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

- **Seasonality:**
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.
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’
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?
Seasonality: VKC (vernai 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)
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).

  By what other name is SAC known?
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).

By what other name is SAC known? **Hay-fever conjunctivitis**
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.
  **Perennial allergic conjunctivitis (PAC)**

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.

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?
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? No (note that in this context, perennial means ‘year round’)

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)?
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
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 (vernual 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
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**: **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:** 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
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**

*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 (vernual 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 (*vernial* 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:

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

*VKC: 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
- **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.
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?*
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.

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 \textit{Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)}, \textit{Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)}, or \textit{Both}.

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

**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**: 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**: *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 (*vern*al 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*

**VKC: 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 (*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?
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 (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**

*In essence, Horner-Trantas dots are simply papillae that happen to be located at the limbus.*

- Horner-Trantas dots occur in AKC?
  - Yes, but they are uncommon

‘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

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- **Associated with asthma**: Both
- **Associated with eczema**: Both
- **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*

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- **Associated with eczema:** Both
- **Clumps of degenerated eosinophils and epithelial cells at limbus:** VKC
- **Symblepharoon formation:** AKC. Symblephara are much less common in VKC.
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or Both.

**AKC: Symblephara**
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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- **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
- **Symblepharon formation**: AKC. Symblephara are much less common in VKC.
- **Associated with keratoconus**: 
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
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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.
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.
- **Corneal vascularization common:**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both:

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

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

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- **Starts before age 10 years**: **VKC**
- **Associated with a history of atopy**: **Both**
- **Associated with asthma**: **Both**
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- **Clumps of degenerated eosinophils and epithelial cells at limbus**: **VKC**
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- **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**: 
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 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**
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- **Corneal vascularization common**: **AKC**
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- **Corneal vascularization common**: **AKC**
- **Usually worse in the morning**: **VKC**

**What two-word alliterative term is used to capture the AM burden associated with VKC?**

"Morning misery." VKC is often so bad upon awakening that the child is unable to go to school.
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC), Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), or Both:

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- **Corneal vascularization common:** **AKC**
- **Usually worse in the morning:** **VKC**
- **Associated with so-called shield ulcers of the cornea:**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or *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**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with *Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis (VKC)*, *Atopic Keratoconjunctivitis (AKC)*, or Both.

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

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- **Lower-lid involvement**: AKC. Lower-lid involvement is rare in VKC.
- **Speaking of the cornea…Do VKC and AKC pts manifest punctate epithelial erosions with subsequent epithelial staining?**
- **Associated with keratoconus**: Both. The association may stem from the aggressive eye-rubbing that VKC/AKC sufferers engage in.
- **Corneal vascularization common**: AKC
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- **Corneal vascularization common**: AKC
- **Usually worse in the morning**: VKC
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*Speaking of the cornea…* Do VKC and AKC pts manifest punctate epithelial erosions with subsequent epithelial staining?

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

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- **Speaking of the cornea…Do VKC and AKC pts manifest punctate epithelial erosions with subsequent epithelial staining?**
  - Indeed they do

  **How do the epithelial staining patterns differ among VKC, AKC and dry-eye syndrome?**
  - In VKC, staining is usually found in the…
  - In AKC, staining is usually found in the…
  - In DES, staining is usually found in the…

- **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**
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- Speaking of the cornea… Do VKC and AKC pts manifest punctate epithelial erosions with subsequent epithelial staining? Indeed they do
- How do the epithelial staining patterns differ among VKC, AKC and dry-eye syndrome? 
  --In VKC, staining is usually found in the…superior cornea 
  --In AKC, staining is usually found in the…superior cornea, and possibly the inferior as well 
  --In DES, staining is usually found in the…interpalpebral cornea (aka the ‘exposure zone’)
- 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
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 thick ropy discharge**: *VKC*
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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.
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- **Usually worse in the morning**: *VKC*
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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...superior cornea
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- In DES, staining is usually found in the... interpalpebral cornea (aka the ‘exposure zone’)

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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- **Corneal vascularization common**: **AKC**
- **Usually worse in the morning**: **VKC**
- **Associated with so-called shield ulcers of the cornea**: **VKC**
- **Associated with cataract formation**: **Both**
For each of the following, state whether it is associated with 
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- **Associated with so-called shield ulcers of the cornea**: VKC
- **Associated with cataract formation**: AKC

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

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What sort of cataracts occur in AKC?
- Subcapsular (either posterior or anterior)
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- **Corneal vascularization common**: *AKC*
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- **Associated with so-called shield ulcers of the cornea**: *VKC*
- **Associated with cataract formation**: *AKC—VKC*

What sort of cataracts occur in AKC?
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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, 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
Q

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

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

**VKC: Limbal form**
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
- **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:

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

- 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

- **Seasonality**: VKC (vernal means ‘spring’). VKC can be year-round, however.
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- **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
- **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?*
  
  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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- **Associated with eczema**: **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**: **VKC**
- **Resolves in second decade**: **VKC**. This is a disease of children. In contrast, AKC often continues to progress through adulthood.