



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- **Failure of lid differentiation**

Matching!

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*
- *Cryptophthalmos*
- *Congenital ectropion*
- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Failure of lid differentiation ↔
 - **Cryptophthalmos**
 - Ankyloblepharon
 - Blepharophimosis
 - Congenital ectropion
 - Epiblepharon
 - Dystopia canthorum
 - Congenital entropion
 - Euryblepharon
 - Congenital tarsal kink
 - Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
 - Lid coloboma
 - Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*

• **Failure of lid differentiation** ↔ • ***Cryptophthalmos***

What is the classic appearance of cryptophthalmos?

- *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*

• **Failure of lid differentiation** ←→ • ***Cryptophthalmos***

What is the classic appearance of cryptophthalmos?
 An expanse of uninterrupted skin from the forehead region to the cheek

- *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*

Congenital Lid Abnormalities



Cryptophthalmos



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*

• **Failure of lid differentiation** ↔ • ***Cryptophthalmos***

What is the classic appearance of cryptophthalmos?
 An expanse of uninterrupted skin from the forehead region to the cheek

Is there an eye under the skin?

- *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*

- **Failure of lid differentiation** \longleftrightarrow • ***Cryptophthalmos***

What is the classic appearance of cryptophthalmos?

An expanse of uninterrupted skin from the forehead region to the cheek

Is there an eye under the skin?

Of sorts, but it is virtually always profoundly malformed

- *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*

- **Failure of lid differentiation** ←→ • ***Cryptophthalmos***

What is the classic appearance of cryptophthalmos?

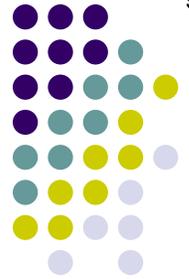
An expanse of uninterrupted skin from the forehead region to the cheek

Is there an eye under the skin?

Of sorts, but it is virtually always profoundly malformed

Can relatively normal lids be surgically constructed?

- *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*

- **Failure of lid differentiation** ←→ • ***Cryptophthalmos***

What is the classic appearance of cryptophthalmos?

An expanse of uninterrupted skin from the forehead region to the cheek

Is there an eye under the skin?

Of sorts, but it is virtually always profoundly malformed

Can relatively normal lids be surgically constructed?

Not easily. The problem is, not only are the lids undifferentiated, but their architectural elements--tarsal plates, orbicularis muscle, meibomian glands, etc--are absent.

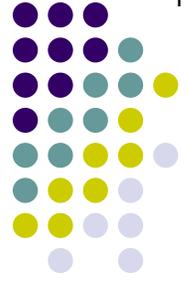
- *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Failure of lid differentiation
 - **Associated with Goldenhar**
- ↔
- *Ankyloblepharon*
 - *Blepharophimosis*
 - *Cryptophthalmos*
 - *Congenital ectropion*
 - *Epiblepharon*
 - *Dystopia canthorum*
 - *Congenital entropion*
 - *Euryblepharon*
 - *Congenital tarsal kink*
 - *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
 - *Lid coloboma*
 - *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Failure of lid differentiation
 - **Associated with Goldenhar**
- ↔
- *Ankyloblepharon*
 - *Blepharophimosis*
 - *Cryptophthalmos*
 - *Congenital ectropion*
 - *Epiblepharon*
 - *Dystopia canthorum*
 - *Congenital entropion*
 - *Euryblepharon*
 - *Congenital tarsal kink*
 - *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
 - ***Lid coloboma***
 - *Congenital ptosis*
- ↙

Congenital Lid Abnormalities



Upper-lid coloboma in Goldenhar



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Failure of lid differentiation
 - **Associated with Goldenhar**
- *Ankyloblepharon*
 - *Blepharophimosis*
 - *Cryptophthalmos*
 - *Congenital ectropion*
 - *Epiblepharon*
 - *Dystopia canthorum*
 - *Congenital tarsal kink*
 - *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
 - **Lid coloboma**
 - *Congenital ptosis*
- Lid colobomas associated with Goldenhar—are they found in the upper, or the lower lid?*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Failure of lid differentiation
- **Associated with Goldenhar**
- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis
- Cryptophthalmos
- Congenital ectropion
- Epiblepharon
- Dystopia canthorum
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- **Lid coloboma**
- Congenital ptosis

*Lid colobomas associated with Goldenhar—*are they found in the upper, or the lower lid?

Depends on who you ask. The BCSC *Cornea* book says the upper, whereas the *Plastics* book indicates the lower. *EyeWiki* says upper > lower. The *Peds* book doesn't address the issue. Caveat emptor.



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

What other ocular structures are commonly colobomatous?

--
--
--

(in general—not in Goldenhar)

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis
- Cryptophthalmos
- Congenital ectropion
- Epiblepharon
- Dystopia canthorum

Lid colobomas associated with Goldenhar—are they found in the upper, or the lower lid?

Depends on who you ask. The BCSC Cornea book says the upper, whereas the *Plastics* book indicates the lower. *EyeWiki* says upper > lower. The *Peds* book doesn't address the issue. Caveat emptor.

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- **Lid coloboma**
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

What other ocular structures are commonly colobomatous?

- The iris
- The choroid
- The optic nerve head

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*
- *Cryptophthalmos*
- *Congenital ectropion*
- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*

Lid colobomas associated with Goldenhar—are they found in the upper, or the lower lid?

Depends on who you ask. The BCSC *Cornea* book says the upper, whereas the *Plastics* book indicates the lower. *EyeWiki* says upper > lower. The *Peds* book doesn't address the issue. Caveat emptor.

- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
- **Lid coloboma**
- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

What other ocular structures are commonly colobomatous?

- The iris
- The choroid
- The optic nerve head

What is the pathological process that accounts for all of these coloboma types?

• Ankyloblepharon

• Cryptophthalmos

• Congenital ectropion

• Epiblepharon

• Dystopia canthorum

Lid colobomas associated with Goldenhar—are they found in the upper, or the lower lid?

Depends on who you ask. The BCSC Cornea book says the upper, whereas the *Plastics* book indicates the lower. *EyeWiki* says upper > lower. The *Peds* book doesn't address the issue. Caveat emptor.

• Congenital tarsal kink

• Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)

• **Lid coloboma**

• Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

What other ocular structures are commonly colobomatous?

- The iris
- The choroid
- The optic nerve head

What is the pathological process that accounts for all of these coloboma types?
 Failure of the embryonic fissure of the optic vesicle to close

● Ankyloblepharon

● Cryptophthalmos

● Congenital ectropion

● Epiblepharon

● Dystopia canthorum

Lid colobomas associated with Goldenhar—are they found in the upper, or the lower lid?

Depends on who you ask. The BCSC Cornea book says the upper, whereas the *Plastics* book indicates the lower. *EyeWiki* says upper > lower. The *Peds* book doesn't address the issue. Caveat emptor.

● Congenital tarsal kink

● Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)

● **Lid coloboma**

● Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

What other ocular structures are commonly colobomatous?

- The iris
- The choroid
- The optic nerve head

What is the pathological process that accounts for all of these coloboma types?
Failure of the embryonic fissure of the optic vesicle to close

Are lid colobomas associated with these others?

• Ankyloblepharon

• Cryptophthalmos

• Congenital ectropion

• Epiblepharon

• Dystopia canthorum

Lid colobomas associated with Goldenhar—are they found in the upper, or the lower lid?

Depends on who you ask. The BCSC Cornea book says the upper, whereas the *Plastics* book indicates the lower. *EyeWiki* says upper > lower. The *Peds* book doesn't address the issue. Caveat emptor.

• Congenital entropion

• Congenital tarsal kink

• Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)

• **Lid coloboma**

• Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

What other ocular structures are commonly colobomatous?

- The iris
- The choroid
- The optic nerve head

What is the pathological process that accounts for all of these coloboma types?
Failure of the embryonic fissure of the optic vesicle to close

Are lid colobomas associated with these others?
No

● Ankyloblepharon

● Cryptophthalmos

● Congenital ectropion

● Epiblepharon

● Dystopia canthorum

Lid colobomas associated with Goldenhar—are they found in the upper, or the lower lid?
Depends on who you ask. The BCSC Cornea book says the upper, whereas the *Plastics* book indicates the lower. *EyeWiki* says upper > lower. The *Peds* book doesn't address the issue. Caveat emptor.

● Congenital entropion

● Congenital tarsal kink

● Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)

● **Lid coloboma**

● Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

What other ocular structures are commonly colobomatous?

- The iris
- The choroid
- The optic nerve head

What is the pathological process that accounts for all of these coloboma types?
Failure of the embryonic fissure of the optic vesicle to close

- Are lid colobomas associated with these others?
- No

Why are lid colobomas not associated with the other types?

Lid colobomas associated with Goldenhar—are they found in the upper, or the lower lid?
Depends on who you ask. The BCSC Cornea book says the upper, whereas the *Plastics* book indicates the lower. *EyeWiki* says upper > lower. The *Peds* book doesn't address the issue. Caveat emptor.

- Ankyloblepharon
- Dystopia canthorum
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- **Lid coloboma**
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

What other ocular structures are commonly colobomatous?

- The iris
- The choroid
- The optic nerve head

What is the pathological process that accounts for all of these coloboma types?
Failure of the embryonic fissure of the optic vesicle to close

Are lid colobomas associated with these others?
No

Why are lid colobomas not associated with the other types?
Because the eyelids do not derive embryologically from the optic vesicle

Lid colobomas associated with Goldenhar—are they found in the upper, or the lower lid?
Depends on who you ask. The BCSC Cornea book says the upper, whereas the *Plastics* book indicates the lower. *EyeWiki* says upper > lower. The *Peds* book doesn't address the issue. Caveat emptor.

- Ankyloblepharon
- Dystopia canthorum
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- **Lid coloboma**
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*
- *Cryptophthalmos*
- *Congenital ectropion*
- *Enblepharon*

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with **Goldenhar**



Mnemonic: Goldenhar

What is the noneponymous name of Goldenhar syndrome?

Answer starts with 'O' →

Goldenhar

O
L
D
E
N
H
A
R

- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*
- *Cryptophthalmos*
- *Congenital ectropion*
- *Enblepharon*

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with **Goldenhar**



Mnemonic: Goldenhar

What is the noneponymous name of Goldenhar syndrome?
 Oculo-Auriculo-Vertebral (OAV) syndrome

Answer starts with 'O' →

Goldenhar
 OAV syndrome
 L
 D
 E
 N
 H
 A
 R

- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*
- *Cryptophthalmos*
- *Congenital ectropion*
- *Enblepharon*

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with **Goldenhar**



What is the noneponymous name of Goldenhar syndrome?
 Oculo-Auriculo-Vertebral (OAV) syndrome

In addition to lid colobomas, what other adnexal/surface finding is common?

Starts with 'L' →

Mnemonic: Goldenhar

Goldenhar
 OAV syndrome
L
D
E
N
H
A
R

- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis
- Cryptophthalmos
- Congenital ectropion
- Enblepharon

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with **Goldenhar**



What is the noneponymous name of Goldenhar syndrome?
 Oculo-Auriculo-Vertebral (OAV) syndrome

In addition to lid colobomas, what other adnexal/surface finding is common?
 Limbal dermoids



Starts with 'L'

Mnemonic: Goldenhar

Goldenhar
 OAV syndrome
 Limbal dermoids
 D
 E
 N
 H
 A
 R

- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis
- Cryptophthalmos
- Congenital ectropion
- Enblepharon

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with **Goldenhar**



Mnemonic: Goldenhar

What is the noneponymous name of Goldenhar syndrome?
 Oculo-Auriculo-Vertebral (OAV) syndrome

In addition to lid colobomas, what other adnexal/surface finding is common?
 Limbal dermoids

What strabismus syndrome is associated with Goldenhar?



Goldenhar
 OAV syndrome
 Limbal dermoids
 D
 E
 N
 H
 A
 R

- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis
- Cryptophthalmos
- Congenital ectropion
- Enblepharon

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with **Goldenhar**



What is the noneponymous name of Goldenhar syndrome?
 Oculo-Auriculo-Vertebral (OAV) syndrome

In addition to lid colobomas, what other adnexal/surface finding is common?
 Limbal dermoids

What strabismus syndrome is associated with Goldenhar?
 Duane syndrome



Mnemonic: Goldenhar

Goldenhar
OAV syndrome
Limbal dermoids
Duane syndrome
E
N
H
A
R

- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis
- Cryptophthalmos
- Congenital ectropion
- Enblepharon

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with **Goldenhar**



Mnemonic: **Goldenhar**

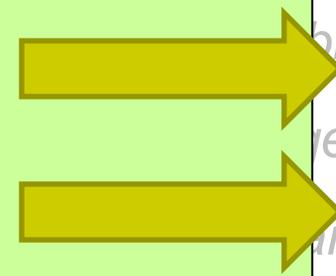
What is the noneponymous name of Goldenhar syndrome?
 Oculo-Auriculo-Vertebral (OAV) syndrome

In addition to lid colobomas, what other adnexal/surface finding is common?
 Limbal dermoids

What strabismus syndrome is associated with Goldenhar?
 Duane syndrome

What nonocular findings are usually present?
 --
 --

Goldenhar
 OAV syndrome
 Limbal dermoids
 Duane syndrome
E
 Nothing starts w/ 'N'
H
A
R



- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis
- Cryptophthalmos
- Congenital ectropion
- Epiblepharon

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with **Goldenhar**



Mnemonic: Goldenhar

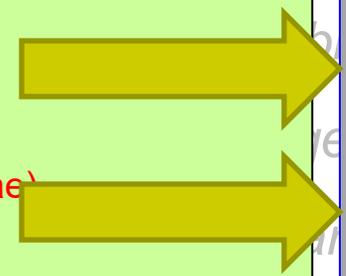
What is the noneponymous name of Goldenhar syndrome?
 Oculo-Auriculo-Vertebral (OAV) syndrome

In addition to lid colobomas, what other adnexal/surface finding is common?
 Limbal dermoids

What strabismus syndrome is associated with Goldenhar?
 Duane syndrome

What nonocular findings are usually present?
 --Ear abnormalities (pre-auricular appendages; aural fistulae)
 --Hemifacial microsomia (maxillary/mandibular hypoplasia)

Goldenhar
 OAV syndrome
 Limbal dermoids
 Duane syndrome
 Ear abnormalities
 Nothing starts w/ 'N'
 Hemifacial microsomia
 A
 R



- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis
- Cryptophthalmos
- Congenital ectropion
- Epiblepharon

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with **Goldenhar**



Mnemonic: Goldenhar

What is the noneponymous name of Goldenhar syndrome?
 Oculo-Auriculo-Vertebral (OAV) syndrome

In addition to lid colobomas, what other adnexal/surface finding is common?
 Limbal dermoids

What strabismus syndrome is associated with Goldenhar?
 Duane syndrome

What nonocular findings are usually present?
 --Ear abnormalities (pre-auricular appendages; aural fistulae)
 --Hemifacial microsomia (maxillary/mandibular hypoplasia)

Are Goldenhar pts cognitively impaired?

Goldenhar
 OAV syndrome
 Limbal dermoids
 Duane syndrome
 Ear abnormalities
 Nothing starts w/ 'N'
 Hemifacial microsomia
 Also, 'A'
 R



- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis
- Cryptophthalmos
- Congenital ectropion
- Enblepharon

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with **Goldenhar**



Mnemonic: Goldenhar

What is the noneponymous name of Goldenhar syndrome?
 Oculo-Auriculo-Vertebral (OAV) syndrome

In addition to lid colobomas, what other adnexal/surface finding is common?
 Limbal dermoids

What strabismus syndrome is associated with Goldenhar?
 Duane syndrome

What nonocular findings are usually present?
 --Ear abnormalities (pre-auricular appendages; aural fistulae)
 --Hemifacial microsomia (maxillary/mandibular hypoplasia)

Are Goldenhar pts cognitively impaired?
 Retardation is present in a minority (~10%)

Goldenhar
 OAV syndrome
 Limbal dermoids
 Duane syndrome
 Ear abnormalities
 Nothing starts w/ 'N'
 Hemifacial microsomia
 Also, 'A'
 Retardation in ~10%



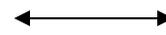
- Congenital ptosis



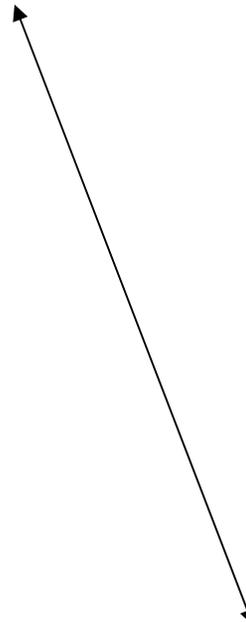
Congenital Lid Abnormalities

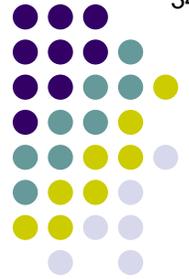
Q

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- **Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins**



- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*
- *Cryptophthalmos*
- *Congenital ectropion*
- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*





Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Failure of lid differentiation
 - Associated with Goldenhar
 - **Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins**
- *Ankyloblepharon*
 - *Blepharophimosis*
 - *Cryptophthalmos*
 - *Congenital ectropion*
 - *Epiblepharon*
 - *Dystopia canthorum*
 - *Congenital entropion*
 - *Euryblepharon*
 - *Congenital tarsal kink*
 - *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
 - *Lid coloboma*
 - *Congenital ptosis*
-



Congenital Lid Abnormalities



Ankyloblepharon



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

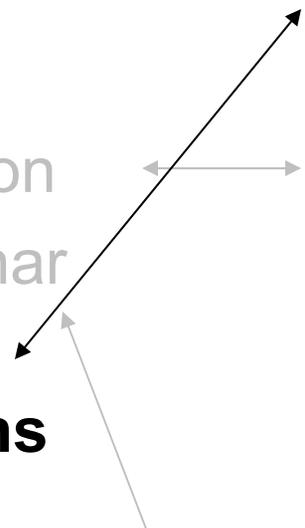
Q

- **Ankyloblepharon**
- *Blepharophimosis*
- *Cryptophthalmos*
- *Congenital ectropion*
- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- **Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins**

An infant has several fine strands of tissue connecting the upper and lower lid margins. Is this ankyloblepharon?

- *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*





Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- **Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins**

- **Ankyloblepharon**
- Blepharophimosis
- Cryptophthalmos
- Congenital ectropion
- Epiblepharon
- Dystopia canthorum

An infant has several fine strands of tissue connecting the upper and lower lid margins. Is this ankyloblepharon?

Yes, this is a variant called **ankyloblepharon**

two more words

- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- **Ankyloblepharon**
- *Blepharophimosis*
- *Cryptophthalmos*
- *Congenital ectropion*
- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- **Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins**

An infant has several fine strands of tissue connecting the upper and lower lid margins. Is this ankyloblepharon?

Yes, this is a variant called **ankyloblepharon filiform adnatum**

- *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*

Congenital Lid Abnormalities



Ankyloblepharon filiform adnatum



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- **Ankyloblepharon**
- Blepharophimosis
- Cryptophthalmos
- Congenital ectropion
- Epiblepharon
- Dystopia canthorum

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- **Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins**

An infant has several fine strands of tissue connecting the upper and lower lid margins. Is this ankyloblepharon?

Yes, this is a variant called **ankyloblepharon filiform adnatum**

How is this managed?

- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- **Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins**

- **Ankyloblepharon**
- *Blepharophimosis*
- *Cryptophthalmos*
- *Congenital ectropion*
- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*

An infant has several fine strands of tissue connecting the upper and lower lid margins. Is this ankyloblepharon?

Yes, this is a variant called **ankyloblepharon filiform adnatum**

How is this managed?

By cutting the strands under local anesthesia in the office

- *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*



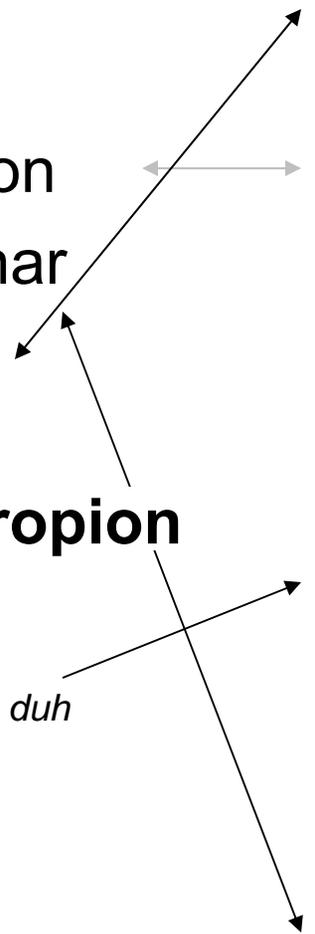
Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- **Type of congenital entropion**

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*
- *Cryptophthalmos*
- *Congenital ectropion*
- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*

Not this one, duh





Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Failure of lid differentiation
 - Associated with Goldenhar
 - Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
 - **Type of congenital entropion**
- *Ankyloblepharon*
 - *Blepharophimosis*
 - *Cryptophthalmos*
 - *Congenital ectropion*
 - *Epiblepharon*
 - *Dystopia canthorum*
 - *Congenital entropion*
 - *Euryblepharon*
 - ***Congenital tarsal kink***
 - *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
 - *Lid coloboma*
 - *Congenital ptosis*

Congenital Lid Abnormalities



Congenital tarsal kink. (A) This child presented with a swollen and sore left eye with blepharospasm. (B) On eversion of the lid the horizontal kink in the tarsus can be seen. It runs the whole length of the tarsal plate, which is bent to 90°.



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*
- *Cryptophthalmos*
- *Congenital ectropion*
- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Failure of lid differentiation
 - Associated with Goldenhar
 - Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
 - Type of congenital entropion
 - **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**
-
- *Ankyloblepharon*
 - *Blepharophimosis*
 - *Cryptophthalmos*
 - *Congenital ectropion*
 - ***Epiblepharon***
 - *Dystopia canthorum*
 - *Congenital entropion*
 - *Euryblepharon*
 - *Congenital tarsal kink*
 - *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
 - *Lid coloboma*
 - *Congenital ptosis*

Congenital Lid Abnormalities



Epiblepharon



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Failure of lid differentiation
 - Associated with Goldenhar
 - Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
 - Type of congenital entropion
 - **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**
- *Ankyloblepharon*
 - *Blepharophimosis*
 - *Cryptophthalmos*
 - *Congenital ectropion*
 - ***Epiblepharon***
 - *Dystopia canthorum*
 - *Congenital entropion*
 - *Euryblepharon*
 - *Congenital tarsal kink*
 - *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
 - *Lid coloboma*
 - *Congenital ptosis*

The 'redundant lid tissue'—of what is it composed?

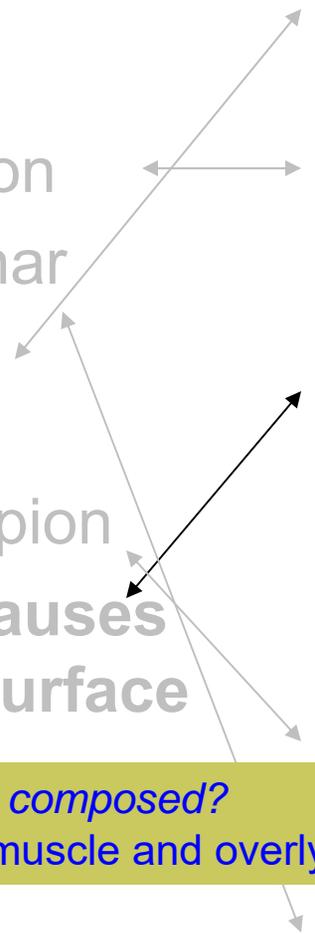


Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*
- *Cryptophthalmos*
- *Congenital ectropion*
- ***Epiblepharon***
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- *Canthus (epicanthal folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*



*The 'redundant lid tissue'—of what is it composed?
 A band of excess pre-tarsal obicularis muscle and overlying skin*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Failure of lid differentiation
 - Associated with Goldenhar
 - Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
 - Type of congenital entropion
 - **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**
- *Ankyloblepharon*
 - *Blepharophimosis*
 - *Cryptophthalmos*
 - *Congenital ectropion*
 - ***Epiblepharon***
 - *Dystopia canthorum*
 - *Congenital entropion*
 - *Euryblepharon*
 - *Congenital tarsal kink*
 - *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
 - *Chalazion*
 - *Congenital ptosis*

Does epiblepharon usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**
- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis
- Cryptophthalmos
- Congenital ectropion
- **Epiblepharon**
- Dystopia canthorum
- Congenital entropion
- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Congenital ptosis

Does epiblepharon usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?
 The lower (epiblepharon rarely if ever occurs in the upper lid)

Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?

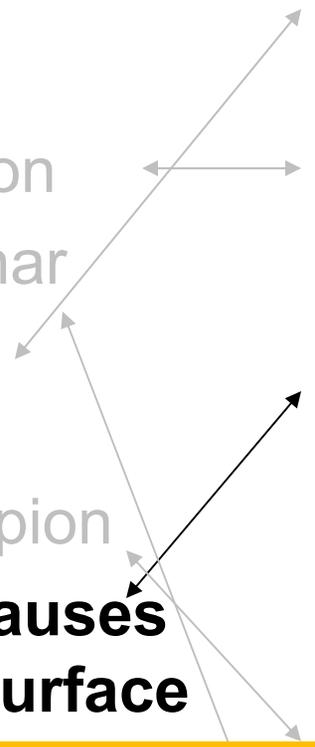


Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis
- Cryptophthalmos
- Congenital ectropion
- **Epiblepharon**
- Dystopia canthorum
- Congenital entropion
- Euryblepharon

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**



*Does epiblepharon usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?
The lower (epiblepharon rarely if ever occurs in the upper lid)*

*Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?
Typically it involves only the*

temporal v
medial v
nasal

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Chalazion
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Congenital ptosis

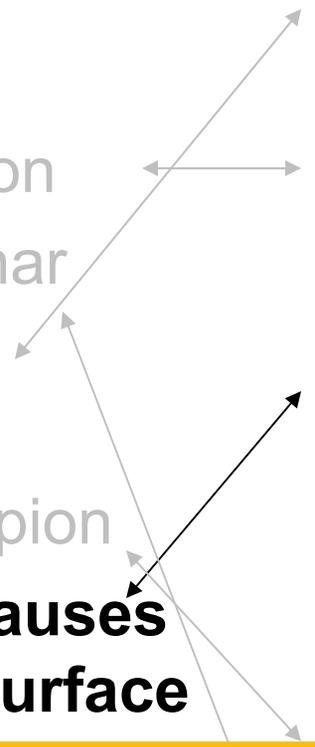


Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis
- Cryptophthalmos
- Congenital ectropion
- **Epiblepharon**
- Dystopia canthorum
- Congenital entropion
- Euryblepharon

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**



Does epiblepharon usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?
 The lower (epiblepharon rarely if ever occurs in the upper lid)

Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?
 Typically it involves only the nasal portion

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Dermoid tumor
- Congenital ptosis

Congenital Lid Abnormalities



Epiblepharon. Note primarily nasal involvement



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis
- Cryptophthalmos
- Congenital ectropion
- **Epiblepharon**

Children of what two ethnic heritages are most likely to present with epiblepharon (and which is #1)?

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**

Does epiblepharon usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?
 The lower (epiblepharon rarely if ever occurs in the upper lid)

Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?
 Typically it involves only the nasal portion

- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis
- Cryptophthalmos
- Congenital ectropion
- **Epiblepharon**

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**

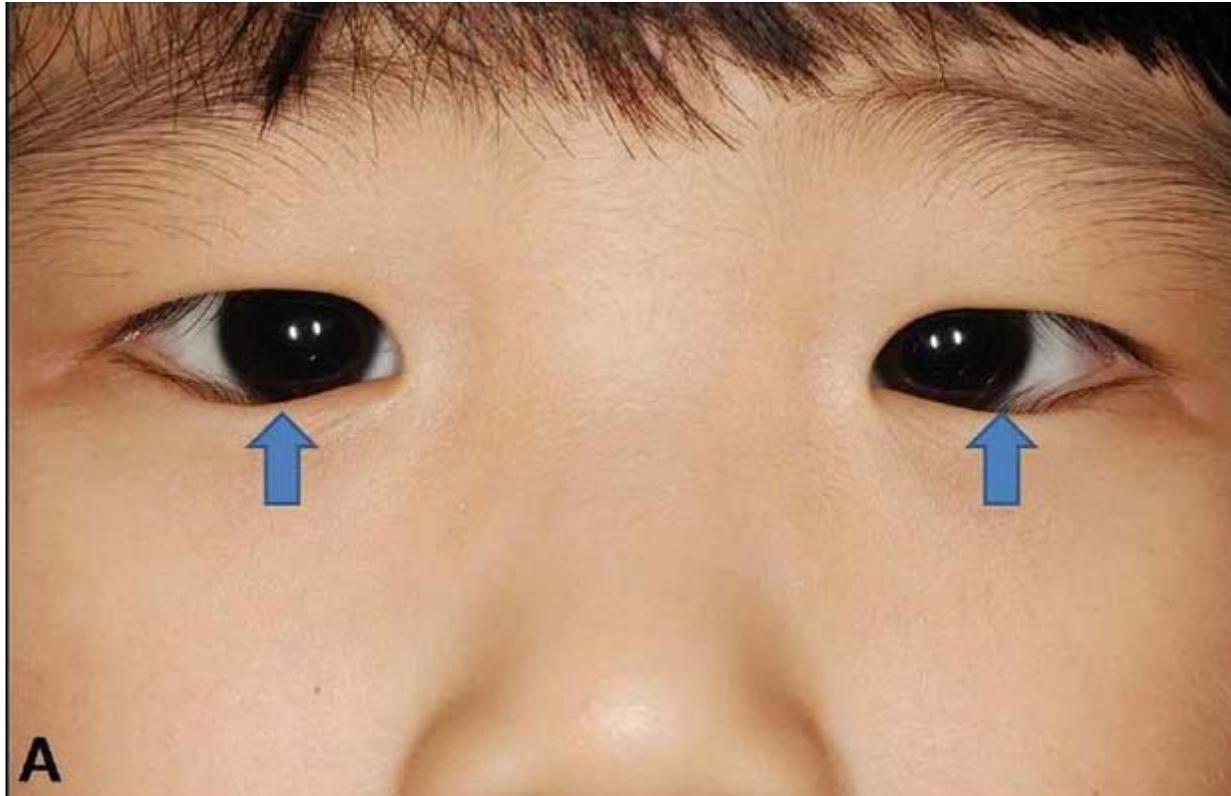
Children of what two ethnic heritages are most likely to present with epiblepharon (and which is #1)?
Asian (#1) and Native-American

Does epiblepharon usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?
The lower (epiblepharon rarely if ever occurs in the upper lid)

Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?
Typically it involves only the nasal portion

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Chalazion
- Congenital ptosis

Congenital Lid Abnormalities



A

Epiblepharon in pt of Asian heritage

Two other common lid disorders also involves apposition of the lashes to the cornea. What are they?

- Associated with Goldenhar
- Congenital ectropion

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**

- **Epiblepharon**

Children of what two ethnic heritages are most likely to present with epiblepharon (and which is #1)?
Asian (#1) and Native-American

Does epiblepharon usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?
The lower (epiblepharon rarely if ever occurs in the upper lid)

Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?
Typically it involves only the nasal portion

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Xanthelasma
- Congenital ptosis

Two other common lid disorders also involves apposition of the lashes to the cornea. What are they?
Entropion and trichiasis

-
-
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**

● **Epiblepharon**

Children of what two ethnic heritages are most likely to present with epiblepharon (and which is #1)?
Asian (#1) and Native-American

Does epiblepharon usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?
The lower (epiblepharon rarely if ever occurs in the upper lid)

Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?
Typically it involves only the nasal portion

- Congenital ptosis



Two other common lid disorders also involves apposition of the lashes to the cornea. What are they?
Entropion and trichiasis

In a few words, define...

Entropion:

Trichiasis:

-
-
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**
- **Epiblepharon**

Children of what two ethnic heritages are most likely to present with epiblepharon (and which is #1)?
Asian (#1) and Native-American

Does epiblepharon usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?
The lower (epiblepharon rarely if ever occurs in the upper lid)

Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?
Typically it involves only the nasal portion

- Congenital ptosis

Two other common lid disorders also involves apposition of the lashes to the cornea. What are they?

Entropion and trichiasis

In a few words, define...

Entropion: An inward rotation of the eyelid margin

Trichiasis:

-
-
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**

● **Epiblepharon**

Children of what two ethnic heritages are most likely to present with epiblepharon (and which is #1)?
Asian (#1) and Native-American

Does epiblepharon usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?
The lower (epiblepharon rarely if ever occurs in the upper lid)

Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?
Typically it involves only the nasal portion

- Congenital ptosis

Two other common lid disorders also involves apposition of the lashes to the cornea. What are they?
Entropion and trichiasis

In a few words, define...

Entropion: An inward rotation of the eyelid margin

Trichiasis: An inward rotation of eyelashes

-
-
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**
- **Epiblepharon**

Children of what two ethnic heritages are most likely to present with epiblepharon (and which is #1)?
Asian (#1) and Native-American

*Does epiblepharon usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?
The lower (epiblepharon rarely if ever occurs in the upper lid)*

*Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?
Typically it involves only the nasal portion*

- Congenital ptosis

Two other common lid disorders also involves apposition of the lashes to the cornea. What are they?
Entropion and trichiasis

In a few words, define...

Entropion: An inward rotation of the eyelid margin

Trichiasis: An inward rotation of eyelashes

So is epiblepharon a form of entropion, or trichiasis?

-
-
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**
- **Epiblepharon**

Children of what two ethnic heritages are most likely to present with epiblepharon (and which is #1)?
Asian (#1) and Native-American

Does epiblepharon usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?
The lower (epiblepharon rarely if ever occurs in the upper lid)

Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?
Typically it involves only the nasal portion

- Congenital ptosis

Two other common lid disorders also involves apposition of the lashes to the cornea. What are they?
Entropion and trichiasis

In a few words, define...

Entropion: An inward rotation of the eyelid margin

Trichiasis: An inward rotation of eyelashes

So is epiblepharon a form of entropion, or trichiasis?

- **Neither.** Note that, by definition, entropion involves an inward turning of the lid margin, and trichiasis an inward turning of the lashes. But in epiblepharon, both the lid margin and the lashes are positioned normally; it's the excess skin and muscle that pushes the lashes against the cornea.

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**

- **Epiblepharon**

Children of what two ethnic heritages are most likely to present with epiblepharon (and which is #1)?
Asian (#1) and Native-American

Does epiblepharon usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?
The lower (epiblepharon rarely if ever occurs in the upper lid)

Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?
Typically it involves only the nasal portion

- Congenital ptosis

Two other common lid disorders also involves apposition of the lashes to the cornea. What are they?

Ent

To summarize (this is worth re-reading until you grock it):

In a

Ent

Tric

So

Nei

an

In **entropion**, the abnormally-positioned lid margin causes the normally-directed lashes to abut the ocular surface;
 in **trichiasis**, abnormally-directed lashes growing from the normally-positioned lid margin abut the ocular surface; and
 in **epiblepharon**, an overriding band of tissue causes the normally-directed lashes growing from the normally-positioned lid margin to abut the ocular surface

positioned normally; it's the excess skin and muscle that pushes the lashes against the cornea.

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**

- **Epiblepharon**

Children of what two ethnic heritages are most likely to present with epiblepharon (and which is #1)?
 Asian (#1) and Native-American

Does epiblepharon usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?
 The lower (epiblepharon rarely if ever occurs in the upper lid)

Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?
 Typically it involves only the nasal portion

- Congenital ptosis

Two other common lid disorders also involves apposition of the lashes to the cornea. What are they?
Entropion and trichiasis

In a few words, define...
Entropion: An inward rotation of the eyelid margin
Trichiasis: An inward rotation of eyelashes

inward turning of the lid margin, and trichiasis
both the lid margin and the lashes are
that pushes the lashes against the cornea.

You evaluate an infant with epiblepharon and extensive
lash-cornea touch. Should this be managed surgically
or medically, and why?

-
-
-
-
-

● **Redundant lid tissue causes
lashes to abut ocular surface**

● **Epiblepharon**

Children of what two ethnic heritages are
most likely to present with epiblepharon
(and which is #1)?
Asian (#1) and Native-American

Does epiblepharon usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?
The lower (epiblepharon rarely if ever occurs in the upper lid)
Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?
Typically it involves only the nasal portion

nasal tarsal kink
epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
xanthelasma

● **Congenital ptosis**

Two other common lid disorders also involves apposition of the lashes to the cornea. What are they?
Entropion and trichiasis

In a few words, define...

Entropion: An inward rotation of the eyelid margin

Trichiasis: An inward rotation of eyelashes

inward turning of the lid margin, and trichiasis
both the lid margin and the lashes are
that pushes the lashes against the cornea.

*You evaluate an infant with epiblepharon and extensive
lash-cornea touch. Should this be managed surgically
or medically, and why?*

- Medically. Infant's eyelashes are very soft, and typically do not cause significant corneal damage.
- Epiblepharon usually resolves spontaneously as the facial planes mature. If it has not resolved by the time coarse, mature lashes have developed--and the cornea is suffering--surgical intervention should be considered.

● **Epiblepharon**

*Children of what two ethnic heritages are most likely to present with epiblepharon (and which is #1)?
Asian (#1) and Native-American*

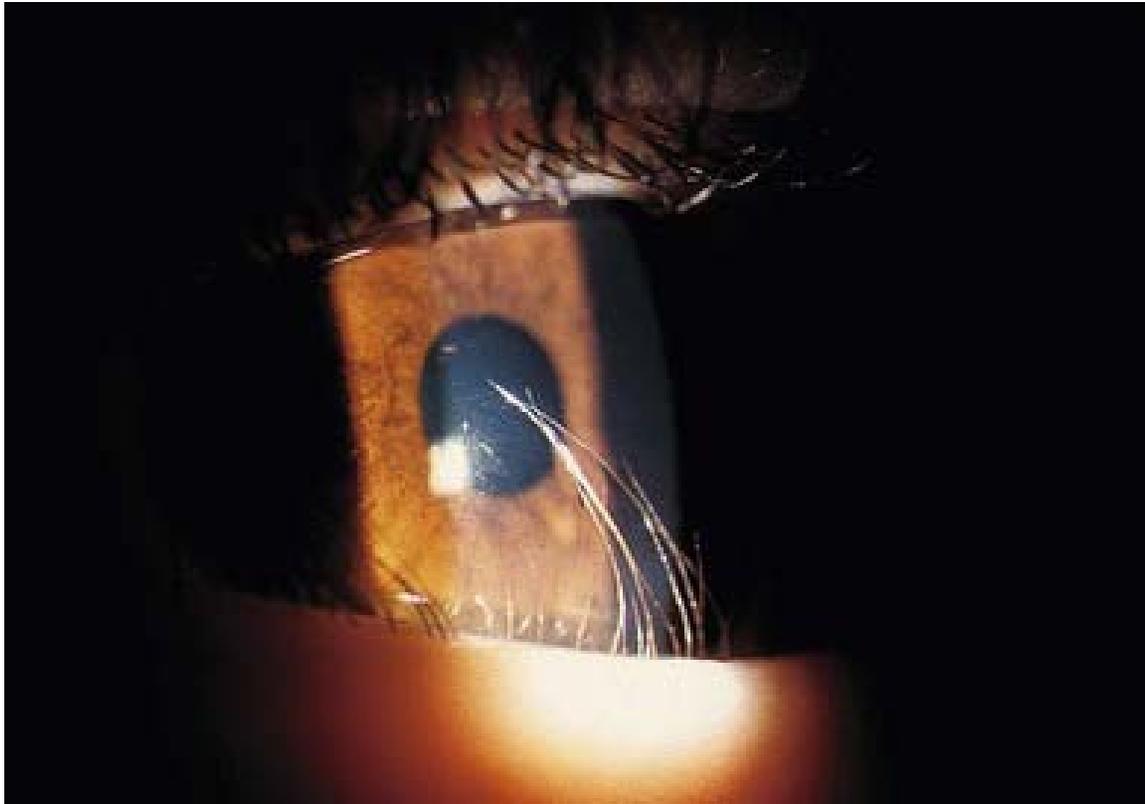
- **Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface**

*Does epiblepharon usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?
The lower (epiblepharon rarely if ever occurs in the upper lid)*

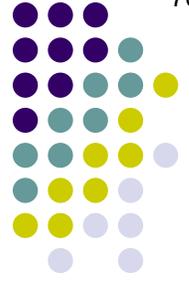
*Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?
Typically it involves only the nasal portion*

- *Congenital ptosis*

Congenital Lid Abnormalities



Epiblepharon. In this child the lower lid lashes have turned in from birth, but the cornea has remained undamaged.



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Failure of lid differentiation
 - Associated with Goldenhar
 - Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
 - Type of congenital entropion
 - Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface
 - **Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure**
- *Ankyloblepharon*
 - *Blepharophimosis*
 - *Cryptophthalmos*
 - *Congenital ectropion*
 - *Epiblepharon*
 - *Dystopia canthorum*
 - *Congenital entropion*
 - *Euryblepharon*
 - *Congenital tarsal kink*
 - *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
 - *Lid coloboma*
 - *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Failure of lid differentiation
 - Associated with Goldenhar
 - Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
 - Type of congenital entropion
 - Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface
 - **Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure**
- *Ankyloblepharon*
 - *Blepharophimosis*
 - *Cryptophthalmos*
 - *Congenital ectropion*
 - *Epiblepharon*
 - *Dystopia canthorum*
 - *Congenital entropion*
 - *Euryblepharon*
 - *Congenital tarsal kink*
 - *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
 - *Lid coloboma*
 - *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*

• In euryblepharon, which portion (ie, medial, central, temporal) of the fissure is widened?

•

•

•

• Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

• **Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure**

• *Congenital entropion*

• ***Euryblepharon***

• *Congenital tarsal kink*

• *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*

• *Lid coloboma*

• *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

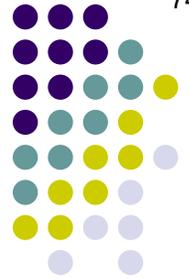
- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis

• In euryblepharon, which portion (ie, medial, central, temporal) of the fissure is widened?
 The temporal portion

- Congenital entropion
- **Euryblepharon**
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface
- **Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure**

Congenital Lid Abnormalities



Euryblepharon



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis



In **euryblepharon**, which portion (ie, medial, central, temporal) of the fissure is widened?
The temporal portion

With regard to which portion of the lid is involved...Recall **this question** regarding which portion of the lid is involved in epiblepharon. What was the answer?

- Redundant lid tissue cau
- lashes to abut ocular sur

Does **epiblepharon** usually invol the upper lid, or the lower?
 The lower (epiblepharon rarely occurs in the upper lid)

Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?
 Typically it involves only the **temporal v medial v nasal** portion

ital tarsal kink
 thus (epicanthal folds)
 oboma

- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis

• In **euryblepharon**, which portion (ie, medial, central, temporal) of the fissure is widened?

The temporal portion

With regard to which portion of the lid is involved...Recall **this question** regarding which portion of the lid is involved in epiblepharon. What was the answer?
The nasal portion

So, take note: Euryblepharon and epiblepharon involve opposite ends of the lid. I point this out because, if you can remember which portion is involved for *either* condition, along with the fact that they're the opposite of one another, you will know which portion is involved for *both* conditions.

• Does **epiblepharon** usually involve the upper lid, or the lower?

The lower (epiblepharon rarely occurs in the upper lid)

• Does it typically involve the entirety of the lower lid, or only a portion?

Typically it involves only **the nasal portion**

- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis

• In euryblepharon, which portion (ie, medial, central, temporal) of the fissure is widened?
The temporal portion

• What is responsible for this widening, ie, is it the upper, or the lower lid that is displaced?

• Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

• **Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure**

- Congenital entropion
- **Euryblepharon**
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis

• In euryblepharon, which portion (ie, medial, central, temporal) of the fissure is widened?
The temporal portion

• What is responsible for this widening, ie, is it the upper, or the lower lid that is displaced?
The temporal portion of the **lower** lid is displaced inferiorly

- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface
- **Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure**

- Congenital entropion
- **Euryblepharon**
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis

• In euryblepharon, which portion (ie, medial, central, temporal) of the fissure is widened?
The temporal portion

• What is responsible for this widening, ie, is it the upper, or the lower lid that is displaced?
The temporal portion of the **lower** lid is displaced inferiorly

• Does euryblepharon require surgical intervention?

- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface
- **Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure**

- Congenital entropion
- **Euryblepharon**
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Ankyloblepharon
- Blepharophimosis

● In euryblepharon, which portion (ie, medial, central, temporal) of the fissure is widened?
The temporal portion

● What is responsible for this widening, ie, is it the upper, or the lower lid that is displaced?
The temporal portion of the **lower** lid is displaced inferiorly

● Does euryblepharon require surgical intervention?
It does if it results in exposure keratitis

- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface
- **Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure**

- Congenital entropion
- **Euryblepharon**
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant eyelashes to a
- Abnormal vertical interpalpebral fissure

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*
- *Cryptophthalmos*
- *Congenital ectropion*
- *Epiblepharon*
- ***Dystopia canthorum***

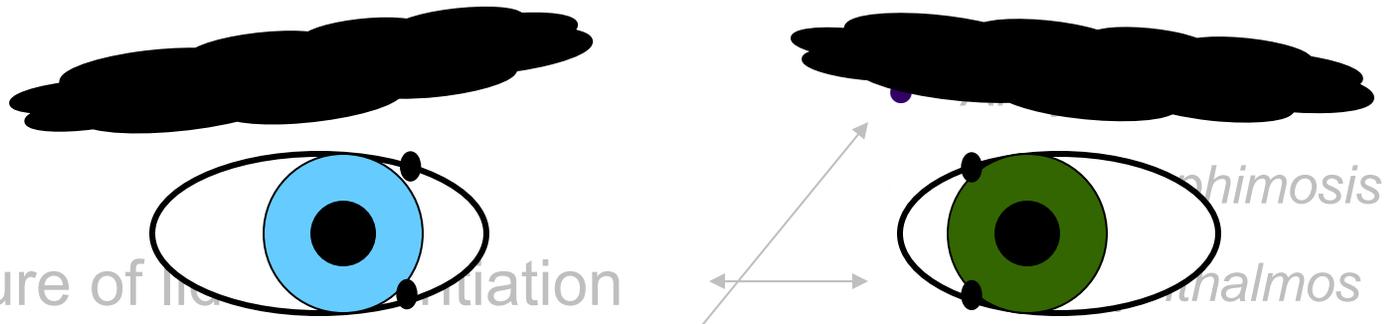
What is dystopia canthorum?

- *Epicanthus (epicanthic folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A



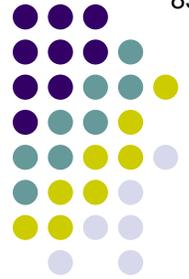
- Failure of lid development
- Associated with Goldenhar syndrome
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant eyelid tissue
- Abnormal vertical eyelid interpalpebral fissure

- *Phimosis*
- *Anthalmos*
- *Congenital ectropion*
- *Epiblepharon*
- ***Dystopia canthorum***

What is dystopia canthorum?
 Lateral displacement of the canthi (ie, telecanthus) **PLUS** laterally displaced lacrimal puncta

- *Epicanthus (epicanthic folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*

Congenital Lid Abnormalities

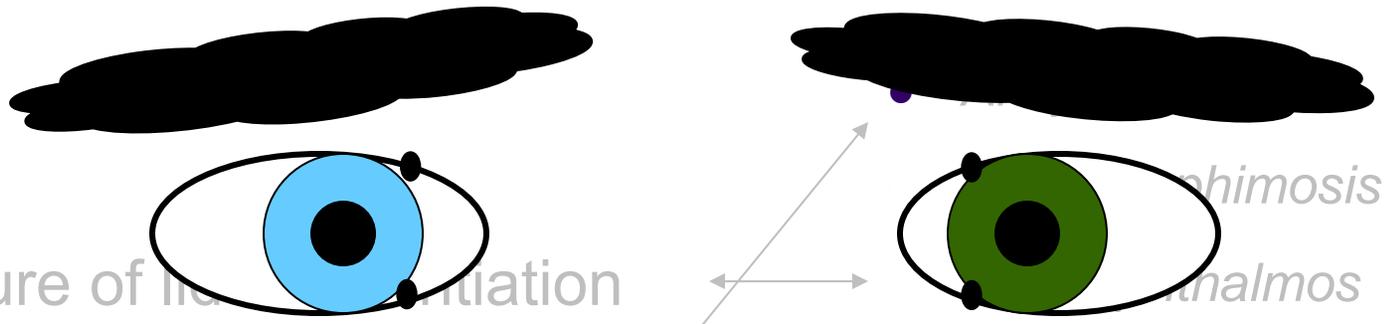


Dystopia canthorum. Note the telecanthus, and laterally displaced lacrimal puncta



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q



- Failure of lid development
- Associated with Goldenhar syndrome
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant eyelid tissue
- Lashes to a distance
- Abnormal vertical interpalpebral fissure

- Congenital entropion
- Epiblepharon
- **Dystopia canthorum**

What is dystopia canthorum?
 Lateral displacement of the canthi (ie, telecanthus) PLUS laterally displaced lacrimal puncta

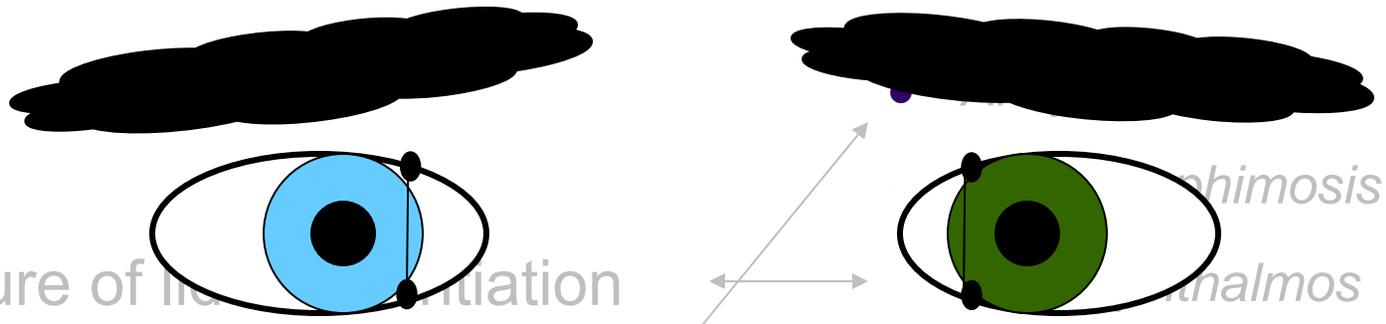
How on earth are you supposed to recognize that the puncta are 'too lateral'?

- Epicanthus (epicanthic folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A



- Failure of lid development
- Associated with Goldenhar syndrome
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant eyelid tissue
- Abnormal vertical interpalpebral fissure

- Congenital entropion
- Epiblepharon
- **Dystopia canthorum**
- Epicanthus (epicanthic folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

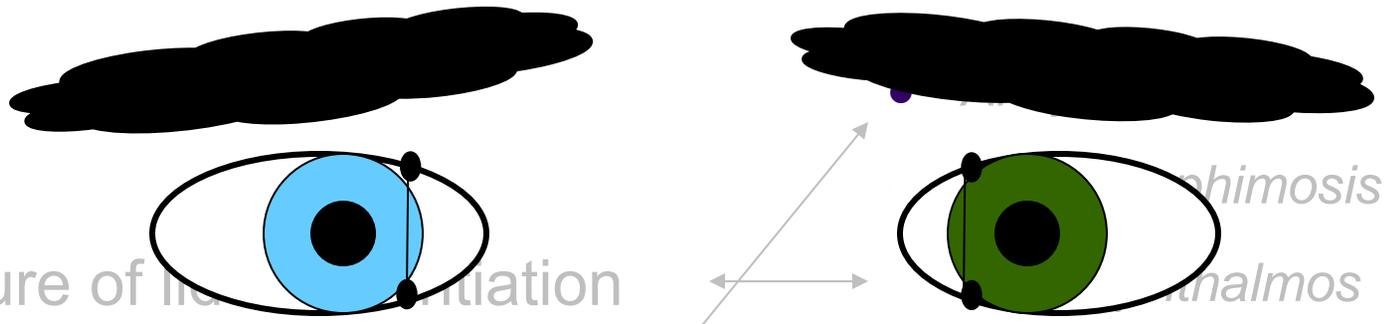
What is dystopia canthorum?
 Lateral displacement of the canthi (ie, telecanthus) **PLUS** laterally displaced lacrimal puncta

How on earth are you supposed to recognize that the puncta are 'too lateral'?
 Draw an imaginary vertical line from the upper to the lower puncta. If this line crosses the cornea, the puncta are displaced. (Next time you examine a pt at the slit-lamp, take note of whether such a line crosses their cornea [it won't].)



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q



- Failure of lid development
- Associated with Goldenhar syndrome
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant eyelashes to a
- Abnormal interpapillary distance

- Congenital entropion
- Epiblepharon
- **Dystopia canthorum**

What is dystopia canthorum?
 Lateral displacement of the canthi (i.e. **telecanthus**) PLUS laterally displaced lacrimal puncta

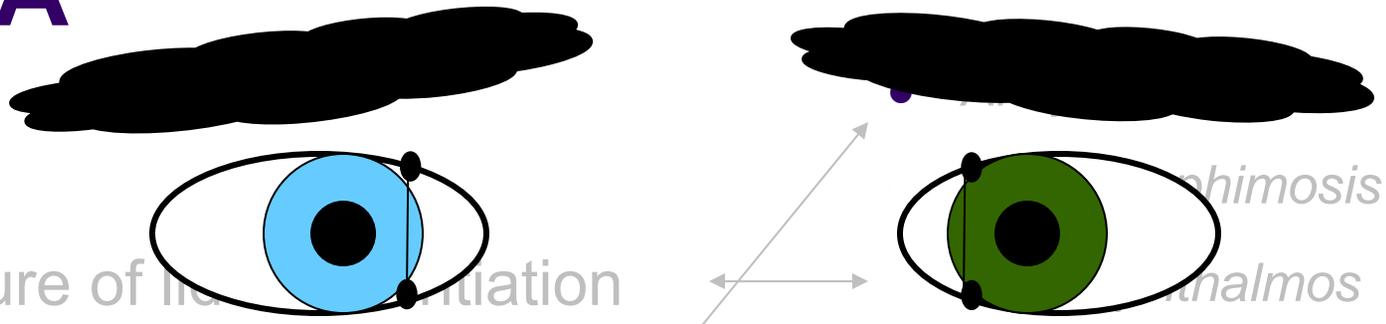
How on earth are you supposed to recognize that the puncta are 'too lateral'?
 Draw an imaginary vertical line from the upper to the lower puncta. If this line crosses the canthus, the puncta are displaced. (Next time you examine a set of the slit lamp, take note of

What is the difference between telecanthus and hypertelorism?



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A



- Failure of lid development
- Associated with Goldenhar syndrome
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant eyelid
- Lashes to a distance
- Abnormal interpunctal distance

- Congenital entropion
- Epiblepharon
- **Dystopia canthorum**

What is dystopia canthorum?
 Lateral displacement of the canthi (i.e. **telecanthus**) PLUS laterally displaced lacrimal puncta

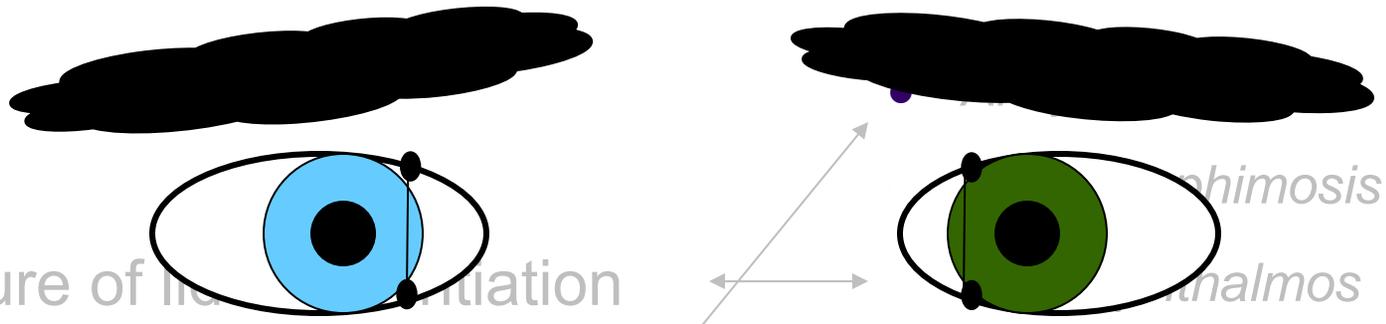
How on earth are you supposed to recognize that the puncta are 'too lateral'?
 Draw an imaginary vertical line from the upper to the lower puncta. If this line crosses the canthi, the puncta are displaced. (Next time you examine a set of the slit lamp, take note of

What is the difference between telecanthus and hypertelorism?
Telecanthus refers to an abnormally increased distance between the **two words**, whereas **hypertelorism** refers to an abnormally increased distance between the **three words**



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A



- Failure of lid development
- Associated with Goldenhar syndrome
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant eyelid
- Lashes to a
- Abnormal
- interpa

- Congenital entropion
- Epiblepharon
- **Dystopia canthorum**

What is dystopia canthorum?
 Lateral displacement of the canthi (i.e. **telecanthus**) PLUS laterally displaced lacrimal puncta

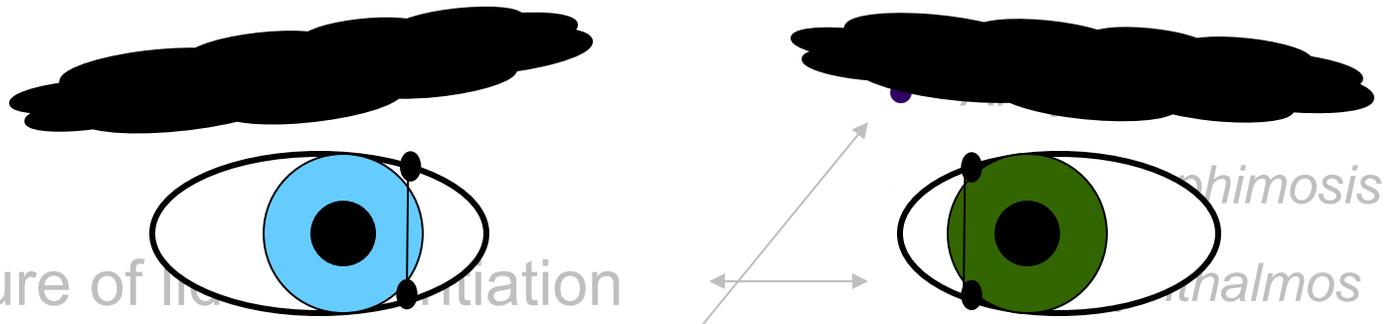
How on earth are you supposed to recognize that the puncta are 'too lateral'?
 Draw an imaginary vertical line from the upper to the lower puncta. If this line crosses the

What is the difference between telecanthus and hypertelorism?
Telecanthus refers to an abnormally increased distance between the medial canthi, whereas **hypertelorism** refers to an abnormally increased distance between the medial orbital walls



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q



- Failure of lid development
- Associated with Goldenhar syndrome
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant eyelashes to a
- Abnormal interpupillary distance

- Congenital entropion
- Epiblepharon
- **Dystopia canthorum**

What is dystopia canthorum?
 Lateral displacement of the canthi (i.e. **telecanthus**) PLUS laterally displaced lacrimal puncta

How on earth are you supposed to recognize that the puncta are 'too lateral'?
 Draw an imaginary vertical line from the upper to the lower puncta. If this line crosses the canthi, the puncta are displaced. (Next time you examine a patient with a lid abnormality, take note of

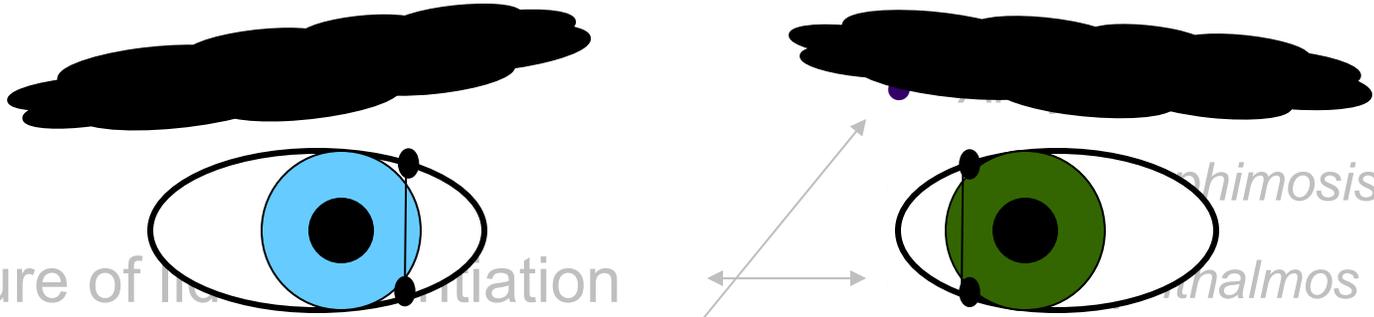
What is the difference between telecanthus and hypertelorism?
Telecanthus refers to an abnormally increased distance between the medial canthi, whereas **hypertelorism** refers to an abnormally increased distance between the medial orbital walls

Which manifests as an increased interpupillary distance?



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A



- Failure of lid development
- Associated with Goldenhar syndrome
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant eyelid
- Lashes to a
- Abnormal interpupillary distance

- Congenital entropion
- Epiblepharon
- **Dystopia canthorum**

What is dystopia canthorum?
 Lateral displacement of the canthi (i.e. **telecanthus**) PLUS laterally displaced lacrimal puncta

How on earth are you supposed to recognize that the puncta are 'too lateral'?
 Draw an imaginary vertical line from the upper to the lower puncta. If this line crosses the canthus, the puncta are displaced. (Next time you examine a set of the slit lamp, take note of

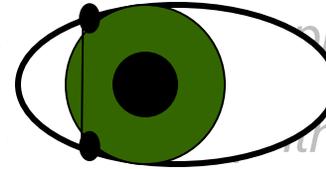
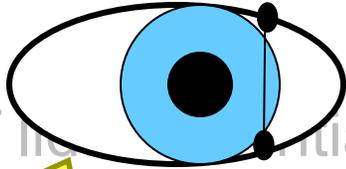
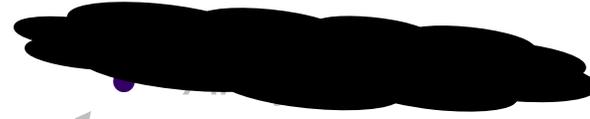
What is the difference between telecanthus and hypertelorism?
Telecanthus refers to an abnormally increased distance between the medial canthi, whereas **hypertelorism** refers to an abnormally increased distance between the medial orbital walls

Which manifests as an increased interpupillary distance?
Hypertelorism



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q



- Failure of lid eversion
- Associated with Goldenhar

- Congenital ectropion
- Epiblepharon
- **Dystopia canthorum**
- Congenital entropion
- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

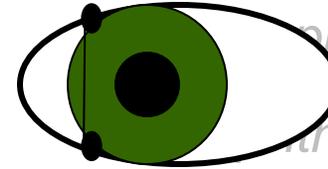
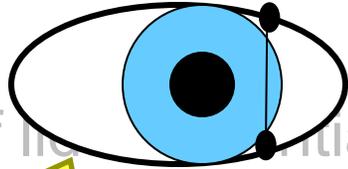
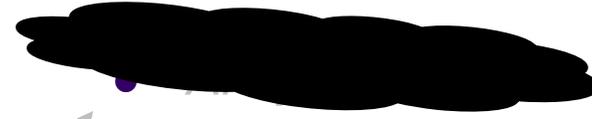
Say... Why does **this** person with dystopia canthorum also have heterochromia iridis?

- Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A



- Failure of eyelid invagination
- Associated with Goldenhar

- Congenital entropion
- Epiblepharon
- **Dystopia canthorum**
- Congenital ectropion

Say... Why does **this** person with dystopia canthorum also have heterochromia iridis?
 Because dystopia canthorum and heterochromia iridis, along with synophrys, are the three classic ophthalmic hallmarks of Goldenhar syndrome

- Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure

- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

eponym



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A



- Failure of eyelid invagination
- Associated with Goldenhar



Say... Why does **this** person with dystopia canthorum also have heterochromia iridis?
 Because dystopia canthorum and heterochromia iridis, along with synophrys, are the three classic ophthalmic hallmarks of **Waardenberg** syndrome

- Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure

- Congenital ectropion
- Epiblepharon
- **Dystopia canthorum**
- Congenital entropion
- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

Congenital Lid Abnormalities

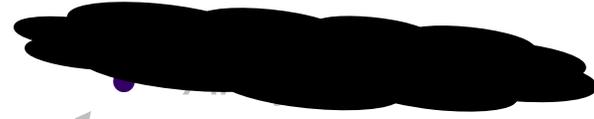


Waardenburg syndrome: Heterochromia iridis,
dystopia canthorum, and mild synophrys
(*What the heck is synophrys?*)



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q



- Failure of lid eversion
- Associated with Goldenhar

- Congenital entropion
- Epiblepharon
- **Dystopia canthorum**
- Congenital ectropion

Say... Why does **this** person with dystopia canthorum also have heterochromia iridis?

Because dystopia canthorum is associated with Waardenberg syndrome

synophrys

What the heck is synophrys?

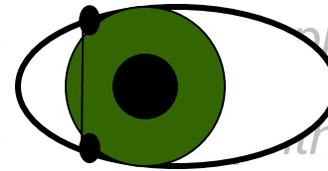
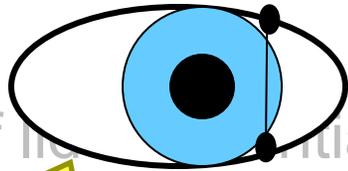
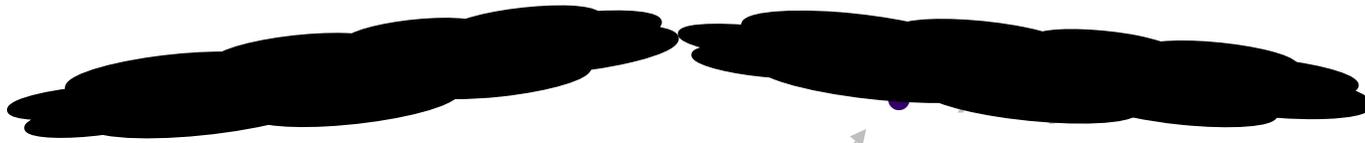
- Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure

- Congenital entropion
- Epiblepharon
- **Dystopia canthorum**
- Congenital ectropion
- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A



- Failure of eyelid eversion
- Associated with Goldenhar

- Congenital entropion
- Epiblepharon
- **Dystopia canthorum**
- Congenital entropion
- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

Say... Why does **this** person with dystopia canthorum also have heterochromia iridis?
 Because dystopia canthorum is associated with Waardenberg syndrome.

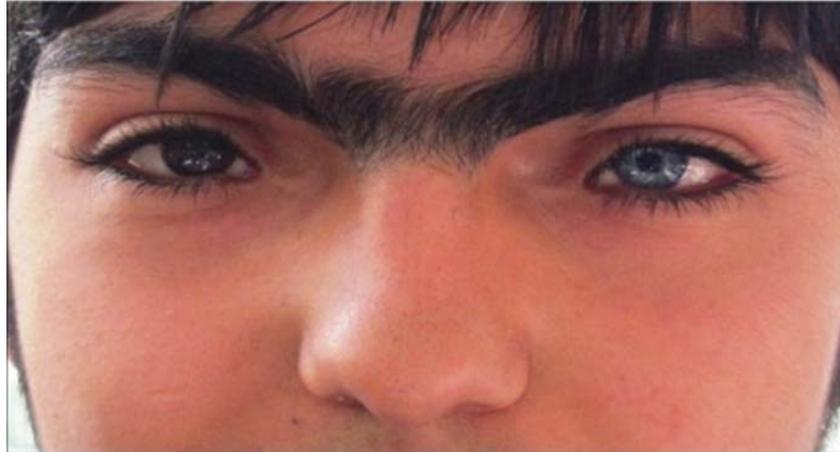
synophrys

What the heck is synophrys?
 The formal medical term for a **unibrow**

- Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

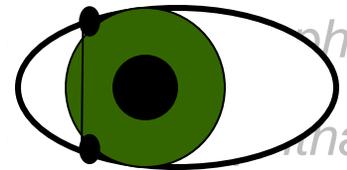
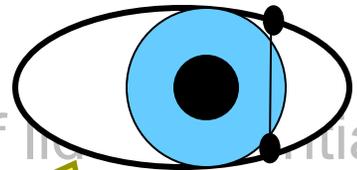


Waardenburg syndrome: Synophrys



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q



- Failure of lid development
- Associated with Goldenhar

- Congenital ectropion
- Epiblepharon
- **Dystopia canthorum**
- Congenital entropion
- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

Say... Why does **this** person with dystopia canthorum also have heterochromia iridis?
 Because dystopia canthorum and heterochromia iridis, along with synophrys, are the three classic ophthalmic hallmarks of **Waardenberg** syndrome

What **non-ophthalmic** cosmetic finding is classic for Waardenburg syndrome?

- Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure



- Failure of eyelid invagination
- Associated with Goldenhar



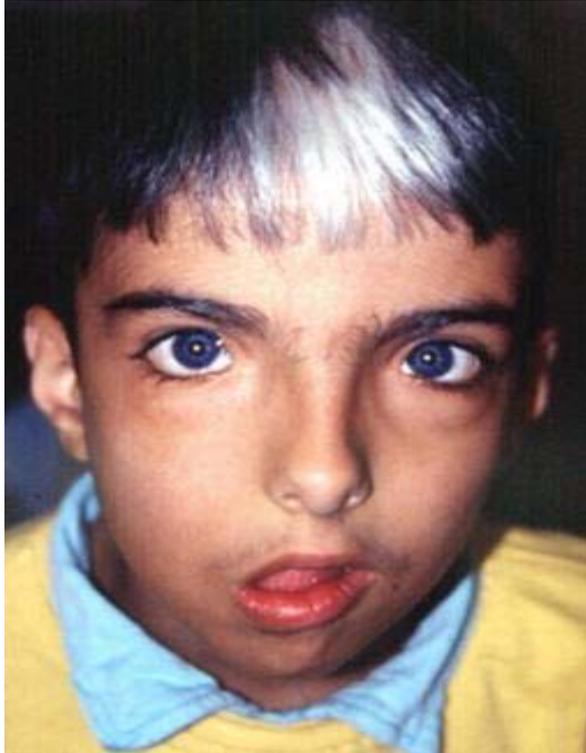
Say... Why does **this** person with dystopia canthorum also have heterochromia iridis?
 Because dystopia canthorum and heterochromia iridis, along with synophrys, are the three classic ophthalmic hallmarks of **Waardenberg** syndrome

What **non-ophthalmic** cosmetic finding is classic for Waardenburg syndrome?
 The presence of a **white forelock** (ie, an isolated streak of white hair in the forehead region)

- Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure

- Congenital ectropion
- Epiblepharon
- **Dystopia canthorum**
- Congenital entropion
- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

Congenital Lid Abnormalities



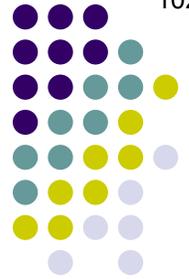
Waardenburg syndrome: White forelock



Congenital Lid Abnormalities



Note that Waardenburg syndrome has forms that do not involve heterochromia



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*
- *Cryptophthalmos*
- *Congenital ectropion*
- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- ***Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)***
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*

- *What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?*





Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Associated with Goldenhar
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*
- *Cryptophthalmos*
- *Congenital ectropion*
- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- ***Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)***
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*

- *What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?*
An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

What are the four types of epicanthus?

- Epicanthus
- Epicanthus
- Epicanthus
- Epicanthus

mnemonic forthcoming...

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- ***Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)***
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?
 An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

What are the four types of epicanthus?

--Epicanthus **t** (*start here*)

--Epicanthus **i**

--Epicanthus **p**

--Epicanthus **s**

mnemonic forthcoming...TIPS

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?
An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A

What are the four types of epicanthus?

--Epicanthus **tarsalis**

--Epicanthus **i** (*next*)

--Epicanthus **p**

--Epicanthus **s**

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?

An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- ***Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)***
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*

Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A

What are the four types of epicanthus?

- Epicanthus **tarsalis**
- Epicanthus **inversus**
- Epicanthus **p** (next)
- Epicanthus **s**

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?
 An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- ***Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)***
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*

Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A

What are the four types of epicanthus?

- --Epicanthus *tarsalis*
- --Epicanthus *inversus*
- --Epicanthus *palpebralis*
- --Epicanthus **S** (*next*)
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?
 An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- ***Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)***
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*

Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

What are the four types of epicanthus?

- --Epicanthus *tarsalis*
- --Epicanthus *inversus*
- --Epicanthus *palpebralis*
- --Epicanthus *supraciliaris*

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- *What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?*
An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- ***Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)***
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

What are the four types of epicanthus? What's involved for each?

--Epicanthus *tarsalis*: (start here)

--Epicanthus *inversus*

--Epicanthus *palpebralis*

--Epicanthus *supraciliaris*

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?
 An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- ***Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)***
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A

What are the four types of epicanthus? What's involved for each?

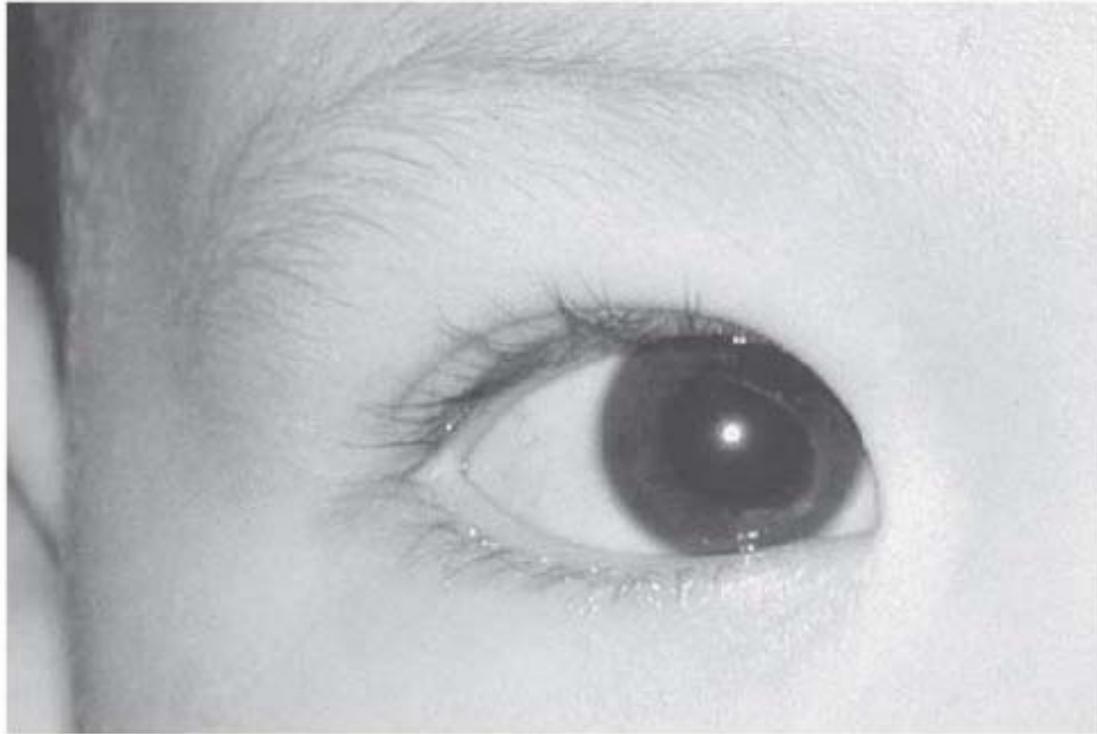
- --Epicanthus *tarsalis*: Primarily **upper** lid
- --Epicanthus *inversus*
- --Epicanthus *palpebralis*
- --Epicanthus *supraciliaris*

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- *What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?*
An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- ***Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)***
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*

Congenital Lid Abnormalities



Epicanthus tarsalis

Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A

What are the four types of epicanthus? What's involved for each?

- --Epicanthus *tarsalis*: Primarily **upper** lid
 - --Epicanthus *inversus*: (next)
 - --Epicanthus *palpebralis*
 - --Epicanthus *supraciliaris*
-
- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
 - Type of congenital entropion
 - Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface
-
- *What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?*
 An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.
- *Epiblepharon*
 - *Dystopia canthorum*
 - *Congenital entropion*
 - *Euryblepharon*
 - *Congenital tarsal kink*
 - ***Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)***
 - *Lid coloboma*
 - *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A

What are the four types of epicanthus? What's involved for each?

- --Epicanthus *tarsalis*: Primarily **upper** lid
- --Epicanthus *inversus*: Primarily **lower** lid
- --Epicanthus *palpebralis*
- --Epicanthus *supraciliaris*

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- *What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?*
An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- ***Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)***
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*

Congenital Lid Abnormalities



©2010. The University of Iowa



Epicanthus inversus



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A

What are the four types of epicanthus? What's involved for each?

- --Epicanthus **tarsalis**: Primarily **upper** lid
- --Epicanthus **inversus**: Primarily **lower** lid
- --Epicanthus **palpebralis**: (next)
- --Epicanthus **supraciliaris**

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- *What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?*
An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*

Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A

What are the four types of epicanthus? What's involved for each?

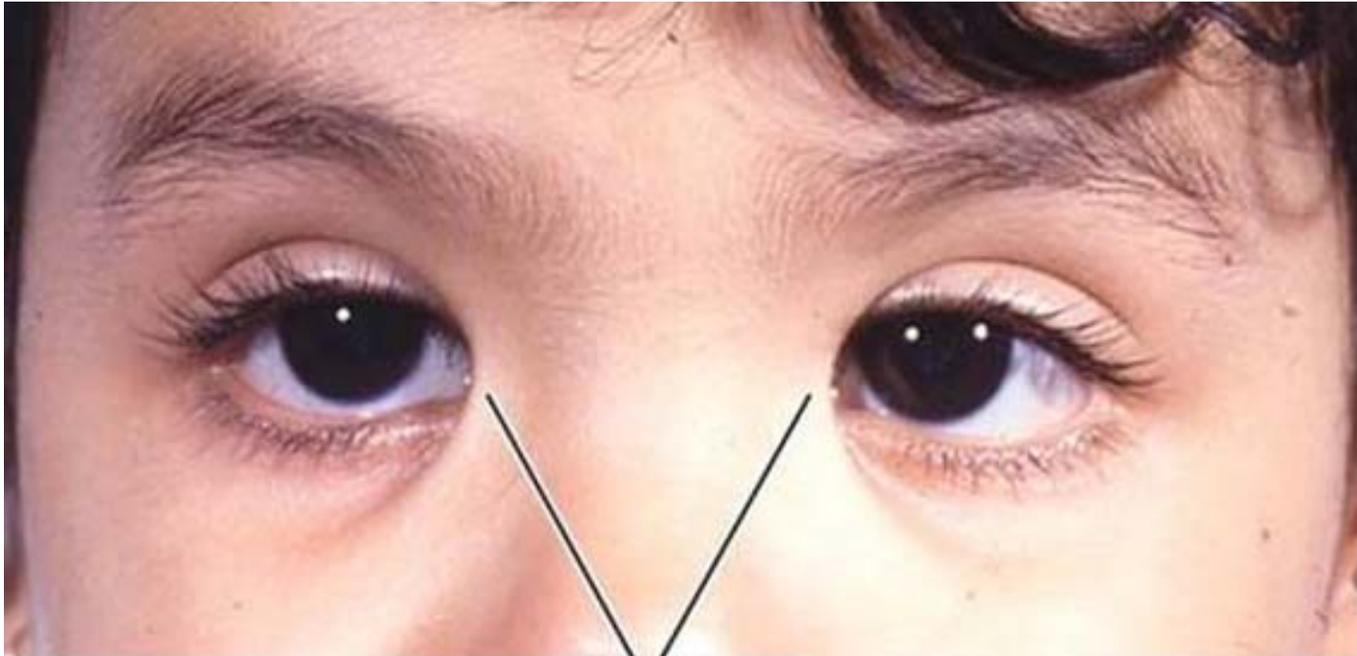
- --Epicanthus *tarsalis*: Primarily **upper** lid
- --Epicanthus *inversus*: Primarily **lower** lid
- --Epicanthus *palpebralis*: Upper and lower lids **equally**
- --Epicanthus *supraciliaris*

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- *What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?*
An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- ***Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)***
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*

Congenital Lid Abnormalities



Epicanthus palpebralis

Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A

What are the four types of epicanthus? What's involved for each?

- --Epicanthus *tarsalis*: Primarily **upper** lid
- --Epicanthus *inversus*: Primarily **lower** lid
- --Epicanthus *palpebralis*: Upper and lower lids **equally**
- --Epicanthus *supraciliaris*: (next)

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- *What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?*
An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- ***Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)***
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*

Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

What are the four types of epicanthus? What's involved for each?

- --Epicanthus *tarsalis*: Primarily **upper** lid
- --Epicanthus *inversus*: Primarily **lower** lid
- --Epicanthus *palpebralis*: Upper and lower lids **equally**
- --Epicanthus *supraciliaris*: From the **brow** to the lower lid

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- *What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?*
An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- *Epiblepharon*
- *Dystopia canthorum*
- *Congenital entropion*
- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- ***Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)***
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*

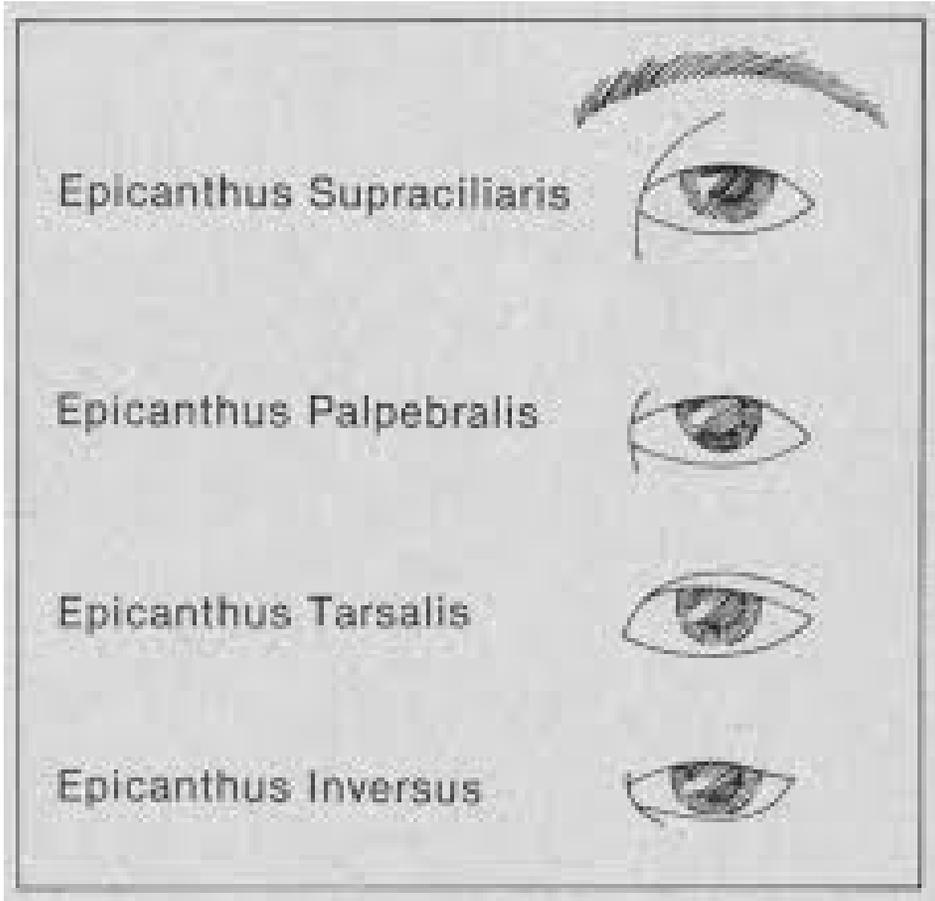
Congenital Lid Abnormalities



Epicanthus supraciliaris



Congenital Lid Abnormalities



Epicanthal folds overview



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

What are the four types of epicanthus?

- --Epicanthus **tarsalis**: Primarily in children of East Asian descent
- --Epicanthus **inversus**: Primarily in children of African descent
- --Epicanthus **palpebralis**: Upper eyelid
- --Epicanthus **supraciliaris**: Supraorbital

Which type(s):
 --Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent?

?

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- Epiblepharon
- Dystopia canthorum
- Congenital entropion
- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?
 An epicanthus is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

What are the four types of epicanthus?

- --Epicanthus **tarsalis**: Primarily found in children of East Asian descent
- --Epicanthus **inversus**: Primarily found in children of African descent
- --Epicanthus **palpebralis**: Upper eyelid
- --Epicanthus **supraciliaris**: Supraorbital

Which type(s):

--Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? **Tarsalis**

?

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- Epiblepharon
- Dystopia canthorum
- Congenital entropion
- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?

An epicanthus is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

What are the four types of epicanthus?

- Epicanthus **tarsalis**: Primarily in East Asian descent
- Epicanthus **inversus**: Primarily in East Asian descent
- Epicanthus **palpebralis**: Upper eyelid
- Epicanthus **supraciliaris**: Above the eyelid

Which type(s):

- Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? **Tarsalis**
- Can produce pseudostrabismus?

?

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- Epiblepharon
- Dystopia canthorum
- Congenital entropion
- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?
 An epicanthus is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

What are the four types of e

- --Epicanthus **tarsalis**: Prima
- --Epicanthus **inversus**: Prim
- --Epicanthus **palpebralis**: Up
- --Epicanthus **supraciliaris**:

Which type(s):

- --Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? **Tarsalis**
- --Can produce pseudostrabismus? **All of them**

?

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- Epiblepharon
- Dystopia canthorum
- Congenital entropion
- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?
 An epicanthus is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

What are the four types of e

- Epicanthus *tarsalis*: Prima
- Epicanthus *inversus*: Prim
- Epicanthus *palpebralis*: U
- E

Which type(s):

- Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? *Tarsalis*
- Can produce **pseudostrabismus**? All of them

What is pseudostrabismus?



lashes to abut ocular surface

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?
 An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- *Euryblepharon*
- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- ***Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)***
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

What are the four types of epicanthus?

--Epicanthus **tarsalis**: Primarily found in children of East Asian descent

--Epicanthus **inversus**: Primarily found in children of African descent

--Epicanthus **palpebralis**: Unilateral

--Epicanthus **ectropion**: Lashes to abut ocular surface

Which type(s):

--Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? **Tarsalis**

--Can produce **pseudostrabismus**? All of them

What is pseudostrabismus?

A false impression (on the part of an examiner) re the presence of strabismus

lashes to abut ocular surface

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?

An epicanthus is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

What are the four types of epicanthus?

--Epicanthus *tarsalis*: Primarily found in children of East Asian descent

--Epicanthus *inversus*: Primarily found in children of African descent

--Epicanthus *palpebralis*: Unilateral

--Epicanthus *ectropion*: Lashes to abut ocular surface

Which type(s):

--Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? *Tarsalis*

--Can produce **pseudostrabismus**? All of them

What is pseudostrabismus?

A false impression (on the part of an examiner) re the presence of strabismus

Are pts with prominent epicanthal folds more likely to be (mis)diagnosed with esotropia, or exotropia?

lashes to abut ocular surface

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?

An epicanthus is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

What are the four types of epicanthus?

- Epicanthus **tarsalis**: Primarily in East Asian descent
- Epicanthus **inversus**: Primarily in African descent
- Epicanthus **palpebralis**: Unilateral
- Epicanthus **nasolacrimal**: Unilateral

Which type(s):

--Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? **Tarsalis**

--Can produce **pseudostrabismus**? All of them

What is pseudostrabismus?

--E A false impression (on the part of an examiner) re the presence of strabismus

Are pts with prominent epicanthal folds more likely to be (mis)diagnosed with esotropia, or exotropia?

Esotropia

lashes to abut ocular surface

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?

An epicanthus is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

What are the four types of epicanthus?

--Epicanthus *tarsalis*: Primarily found in children of East Asian descent.

--Epicanthus *inversus*: Primarily found in children of African descent.

--Epicanthus *palpebralis*: Unilateral.

--Epicanthus *ectropion*: Unilateral.

Which type(s):

--Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? **Tarsalis**

--Can produce **pseudostrabismus**? All of them

What is pseudostrabismus?

A false impression (on the part of an examiner) re the presence of strabismus

Are pts with prominent epicanthal folds more likely to be (mis)diagnosed with esotropia, or exotropia?
Esotropia

What is it about the appearance of these pts that might lead one to incorrectly conclude the pt is ET?

lashes to abut ocular surface

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?

An epicanthus is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

What are the four types of epicanthus?

- --Epicanthus **tarsalis**: Primarily in East Asian descent
- --Epicanthus **inversus**: Primarily in African descent
- --Epicanthus **palpebralis**: Unilateral
- --Epicanthus **oblique**: Unilateral

Which type(s):

--Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? **Tarsalis**

--Can produce **pseudostrabismus**? **All of them**

What is pseudostrabismus?

--E A false impression (on the part of an examiner) re the presence of strabismus

Are pts with prominent epicanthal folds more likely to be (mis)diagnosed with esotropia, or exotropia?
Esotropia

What is it about the appearance of these pts that might lead one to incorrectly conclude the pt is ET?
The epicanthal folds cover some of the normally-visible sclera, thereby giving the impression the eyes are turned in

lashes to abut ocular surface

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?

An epicanthus is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

What are the four types of epicanthus?

- --Epicanthus **tarsalis**: Primarily in East Asian children
- --Epicanthus **inversus**: Primarily in African children
- --Epicanthus **palpebralis**: Upper eyelid
- --Epicanthus **supraciliaris**: Above the eyelid

Which type(s):

--Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? **Tarsalis**

--Can produce pseudostrabismus? **All of them**

--Is associated with ptosis?

?

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- Epiblepharon
- Dystopia canthorum
- Congenital entropion
- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?

An epicanthus is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

What are the four types of epicanthus?

- --Epicanthus **tarsalis**: Primarily in East Asian children
- --Epicanthus **inversus**: Primarily in African children
- --Epicanthus **palpebralis**: Upper eyelid
- --Epicanthus **supraciliaris**: Above the eyelid

Which type(s):

--Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? **Tarsalis**

--Can produce pseudostrabismus? **All of them**

--Is associated with ptosis? **All of them**

?

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- Epiblepharon
- Dystopia canthorum
- Congenital entropion
- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?

An epicanthus is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

What are the four types of epicanthus?

- --Epicanthus **tarsalis**: Primarily in East Asian children
- --Epicanthus **inversus**: Primarily in African children
- --Epicanthus **palpebralis**: Upper eyelid
- --Epicanthus **supraciliaris**: Between eyebrows

Which type(s):

- --Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? **Tarsalis**
- --Can produce pseudostrabismus? **All of them**
- --Is associated with ptosis? **All of them**
- --Resolves without surgical intervention?

?

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- Epiblepharon
- Dystopia canthorum
- Congenital entropion
- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?
 An epicanthus is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

What are the four types of epicanthus?

- Epicanthus **tarsalis**: Primarily in East Asian children
- Epicanthus **inversus**: Primarily in African children
- Epicanthus **palpebralis**: Upper eyelid
- Epicanthus **supraciliaris**: Between eyebrows

Which type(s):

- Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? **Tarsalis**
- Can produce pseudostrabismus? **All of them**
- Is associated with ptosis? **All of them**
- Resolves without surgical intervention? **All** (with the possible exception of inversus)

?

- Fusion of all or part of the upper/lower margins
- Type of congenital entropion
- Redundant lid tissue causes lashes to abut ocular surface

- Epiblepharon
- Dystopia canthorum
- Congenital entropion
- Euryblepharon
- Congenital tarsal kink
- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?
 An epicanthus is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

What are the four types of e
 --Epicanthus *tarsalis*: Prima
 --**Epicanthus *inversus***: Pri
 --Epicanthus *palpebralis*: Up
 --Epicanthus *supraciliaris*:

Which type(s):
 --Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? **Tarsalis**
 --Can produce pseudostrabismus? **All of them**
 --Is associated with ptosis? **All of them**
 --Resolves without surgical intervention? **All (with the possible exception of inversus)**

?

- Fusion of all or part of the upper eyelid
- Type
- Redundant eyelid skin
- Lashes

Why the hedging about whether epicanthus inversus can resolve without surgery?

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?
 An epicanthus is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- Congenital tarsal kink
- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

What are the four types of epicanthus?

- Epicanthus *tarsalis*: Primarily in children of East Asian descent?
- Epicanthus *inversus***: Primarily in children of East Asian descent?
- Epicanthus *palpebralis*: Upper eyelid
- Epicanthus *supraciliaris*: Supraorbital

Which type(s):

- Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? **Tarsalis**
- Can produce pseudostrabismus? **All of them**
- Is associated with ptosis? **All of them**
- Resolves without surgical intervention? **All (with the possible exception of inversus)**

Why the hedging about whether epicanthus inversus can resolve without surgery?
 Because the BCSC books are somewhat in conflict on the subject (at least, the most recent editions in my possession are).

- Per the *Peds* book: "Because the epicanthus [inversus...] may improve with age, repair of the defects is often delayed."
- Per the *Orbit* book: "Most forms of epicanthus resolve with normal growth... Epicanthus inversus, however, rarely respond to facial growth."

So caveat emptor, peeps.

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?
 An epicanthus is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly.

- Congenital tarsal kink
- **Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)**
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- *Ankyloblepharon*
- *Blepharophimosis*
- *Cryptophthalmos*

Speaking of epicanthus inversus...It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?

- Failure of lid differentiation
- Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure
- Failure of eyelid to meet at nasal canthus
- Failure of eyelid to meet at temporal canthus

- *Congenital tarsal kink*
- *Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)*
- *Lid coloboma*
- *Congenital ptosis*



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis Δ

• Failure of lid differentiation

Speaking of epicanthus inversus...It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
Blepharophimosis syndrome

• A

• F

th

• T

• F

lapses to about ocular surface

• Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis Δ

● Failure of lid differentiation

Speaking of epicanthus inversus...It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
 Blepharophimosis syndrome

What are the three other defining ophthalmic features of blepharophimosis syndrome?
 --Epicanthus inversus
 --?
 --?
 and, of course,
 --?

● Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis Δ

● Failure of lid differentiation

Speaking of epicanthus inversus...It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
 Blepharophimosis syndrome

What are the three other defining ophthalmic features of blepharophimosis syndrome?
 --Epicanthus inversus
 --Telecanthus
 --Ptosis

and, of course,
 --?

● Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis Δ

● Failure of lid differentiation

*Speaking of epicanthus inversus...It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
Blepharophimosis syndrome*

● Failure of tarsal band

What are the three other defining ophthalmic features of blepharophimosis syndrome?

- Epicanthus inversus
- Telecanthus
- Ptosis

● Failure of eyelid margin to meet at central surface
--Blepharophimosis

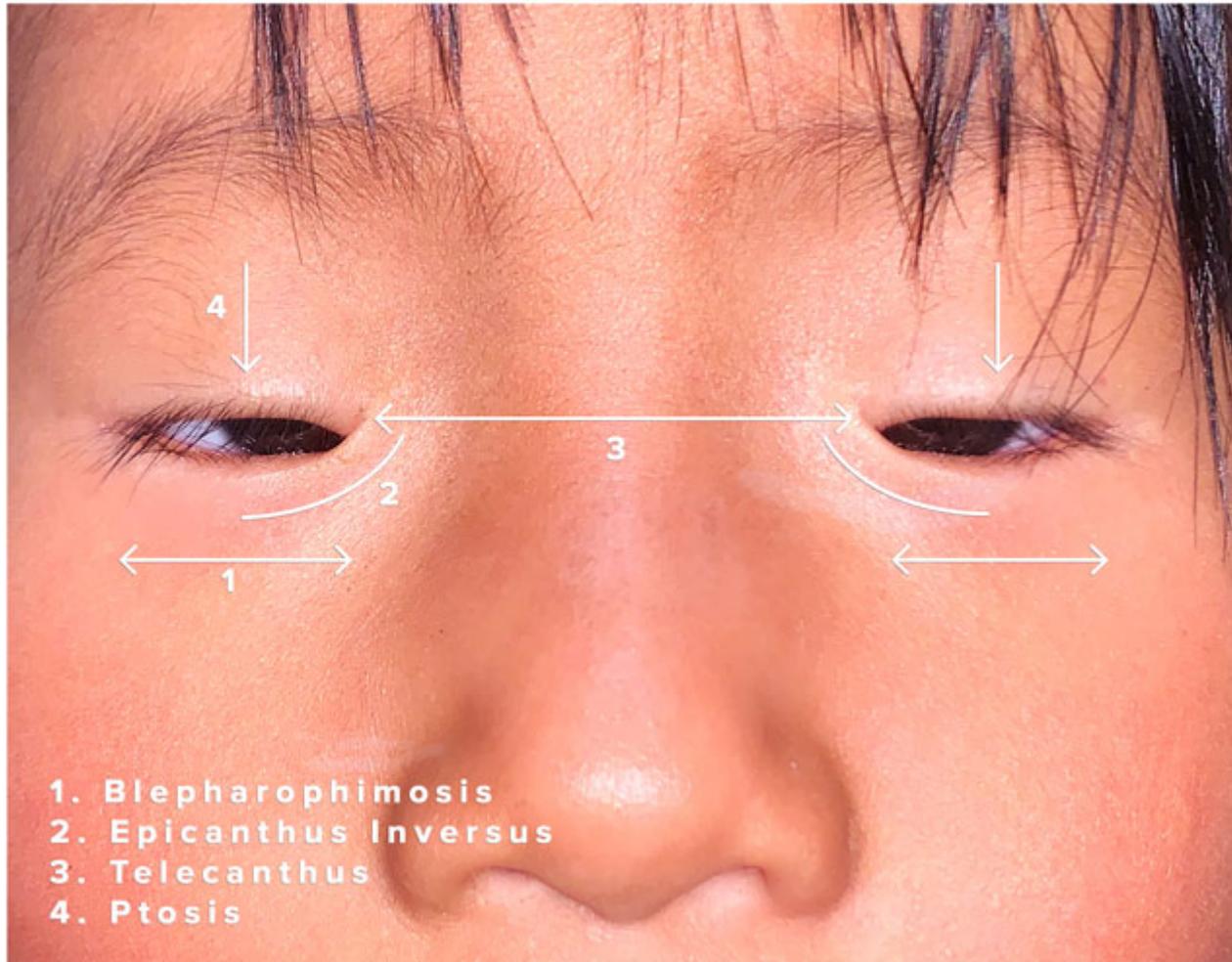
● Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

BLEPHAROPHIMOSIS SYNDROME



Blepharophimosis syndrome



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis Δ

• Failure of lid differentiation

Speaking of epicanthus inversus...It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
Blepharophimosis syndrome

• F

What are the three other defining ophthalmic features of blepharophimosis syndrome?

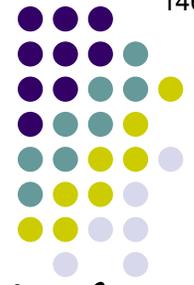
- Epicanthus inversus
- Telecanthus
- Ptosis

• F and, of course,
--**Blepharophimosis**

What does it mean to say a pt has blepharophimosis?

• Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis Δ

• Failure of lid differentiation

Speaking of epicanthus inversus... It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
Blepharophimosis syndrome

• Failure of

What are the three other defining ophthalmic features of blepharophimosis syndrome?

- Epicanthus inversus
- Telecanthus
- Ptosis

• Failure of, of course,

--**Blepharophimosis**

What does it mean to say a pt has blepharophimosis?
It means her/his palpebral fissures are abnormally short in both vertical and horizontal extent

• Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis Δ

• Failure of lid differentiation

Speaking of epicanthus inversus...It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
Blepharophimosis syndrome

• F

What are the three other defining ophthalmic features of blepharophimosis syndrome?
--Epicanthus inversus

• T

- Telecanthus
- Ptosis

• F

- and, of course,
- Blepharophimosis

Blepharophimosis syndrome has two other names. What are they?
--
--

• Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis Δ

• Failure of lid differentiation

Speaking of epicanthus inversus...It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
Blepharophimosis syndrome

• F

What are the three other defining ophthalmic features of blepharophimosis syndrome?
--Epicanthus inversus

• T

--Telecanthus

• T

--Ptosis

• F

and, of course,

--Blepharophimosis

Blepharophimosis syndrome has two other names. What are they?
--Congenital eyelid syndrome
--

• Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis Δ

● Failure of lid differentiation

Speaking of epicanthus inversus...It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
Blepharophimosis syndrome

● Failure of

What are the three other defining ophthalmic features of blepharophimosis syndrome?

- Epicanthus inversus**
- Telecanthus
- Ptosis**
- and, of course,
- Blepharophimosis**

Blepharophimosis syndrome has two other names. What are they?
--Congenital eyelid syndrome
--Blepharophimosis-ptosis-epicanthus inversus syndrome (BPES)

● Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis Δ

Failure of lid differentiation

Speaking of epicanthus inversus... It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
Blepharophimosis syndrome

Failure of tarsal band differentiation

What are the three other defining ophthalmic features of blepharophimosis syndrome?
--Epicanthus inversus
--Telecanthus
--Ptosis

Failure of tarsal band differentiation

and, of course
--Blepharophimosis

Is the ptosis purely structural (ie, 2ndry to blepharophimosis), or is there a problem with the levator?

- Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis Δ

Failure of lid differentiation

Speaking of epicanthus inversus... It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
Blepharophimosis syndrome

Failure of tarsal band differentiation

What are the three other defining ophthalmic features of blepharophimosis syndrome?
--Epicanthus inversus
--Telecanthus
--Ptosis
In fact levator function is usually very poor

Failure of tarsal band differentiation

Failure of tarsal band differentiation

Is the ptosis purely structural (ie, 2ndry to blepharophimosis), or is there a problem with the levator?
In fact levator function is usually very poor

- Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis Δ

Failure of lid differentiation

Speaking of epicanthus inversus...It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
Blepharophimosis syndrome

Failure

What are the three other defining ophthalmic features of blepharophimosis syndrome?

- Epicanthus inversus
- Telecanthus
- Ptosis

Are there any ophthalmic manifestations beyond these?

Failure

and, of course,

- Blepharophimosis

Poor levator function

Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis Δ

Failure of lid differentiation

Speaking of epicanthus inversus...It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
 Blepharophimosis syndrome

Failure of tarsal plate

What are the three other defining ophthalmic features of blepharophimosis syndrome?

- Epicanthus inversus
- Telecanthus
- Ptosis

Are there any ophthalmic manifestations beyond these?
 Two of note:

- and, of course,
- Blepharophimosis
- Poor levator function

Abnormal widening of interpalpebral fissure

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis Δ

● Failure of lid differentiation

Speaking of epicanthus inversus... It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
 Blepharophimosis syndrome

● Failure of tarsal plate

What are the three other defining ophthalmic features of blepharophimosis syndrome?

- Epicanthus inversus
- Telecanthus
- Ptosis

Are there any ophthalmic manifestations beyond these?
 Two of note: **Hypertelorism** and **ectropion**

● Failure of eyelid closure

- and, of course,
- Blepharophimosis
- Poor levator function

● Abnormal interpupillary distance

- Hypertelorism
- Ectropion

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis

Failure of lid differentiation

Speaking of epicanthus inversus... It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
Blepharophimosis syndrome

What are the two main non -
What are the three other defining ophthalmic features of blepharophimosis syndrome?
--Epicanthus inversus --
--Telecanthus --
--Ptosis

and, of course,
--Blepharophimosis

Poor levator function

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

enlarging of
interpalpebral fissure

Hypertelorism
Ectropion



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

Q/A

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis Δ

Failure of lid differentiation

Speaking of epicanthus inversus... It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
Blepharophimosis syndrome

What are the two main non -
What are the three other defining Δ ophthalmic features of blepharophimosis syndrome?

- Epicanthus inversus
- Hypoplastic ears
- Telecanthus
- Ptosis

and, of course,
--Blepharophimosis

- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

two words

one word



Congenital Lid Abnormalities

A

- Ankyloblepharon syndrome
- Blepharophimosis Δ

● Failure of lid differentiation

● Speaking of epicanthus inversus... It is exclusively syndromic. With which syndrome is it most closely associated?
Blepharophimosis syndrome

● Failure of tarsal plate development

What are the two main non-ophthalmic features of blepharophimosis syndrome?
--Epicanthus inversus --Hypoplastic nasal bridge
--Telecanthus --'Lop' ears
--Ptosis

● Failure of eyelid margin development

and, of course,
--Blepharophimosis

● Poor levator function

- Al Hypertelorism Enlarging of interpupillary distance
- Ectropion
- Congenital tarsal kink
- Epicanthus (epicanthal folds)
- Lid coloboma
- Congenital ptosis

Congenital Lid Abnormalities



Hypoplastic nasal bridge



Lop ears

Blepharophimosis syndrome