC**. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years**: **VKC**
- **Associated with a history of atopy**: **Both**

*(But the association is much stronger with AKC)*
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both.

- **Seasonality**: VKC (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: AKC
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge**: VKC
- **Lower-lid involvement**: AKC. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years**: VKC
- **Associated with a history of atopy**: Both
- **Associated with asthma**: 
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both

- **Seasonality**: VKC (vernal means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: AKC
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge**: VKC
- **Lower-lid involvement**: AKC. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years**: VKC
- **Associated with a history of atopy**: Both
- **Associated with asthma**: Both

(Again, the association is much stronger with AKC)
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both:

- **Seasonality:** VKC (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:** Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae:** AKC
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge:** VKC
- **Lower-lid involvement:** AKC. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years:** VKC
- **Associated with a history of atopy:** Both
- **Associated with asthma:** Both
- **Associated with eczema:**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or Both.

- **Seasonality**: **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: **Both**
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: **AKC**
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge**: **VKC**
- **Lower-lid involvement**: **AKC**. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years**: **VKC**
- **Associated with a history of atopy**: **Both**
- **Associated with asthma**: **Both**
- **Associated with eczema**: **Both**

(On the other hand…Just kidding. Once again, the association is much stronger with AKC)
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both:

- **Seasonality**: VKC (vernal means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: AKC
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge**: VKC
- **Lower-lid involvement**: AKC. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years**: VKC
- **Associated with a history of atopy**: Both
- **Associated with asthma**: Both
- **Associated with eczema**: Both

What does the term atopy mean in this context?

It means ‘genetically predisposed to developing allergic diseases’.

What are two classic manifestations of atopy?

Asthma and eczema.

What is the other common name for eczema?

Atopic dermatitis.
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both:

- **Seasonality**: VKC (vernal means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: AKC
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge**: VKC
- **Lower-lid involvement**: AKC. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years**: VKC
- **Associated with a history of atopy**: Both
- **Associated with asthma**: Both
- **Associated with eczema**: Both

What does the term atopy mean in this context? It means ‘genetically predisposed to developing allergic diseases’.
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both:

- **Seasonality:** VKC (vernial means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:** Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae:** AKC
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge:** VKC
- **Lower-lid involvement:** AKC. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years:** VKC
- **Associated with a history of atopy:** Both
- **Associated with asthma:** Both
- **Associated with eczema:** Both

**What does the term atopy mean in this context?**
It means ‘genetically predisposed to developing allergic diseases’

**What are two classic manifestations of atopy?**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or *Both*:

- **Seasonality**: VKC *(vernal means ‘spring’)*. VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: AKC
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge**: VKC
- **Lower-lid involvement**: AKC. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years**: VKC
- **Associated with a history of atopy**: Both
- **Associated with asthma**: Both
- **Associated with eczema**: Both

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*What does the term atopy mean in this context? It means ‘genetically predisposed to developing allergic diseases’*

*What are two classic manifestations of atopy? Asthma and eczema*
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both:

- **Seasonality:** VKC (vernial means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:** Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae:** AKC
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge:** VKC
- **Lower-lid involvement:** AKC. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years:** VKC
- **Associated with a history of atopy:** Both
- **Associated with asthma:** Both
- **Associated with eczema:** Both

**What does the term atopy mean in this context?**
It means ‘genetically predisposed to developing allergic diseases’

**What are two classic manifestations of atopy?**
- Asthma and eczema

**What is the other common name for eczema?**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with **Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)**, **Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)**, or **Both**

- **Seasonality**:  **VKC** (vernal means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**:  **Both**
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**:  **AKC**
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge**:  **VKC**
- **Lower-lid involvement**:  **AKC**. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years**:  **VKC**
- **Associated with a history of **atopy**:  **Both**
- **Associated with asthma**:  **Both**
- **Associated with eczema**:  **Both**

**What does the term atopy mean in this context?**
It means ‘genetically predisposed to developing allergic diseases’

**What are two classic manifestations of atopy?**
Asthma and eczema

**What is the other common name for eczema?**
Atopic dermatitis
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both:

- Seasonality: **VKC** *(vernial means ‘spring’).* VKC can be year-round, however.
- Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis: **Both**
- Somewhat smaller papillae: **AKC**
- Associated with thick ropy discharge: **VKC**
- Lower-lid involvement: **AKC**. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- Starts before age 10 years: **VKC**
- Associated with a history of atopy: **Both**
- Associated with asthma: **Both**
- Associated with eczema: **Both**
- Clumps of degenerated eosinophils and epithelial cells at limbus:
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or *Both*:

- **Seasonality**: **VKC** (*vernual* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: **Both**
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: **AKC**
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge**: **VKC**
- **Lower-lid involvement**: **AKC**. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years**: **VKC**
- **Associated with a history of atopy**: **Both**
- **Associated with asthma**: **Both**
- **Associated with eczema**: **Both**
- **Clumps of degenerated eosinophils and epithelial cells at limbus**: **VKC**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or *Both*

- **Seasonality:** **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:** **Both**
- **Somewhat smaller papillae:** **AKC**
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge:** **VKC**
- **Lower-lid involvement:** **AKC**. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years:** **VKC**
- **Associated with a history of atopy:** **Both**
- **Associated with asthma:** **Both**
- **Associated with eczema:** **Both**
- **Clumps of degenerated eosinophils and epithelial cells at limbus:** **VKC**

‘Clumps of degenerated eos/epi cells at limbus’—what eponymous VKC finding is this referring to?
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or **Both**

- **Seasonality:** **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:** **Both**
- **Somewhat smaller papillae:** **AKC**
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge:** **VKC**
- **Lower-lid involvement:** **AKC**. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years:** **VKC**
- **Associated with a history of atopy:** **Both**
- **Associated with asthma:** **Both**
- **Associated with eczema:** **Both**
- **Clumps of degenerated eosinophils and epithelial cells at limbus:** **VKC**

‘Clumps of degenerated eos/epi cells at limbus’—what eponymous VKC finding is this referring to? **Horner-Trantas dots**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with **Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)**, **Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)**, or **Both**

- **Seasonality:** VKC (vernal means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis:** Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae:** AKC
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge:** VKC
- **Lower-lid involvement:** AKC. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years:** VKC
- **Associated with a history of atopy:** Both
- **Associated with asthma:** Both
- **Associated with eczema:** Both
- **Clumps of degenerated eosinophils and epithelial cells at limbus:** VKC

‘Clumps of degenerated eos/epi cells at limbus’--what eponymous VKC finding is this referring to? **Horner-Trantas dots**

*Do Horner-Trantas dots occur in AKC?*
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with 
**Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)**, **Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)**, or **Both**

- **Seasonality**: **VKC** *(vernial means ‘spring’)*. VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: **Both**
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: **AKC**
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge**: **VKC**
- **Lower-lid involvement**: **AKC**. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years**: **VKC**
- **Associated with a history of atopy**: **Both**
- **Associated with asthma**: **Both**
- **Associated with eczema**: **Both**
- **Clumps of degenerated eosinophils and epithelial cells at limbus**: **VKC**

‘Clumps of degenerated eos/epi cells at limbus’—what eponymous VKC finding is this referring to?

**Horner-Trantas dots**

*Do Horner-Trantas dots occur in AKC?*
Yes, but they are uncommon
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both.

- **Seasonality**: VKC (vernal means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: Both
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: AKC
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge**: VKC
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- **Associated with a history of atopy**: Both
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In essence, Horner-Trantas dots are simply papillae that happen to be located at the limbus.

Do Horner-Trantas dots occur in AKC?
Yes, but they are uncommon
Seasonality: **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.

Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis: **Both**

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Clumps of degenerated eosinophils and epithelial cells at limbus: **VKC**

Symblepharon formation:
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both

- **Seasonality**: **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
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For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or *Both*:

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What two-word alliterative term is used to capture the AM burden associated with VKC?
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or Both

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‘Morning misery.’ VKC is often so bad upon awakening that the child is unable to go to school.
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**Speaking of the cornea…Do VKC and AKC pts manifest punctate epithelial erosions with subsequent epithelial staining?**
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- Indeed they do

- Associated with **keratoconus**: **Both**. The association may stem from the aggressive eye-rubbing that VKC/AKC sufferers engage in.
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**How do the epithelial staining patterns differ among VKC, AKC and dry-eye syndrome?**
- In VKC, staining is usually found in the...
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- In DES, staining is usually found in the...

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In other words: In VKC and AKC, the cornea stains beneath the lid that is experiencing inflammation; whereas in DES, the portion of the cornea that stains is that which experiences chronic evaporation.
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- Associated with so-called shield ulcers of the cornea: **VKC**
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**What sort of cataracts occur in AKC?**

- Subcapsular (either posterior or anterior)

**Under what circumstance might a VKC pt develop a cataract?**

If management has been heavily reliant upon topical steroid use.
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- **Associated with a history of atopy:** **Both**
- **Associated with asthma:** **Both**
- **Associated with eczema:** **Both**
- **Clumps of degenerated eosinophils and epithelial cells at limbus:** **VKC**
- **Symblepharon formation:** **AKC**. Symblephara are much less common in VKC.
- **Associated with keratoconus:** **Both**. The association may stem from the aggressive eye-rubbing that VKC/AKC sufferers engage in.
- **Corneal vascularization common:** **AKC**
- **Usually worse in the morning:** **VKC**
- **Associated with so-called shield ulcers of the cornea:** **VKC**
- **Associated with cataract formation:** **AKC-VKC**

**What sort of cataracts occur in AKC?**
Subcapsular (either posterior or anterior)

**Under what circumstance might a VKC pt develop a cataract?**
If management has been heavily reliant upon topical steroid use...
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with 
Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both:

- **Seasonality**: **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
- **Causes a chronic papillary conjunctivitis**: **Both**
- **Somewhat smaller papillae**: **AKC**
- **Associated with thick ropy discharge**: **VKC**
- **Lower-lid involvement**: **AKC**. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Starts before age 10 years**: **VKC**
- **Associated with a history of atopy**: **Both**
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- **Corneal vascularization common**: **AKC**
- **Usually worse in the morning**: **VKC**
- **Associated with so-called shield ulcers of the cornea**: **VKC**
- **Associated with cataract formation**: **AKC**
- **Palpebral and limbal forms:**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with
*Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or *Both*

- **Seasonality**: **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
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- **Associated with cataract formation**: **AKC**
- **Palpebral and limbal forms**: **VKC**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis* (VKC), *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis* (AKC), or Both:

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- **Clumps of degenerated eosinophils and epithelial cells at limbus:** VKC
- **Symblepharon formation:** AKC. Symblephara are much less common in VKC.
- **Associated with keratoconus:** Both. The association may stem from the aggressive eye-rubbing that VKC/AKC sufferers engage in.
- **Can the palpebral and limbal forms present simultaneously?**
- **Palpebral and limbal forms:** VKC
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with **Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)**, **Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)**, or **Both**

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- **Associated with keratoconus**: Both. The association may stem from the aggressive eye-rubbing that VKC/AKC sufferers engage in.

*Can the palpebral and limbal forms present simultaneously?*

Yes

- Palpebral and limbal forms: VKC
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with 
**Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)**, **Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)**, or **Both**

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- **Associated with keratoconus**: **Both**. The association may stem from the 
  aggressive eye-rubbing that VKC/AKC sufferers engage in.

  *Can the palpebral and limbal forms present simultaneously?*
  
  **Yes**

  *Demographically speaking, what sort of pt is more likely to have the limbal form?*

  - **Palpebral and limbal forms**: **VKC**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with **Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)**, **Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)**, or **Both**

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- **Associated with keratoconus**: **Both**. The association may stem from the aggressive eye-rubbing that VKC/AKC sufferers engage in.

  - Can the palpebral and limbal forms present simultaneously?
    - Yes

  - Demographically speaking, what sort of pt is more likely to have the limbal form?
    - Those with more heavily pigmented skin (eg, black; Mediterranean, Asian descent)

- **Palpebral and limbal forms**: **VKC**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with **Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)**, **Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)**, or **Both**

- **Seasonality:** **VKC** *(vernal means ‘spring’).* VKC can be year-round, however.
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- **Corneal vascularization common:** **AKC**
- **Usually worse in the morning:** **VKC**
- **Associated with so-called shield ulcers of the cornea:** **VKC**
- **Associated with cataract formation:** **AKC**
- **Palpebral and limbal forms:** **VKC**
- **Resolves in second decade:**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or *Both*.

- **Seasonality**: **VKC** (*vernal* means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
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- **Corneal vascularization common**: **AKC**
- **Usually worse in the morning**: **VKC**
- **Associated with so-called shield ulcers of the cornea**: **VKC**
- **Associated with cataract formation**: **AKC**
- **Palpebral and limbal forms**: **VKC**
- **Resolves in second decade**: **VKC**. This is a disease of children. In contrast, AKC often continues to progress through adulthood.