In a nutshell, what is MMP? How would you summarize it?
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MMP is an autoimmune condition of the ocular surface that produces a chronic conjunctivitis.
In a nutshell, what is MMP? How would you summarize it? MMP is an autoimmune condition of the ocular surface that produces a chronic cicatrising conjunctivitis.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP)
In a nutshell, what is MMP? How would you summarize it? MMP is an autoimmune condition of the ocular surface that produces a chronic cicatrising conjunctivitis

Should chronic be taken to mean relentless?
In a nutshell, what is MMP? How would you summarize it? MMP is an autoimmune condition of the ocular surface that produces a **chronic** cicatrizating conjunctivitis. Should chronic be taken to mean relentless? No. MMP often waxes and wanes.
**Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP)**

*In a nutshell, what is MMP? How would you summarize it?*

MMP is an autoimmune condition of the ocular surface that produces a **chronic** cicatrizing **conjunctivitis**.

- **Noninfectious**
  - MMP
- **Infectious**

MMP is an important example of a **noninfectious conjunctivitis**.

*No question—proceed when ready*
In a nutshell, what is MMP? How would you summarize it?
MMP is an autoimmune condition of the ocular surface that produces a **chronic cicatrising conjunctivitis**

**Noninfectious**  
- ?  
  - ?  
  - ?  
  - MMP

**Infectious**  
- ?  
- ?  
- ?  
- This is two closely-related specific diseases

MMP is an important example of a **noninfectious conjunctivitis**.
*There are three other entries in this group—what are they?*
In a nutshell, what is MMP? How would you summarize it?
MMP is an autoimmune condition of the ocular surface that produces a **chronic** cicatrizing **conjunctivitis**.

**Noninfectious**
- Allergic
- Ligneous
- SJS/TEN
- MMP

**Infectious**

- This is a class of condition, not a specific dz
- This is a specific dz
- This is two closely-related specific diseases

MMP is an important example of a **noninfectious conjunctivitis**.
*There are three other entries in this group—what are they?*
In a nutshell, what is MMP? How would you summarize it? MMP is an autoimmune condition of the ocular surface that produces a **chronic** cicatrizing **conjunctivitis**

Noninfectious
- Allergic
- Ligneous
- **SJS/TEN**
- MMP

Infectious

What do SJS and TEN stand for in this context?

**SJS:**

**TEN:**
In a nutshell, what is MMP? How would you summarize it? MMP is an autoimmune condition of the ocular surface that produces a chronic cicatrizing conjunctivitis.

Noninfectious
- Allergic
- Ligneous
- **SJS/TEN**
- MMP

Infectious

What do SJS and TEN stand for in this context?
**SJS**: Stevens-Johnson syndrome
**TEN**: Toxic epidermal necrolysis
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP)

In a nutshell, what is MMP? How would you summarize it?
MMP is an autoimmune condition of the ocular surface that produces a chronic cicatrizing conjunctivitis.

Noninfectious
- Allergic
- Ligneous
- SJS/TEN
- MMP

Infectious
- See slide-sets K6 and K36
- See slide-sets K3
- See slide-sets K8
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males
Females are more commonly affected than males  \( T \)
Females are more commonly affected than males  \( T \)

What is the female:male ratio?
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T

What is the female: male ratio?
About 2:1
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  \( \text{T} \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  \( F \)
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males: T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: F

(No question being asked here—just correcting the statement. Similar ‘corrections’ performed throughout the set.)
Q

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  $\text{T}$
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  $\text{F}$

What, if any, is the racial predilection of MMP?
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F

What, if any, is the racial predilection of MMP?
There is none
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  \( F \)
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males $\text{T}$
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks $\text{F}$
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid* $\text{T}$
Females are more commonly affected than males  \( T \)
Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  \( \sqrt{\text{no}} \)
It was formerly known as \textit{ocular cicatricial pemphigoid}  \( T? \)

The BCSC \textit{External Disease} book indicates the term \textit{MMP} should be used in place of OCP. However, other well-regarded sources continue to use the term OCP to describe cases of MMP that principally affect the conj. Caveat emptor.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males: $T$
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: $F$
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*: $T$
- Rare after age 60: $T$
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  T
- Rare after age 60  F
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
- Rare after age 60  F
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks F
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid* T
- Rare after age 60 F
- Rare before age 30
A

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males, T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks, F
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*, T
- Rare after age 60, F
- Rare before age 30, T
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  \( F \)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  \( T \)
- Rare after age 60  \( F \)
- Rare before age 30  \( T \)

MMP pts are usually older than 60, and only rarely younger than 30.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  **T**
- Rare after age 60  **F**
- Rare before age 30  **T**
- Symblephara formation is common
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males
  - No
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks
  - No
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*
  - Yes
- Rare after age 60
  - No
- Rare before age 30
  - Yes
- Symblephara formation is common
  - Yes
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid T
- Rare after age 60 F
- Rare before age 30 T
- Symblephara formation is common T

What are symblephara?
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
- Rare after age 60  F
- Rare before age 30  T
- **Symblephara** formation is common  T

*What are symblephara?*
Adhesions between conjunctival surfaces
Q

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
- Rare after age 60  F
- Rare before age 30  T
- Symblephara formation is common  T

What are symblephara?
Adhesions between conjunctival surfaces

Adhesions between which two conj surfaces are involved?
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males: T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid: T
- Rare after age 60: F
- Rare before age 30: T
- Symblephara formation is common: T

What are symblephara?
Adhesions between conjunctival surfaces

Adhesions between which two conj surfaces are involved?
Between the bulbar and tarsal/palpebral conj
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

MMP: Symblephara
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
- Rare after age 60  F
- Rare before age 30  T
- Symblephara formation is common  T

What are symblephara?
Adhesions between conjunctival surfaces

Adhesions between which two conj surfaces are involved?
Between the bulbar and tarsal/palpebral conj

What process produces the ‘raw’ conj surface needed to create symblephara?
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males: T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: F
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*: T
- Rare after age 60: F
- Rare before age 30: T
- **Symblephara** formation is common: T

**What are symblephara?**
Adhesions between conjunctival surfaces

**Adhesions between which two conj surfaces are involved?**
Between the bulbar and tarsal/palpebral conj

**What process produces the ‘raw’ conj surface needed to create symblephara?**
The conj develops bullae, which leave a raw surface when they rupture
**Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F**

- **Females are more commonly affected than males**  \( T \)
- **Whites are more commonly affected than blacks**  \( F \)
- **It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid**  \( T \)
- **Rare after age 60**  \( F \)
- **Rare before age 30**  \( T \)
- **Symblephara formation is common**  \( T \)

**What are symblephara?**
Adhesions between conjunctival surfaces

**Adhesions between which two conj surfaces are involved?**
Between the bulbar and tarsal/palpebral conj

**What process produces the ‘raw’ conj surface needed to create symblephara?**
The conj develops bullae, which leave a raw surface when they rupture

**Extensive symblephara can lead to what dreaded complication?**
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  T
- Rare after age 60  F
- Rare before age 30  T
- **Symblephara** formation is common  T

---

**What are symblephara?**
Adhesions between conjunctival surfaces

**Adhesions between which two conj surfaces are involved?**
Between the bulbar and tarsal/palpebral conj

**What process produces the ‘raw’ conj surface needed to create symblephara?**
The conj develops bullae, which leave a raw surface when they rupture

**Extensive symblephara can lead to what dreaded complication?**
A  **[globe]**
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males: \(T\)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: \(F\)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid: \(T\)
- Rare after age 60: \(F\)
- Rare before age 30: \(T\)
- Symblephara formation is common: \(T\)

**What are symblephara?**
Adhesions between conjunctival surfaces

**Adhesions between which two conj surfaces are involved?**
Between the bulbar and tarsal/palpebral conj

**What process produces the ‘raw’ conj surface needed to create symblephara?**
The conj develops bullae, which leave a raw surface when they rupture

**Extensive symblephara can lead to what dreaded complication?**
A ‘frozen’ globe
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
- Rare after age 60  F
- Rare before age 30  T
- Symblephara formation is common  T

What non-MMP conditions are associated with symblepharon formation?

Between the bulbar and tarsal/palpebral conj

What process produces the ‘raw’ conj surface needed to create symblephara?
The conj develops bullae, which leave a raw surface when they rupture

Extensive symblephara can lead to what dreaded complication?
A ‘frozen’ globe
Q/A

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP):  T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  \( F \)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatrical pemphigoid  \( T \)
- Rare after age 60  \( F \)
- Rare before age 30  \( T \)
- Symblephara formation is common  \( T \)

What non-MMP conditions are associated with symblepharon formation?
The one that should come to mind first is Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS).
Others include atopic keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), adenoviral conjunctivitis (especially epidemic keratoconjunctivitis, EKC), and trachoma. (There are a number of other causes to boot.)

Symblephara

Between the bulbar and tarsal/palpebral conj

What process produces the ‘raw’ conj surface needed to create symblephara?
The conj develops bullae, which leave a raw surface when they rupture

Extensive symblephara can lead to what dreaded complication?
A ‘frozen’ globe
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males ✗
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks ✗
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid* ✗
- Rare after age 60 ✗
- Rare before age 30 ✗
- **Symblephara** formation is common ✗

*What non-MMP conditions are associated with symblepharon formation?*
*The one that should come to mind first is Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS).*

Between the bulbar and tarsal/palpebral conj

*What process produces the ‘raw’ conj surface needed to create symblephara?*
*The conj develops bullae, which leave a raw surface when they rupture*

*Extensive symblephara can lead to what dreaded complication?*
*A ‘frozen’ globe*
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP):  T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
- Rare after age 60  F
- Rare before age 30  T
- Symblephara formation is common  T

What non-MMP conditions are associated with symblepharon formation? The one that should come to mind first is Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS). Others include atopic keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), adenoviral conjunctivitis (especially epidemic keratoconjunctivitis, EKC), and trachoma. (There are a number of other causes to boot.)

Between the bulbar and tarsal/palpebral conj

What process produces the ‘raw’ conj surface needed to create symblephara? The conj develops bullae, which leave a raw surface when they rupture.

Extensive symblephara can lead to what dreaded complication? A ‘frozen’ globe
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  **T**
- Rare after age 60  **F**
- Rare before age 30  **T**
- Symblephara formation is common  **T**
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid** **T**
- Rare after age 60 **F**
- Rare before age 30 **T**
- Symblephara formation is common **T**
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye **F**
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP):  T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
- Rare after age 60  F
- Rare before age 30  T
- Symblephara formation is common  T
- Mucosal involvement is usually not limited to the eye  F
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks \( F \)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  \( T \)
- Rare after age 60  \( F \)
- Rare before age 30  \( T \)
- Symblephara formation is common  \( T \)
- Mucosal involvement is usually not always limited to the eye  \( F \)

Besides the conj, which mucosal surfaces can be involved?

- ?
- ?
- ?
- ?
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males: T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid: T
- Rare after age 60: F
- Rare before age 30: T
- Symblephara formation is common: T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye: F

Besides the conj, which mucosal surfaces can be involved?
- Oral
- Nasopharynx
- Genital
- Anal
**Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F**

- Females are more commonly affected than males: **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*: **T**
- Rare after age 60: **F**
- Rare before age 30: **T**
- Symblephara formation is common: **T**
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye: **F**

**Q**

Besides the conj, which mucosal surfaces can be involved?

- Oral?
- Nasopharynx?
- Genital?
- Anal?

**Which extraocular mucosa is most commonly involved in cases of MMP that principally affect the eyes?**
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
- Rare after age 60  F
- Rare before age 30  T
- Symblephara formation is common  T
- Mucosal involvement is usually not always limited to the eye  F

Besides the conj, which mucosal surfaces can be involved?
--Oral
--Nasopharynx
--Genital
--Anal

Which extraocular mucosa is most commonly involved in cases of MMP that principally affect the eyes?
Oral
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

MMP: Oral ulcers
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males: **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: **F**
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid: **T**
- Rare after age 60: **F**
- Rare before age 30: **T**
- Symblephara formation is common: **T**
- Mucosal involvement is usually not always limited to the eye: **F**

Besides the conj, which mucosal surfaces can be involved?
- Oral, specifically...
- Nasopharynx
- Genital
- Anal

Which extraocular mucosa is most commonly involved in cases of MMP that principally affect the eyes?
- Oral

What is the classic early symptom associated with oropharyngeal lesions?
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males: T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid: T
- Rare after age 60: F
- Rare before age 30: T
- Symblephara formation is common: T
- Mucosal involvement is usually limited to the eye: F

Besides the conj, which mucosal surfaces can be involved?
- Oral, specifically...difficulty swallowing
- Nasopharynx
- Genital
- Anal

Which extraocular mucosa is most commonly involved in cases of MMP that principally affect the eyes?
- Oral

What is the classic early symptom associated with oropharyngeal lesions?
- Difficulty swallowing
Females are more commonly affected than males  \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  \( F \)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  \( T \)
- Rare after age 60  \( F \)
- Rare before age 30  \( T \)
- Symblephara formation is common  \( T \)
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  \( F \)

**Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F**

**Besides the conj, which mucosal surfaces can be involved?**
- Oral, specifically...difficulty swallowing
- Nasopharynx
- Genital
- Anal

All that being said, MMP is primarily an **ocular** condition (specifically of the conj)

**Which extraocular mucosa is most commonly involved in cases of MMP that principally affect the eyes?**
- Oral

**What is the classic early symptom associated with oropharyngeal lesions?**
- Difficulty swallowing
Q

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  T
- Rare after age 60  F
- Rare before age 30  T
- Symblephara formation is common  T
- Mucosal involvement is usually not limited to the eye  F
- The majority of cases are unilateral  F
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP):  T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  T
- Rare after age 60  F
- Rare before age 30  T
- Symblephara formation is common  T
- Mucosal involvement is usually not limited to the eye  F
- The majority of cases are unilateral  F
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid T
- Rare after age 60 F
- Rare before age 30 T
- Symblephara formation is common T
- Mucosal involvement is usually not limited to the eye F
- The majority of cases are unilateral F
**Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F**

- Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  **T**
- Rare after age 60  **F**
- Rare before age 30  **T**
- Symblephara formation is common  **T**
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  **F**
- The majority of cases are unilateral  **F**

**MMP is a bilateral dz. But:**

*Can it be highly asymmetric in severity?*
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  \( F \)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  \( T \)
- Rare after age 60  \( F \)
- Rare before age 30  \( T \)
- Symblephara formation is common  \( T \)
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  \( F \)
- The majority of cases are unilateral  \( F \)

**MMP is a bilateral dz. But:**

*Can it be highly asymmetric in severity?*
Yes
Females are more commonly affected than males $T$
Whites are more commonly affected than blacks $F$
It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid $T$
Rare after age 60 $F$
Rare before age 30 $T$
Symblephara formation is common $T$
Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye $F$
The majority of cases are unilateral $F$

MMP is a bilateral dz. But:

*Can it be highly asymmetric in severity?*
Yes

*Can it initially present unilaterally?*
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  
  (Correct: yes)  
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  
  (Correct: no)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  
  (Correct: yes)
- Rare after age 60  
  (Correct: yes)
- Rare before age 30  
  (Correct: no)
- Symblephara formation is common  
  (Correct: yes)
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  
  (Correct: no)
- The majority of cases are unilateral  
  (Correct: yes)

MMP is a bilateral dz.  

*But:*

*Can it be highly asymmetric in severity?*
Yes

*Can it initially present unilaterally?*
Yes
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males: T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid: T
- Rare after age 60: F
- Rare before age 30: T
- Symblephara formation is common: T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye: F
- The majority of cases are unilateral: F

MMP is a bilateral dz. But:

Can it be highly asymmetric in severity?
Yes

Can it initially present unilaterally?
Yes

How much time can pass until the fellow eye declares?
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  \( F \)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  \( T \)
- Rare after age 60  \( F \)
- Rare before age 30  \( T \)
- Symblephara formation is common  \( T \)
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  \( F \)
- The majority of cases are unilateral  \( F \)

MMP is a bilateral dz. \textbf{But:}

\textit{Can it be highly asymmetric in severity?}
Yes

\textit{Can it initially present unilaterally?}
Yes

\textit{How much time can pass until the fellow eye declares?}
Up to several years
Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  **T**
Rare after age 60  **F**
Rare before age 30  **T**
Symblephara formation is common  **T**
Mucosal involvement is usually not limited to the eye  **T**
The majority of cases are usually bilateral  **F**
The skin is involved in a majority of cases  **F**
Females are more commonly affected than males \textit{T}
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks \textit{F}
- It was formerly known as \textit{ocular cicatricial pemphigoid} \textit{T}
- Rare after age 60 \textit{F}
- Rare before age 30 \textit{T}
- Symblephara formation is common \textit{T}
- Mucosal involvement is usually not limited to the eye \textit{T}
- The majority of cases are usually bilateral \textit{F}
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases \textit{F}
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid* **T**
- Rare after age 60 **F**
- Rare before age 30 **T**
- Symblephara formation is common **T**
- Mucosal involvement is usually not limited to the eye **F**
- The majority of cases are bilateral **F**
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases **F**
Females are more commonly affected than males  \( T \)
White are more commonly affected than blacks  \( F \)
It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  \( T \)
Rare after age 60  \( F \)
Rare before age 30  \( T \)
Symblephara formation is common  \( T \)
Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  \( F \)
The majority of cases are unilateral  \( F \)
The skin is involved in a minority of cases  \( F \)

**What percent of cases involve the skin?**
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
- Rare after age 60  F
- Rare before age 30  T
- Symblephara formation is common  T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  F
- The majority of cases are unilateral  F
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases  F

What percent of cases involve the skin?
Only about 15
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid: T
- Rare after age 60: F
- Rare before age 30: T
- Symblephara formation is common: T
- Mucosal involvement is usually limited to the eye: F
- The majority of cases are bilateral: F
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases: F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development: F
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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- The majority of cases are unilateral  **F**
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases  **F**
- **Tear film deficiency** is a common development  **T**

Which component(s) of the tear film are deficient in MMP?
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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- Tear film deficiency is a common development  T

Which component(s) of the tear film are deficient in MMP?
Aqueous and mucin
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  **T**
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- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  **F**
- The majority of cases are unilateral  **F**
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases  **F**
- **Tear film deficiency** is a common development  **T**

**Which component(s) of the tear film are deficient in MMP?**
Aqueous and mucin

**How does the MMP dz process produce these deficiencies?**
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males: T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid: T
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- Symblephara formation is common: T
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- The majority of cases are unilateral: F
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases: F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development: T

Which component(s) of the tear film are deficient in MMP?
Aqueous and mucin

How does the MMP dz process produce these deficiencies?
--Aqueous deficiency results from... 
--Mucin deficiency results from...
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid T
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- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye F
- The majority of cases are unilateral F
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases F
- **Tear film deficiency** is a common development T

**Which component(s) of the tear film are deficient in MMP?**
Aqueous and mucin

**How does the MMP dz process produce these deficiencies?**
--Aqueous deficiency results from…scarring of lacrimal-gland duct openings
--Mucin deficiency results from…
Q/A

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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*Which component(s) of the tear film are deficient in MMP?*

Aqueous and mucin

*How does the MMP dz process produce these deficiencies?*

--Aqueous deficiency results from...scarring of lacrimal-gland duct openings

--Mucin deficiency results from...
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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- Tear film deficiency is a common development T

Which component(s) of the tear film are deficient in MMP?
Aqueous and mucin

How does the MMP dz process produce these deficiencies?
--Aqueous deficiency results from...scarring of lacrimal-gland duct openings
--Mucin deficiency results from...loss of conj goblet cells
Females are more commonly affected than males  
Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  
It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  
Rare after age 60  
Rare before age 30  
Symblephara formation is common  
Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  
The majority of cases are unilateral  
The skin is involved in a majority of cases  
*Tear film deficiency* is a common development

Which component(s) of the tear film are deficient in MMP?  
Aqueous and mucin

How does the MMP dz process produce these deficiencies?  
--- *Aqueous deficiency* results from scarring of lacrimal-gland duct openings  
--- *Mucin deficiency* results from loss of conjunctival goblet cells

Deficiencies of this sort in the tear film contribute to what devastating finding in MMP?
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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- The skin is involved in a minority of cases  \( F \)
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  \( T \)

Which component(s) of the tear film are deficient in MMP?
Aqueous and mucin

How does the MMP dz process produce these deficiencies?

- **Aqueous deficiency**
  - Aqueous deficiency results from scarring of lacrimal-gland duct openings

- **Mucin deficiency**
  - Mucin deficiency results from loss of conjunctival goblet cells

Deficiencies of this sort in the tear film contribute to what devastating finding in MMP?
Keratinization of the ocular surface
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

MMP: Ocular surface keratinization
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment
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- The skin is involved in a minority of cases **F**  
- Tear film deficiency is a common development **T**  
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment **F**

*While topical treatments can help alleviate symptoms, MMP is a *systemic* condition, and thus necessitates *systemic* treatment.*
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What condition must they be screened for?
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What condition must they be screened for? Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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What is G6PD?

Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency

What condition must they be screened for?

G-6-PD deficiency
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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What is G6PD?
An enzyme involved in the production of glutathione

What is G6PD deficiency?
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid T
- Rare after age 60 F
- Rare before age 30 T
- Symblephara formation is common T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye F
- The majority of cases are unilateral F
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases T
- Tear film deficiency is a common development T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell F

What is G6PD?
An enzyme involved in the production of glutathione

What role does glutathione play in cell metabolism?
It protects cells from oxidative stress

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X linked

What is the dreaded sequela of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

What condition must they be screened for?
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
Females are more commonly affected than males \( T \)

Whites are more commonly affected than blacks \( F \)

It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid \( T \)

Rare after age 60 \( F \)

Rare before age 30 \( T \)

Symblephara formation is common \( T \)

Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye \( F \)

The majority of cases are unilateral \( F \)

The skin is involved in a majority of cases \( F \)

Tear film deficiency is a common development \( T \)

Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment \( F \)

Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell \( F \)

**Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F**

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Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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**What condition must they be screened for?**
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
Q

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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Hemolytic anemia

What condition must they be screened for? Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X-linked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

What condition must they be screened for?
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males: T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: F
- It was formerly known as ocular and periorbital pemphigoid: T
- Rare after age 60: T
- Rare before age 30: F
- Symblephara formation is common: T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye: F
- The majority of cases are unilateral: F
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases: F
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What condition must they be screened for? Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency

What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency? It is far more common in males.

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance? X-linked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency? Hemolytic anemia

What role does glutathione play in cell metabolism? It protects cells from oxidative stress
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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- Rare after age 60: F
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What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?
It is far more common in males

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X-linked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

What condition must they be screened for?
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?
It is far more common in males

Does it have a racial predilection as well?

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X-linked

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What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?
It is far more common in males

Does it have a racial predilection as well?
Yes, it is more common in those of African and Mediterranean descent

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X-linked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

What condition must they be screened for?
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
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Q

- What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?
  - It is far more common in males
- Does it have a racial predilection as well?
  - Yes, it is more common in those of African and Mediterranean descent
- What triggers hemolytic anemia in G6PD deficient pts?
  - An infection, or a triggering agent--a food, or drug
- What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
  - X linked
- What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
  - Hemolytic anemia
- What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?
  - It is far more common in males
- Does it have a racial predilection as well?
  - Yes, it is more common in those of African and Mediterranean descent
- What triggers hemolytic anemia in G6PD deficient pts?
  - An infection, or a triggering agent--a food, or drug
- What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
  - X linked
- What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
  - Hemolytic anemia
- What condition must they be screened for?
  - Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
- Rare after age 60  T
- Rare before age 30  F
- Symblephara formation is common  T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  F
- The majority of cases are unilateral  F
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases  F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  F

What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?
It is far more common in males

Does it have a racial predilection as well?
Yes, it is more common in those of African and Mediterranean descent

What triggers hemolytic anemia in G6PD deficient pts?
An infection, or a triggering agent--a food, or drug

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X linked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?
It is far more common in males

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What triggers hemolytic anemia in G6PD deficient pts?
An infection, or a triggering agent--a food, or drug

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X linked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

What condition must they be screened for?
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
**Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP):** T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
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- The skin is involved in a majority of cases  F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  F

**G-6-PD deficiency**

- What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?  It is far more common in males
- Does it have a racial predilection as well?  Yes, it is more common in those of African and Mediterranean descent
- What is G6PD?  An enzyme involved in the production of glutathione
- What role does glutathione play in cell metabolism?  It protects cells from oxidative stress
- What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?  X linked
- What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?  Hemolytic anemia
- What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?  It is far more common in males
- Does it have a racial predilection as well?  Yes, it is more common in those of African and Mediterranean descent
- What triggers hemolytic anemia in G6PD deficient pts?  An infection, or a triggering agent--a food, or drug
- What is the classic trigger?  Fava beans
- What drug is the classic trigger?  Dapsone
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid
- Rare after age 60  T
- Rare before age 30  F
- Symblephara formation is common  T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  F
- The majority of cases are unilateral  F
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases  F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  F

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- G6PD deficiency
  - What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?
  - It is far more common in males
  - Does it have a racial predilection as well?
  - Yes, it is more common in those of African and Mediterranean descent

G6PD (Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase)

- What is G6PD?
  - An enzyme involved in the production of glutathione
- What role does glutathione play in cell metabolism?
  - It protects cells from oxidative stress
- What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
  - X-linked
- What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
  - Hemolytic anemia
- What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?
  - It is far more common in males
- Does it have a racial predilection as well?
  - Yes, it is more common in those of African and Mediterranean descent
- What triggers hemolytic anemia in G6PD deficient pts?
  - An infection, or a triggering agent—a food, or drug
- What food is the classic trigger?
  - Fava beans (and a nice Chianti)
- What drug is the classic trigger?
  - Dapsone
  - j/k about the Chianti part, Clarisse

Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency (G6PD)
**What is G6PD?**
An enzyme involved in the production of glutathione

**What role does glutathione play in cell metabolism?**
It protects cells from oxidative stress

**What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?**
X linked

**What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?**
Hemolytic anemia

- Females are more commonly affected than males **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks **F**
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid **T**
- Rare after age 60 **T**
- Rare before age 30 **T**
- Symblephara formation is common **T**
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye **F**
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases **F**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development **T**

**Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment** **F**

**Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell** **F**

**What condition must they be screened for?**
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency

**Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F**
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- Tear film deficiency is a common development **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment **F**

**What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?**
X linked

**What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?**
Hemolytic anemia

**What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?**
It is far more common in males

**Does it have a racial predilection as well?**
Yes, it is more common in those of African and Mediterranean descent

**What food is the classic trigger?**
Fava beans (and a nice Chianti)

**What drug is the classic trigger?**
**Drug**

**What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?**
**X linked**

**What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?**
**Hemolytic anemia**

**What condition must they be screened for?**
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
What is G6PD?
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What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
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Hemolytic anemia

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- Tear film deficiency is a common development  \( T \)
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  \( F \)
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  \( F \)

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- Tear film deficiency is a common development  \( T \)
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- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  \( F \)

What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?
It is far more common in males
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Yes, it is more common in those of African and Mediterranean descent

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X linked

G-6-PD deficient pts?\( \rightarrow \)linked
- \( T \)drug

Fava beans (and a nice Chianti)
Dapsone

What condition must they be screened for?
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
What is G6PD?
An enzyme involved in the production of glutathione

What role does glutathione play in cell metabolism?
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What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X linked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

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It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid T
Rare after age 60 T
Rare before age 30 F
Symblephara formation is common T
Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye F
The majority of cases are unilateral F
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Tear film deficiency is a common development T
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What food is the classic trigger?
Fava beans (and a nice Chianti)

What drug is the classic trigger?
Dapsone

What food is the classic trigger?
Dapsone

What drug is the classic trigger?
Dapsone

In a word, what sort of drug is dapsone?
Sulfonamide

What class of antibiotic?
A sulfonamide

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X linked

G6PD deficient pts? Tinked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment F

Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell F

G-6-PD deficiency

In a word, what sort of drug is dapsone?
An antibiotic

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It is far more common in males

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Sulfonamide
What is G6PD?

An enzyme involved in the production of glutathione

What role does glutathione play in cell metabolism?

It protects cells from oxidative stress

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?

X linked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?

Hemolytic anemia

Females are more commonly affected than males  

Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  

It was formerly known as ocular integumental pemphigoid

Rare after age 60

Symblephara formation is common

Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye

The skin is involved in a minority of cases

In a word, what sort of drug is dapsone?

An antibiotic

What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?

It is far more common in males

Does it have a racial predilection as well?

Yes, it is more common in those of African and Mediterranean descent

What food is the classic trigger?

Fava beans (and a nice Chianti)

What drug is the classic trigger?

Dapsone

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?

X linked

G6PD deficient pts? linked

Rare before age 30

Rare after age 60

Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment

Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?

Hemolytic anemia

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  
- It was formerly known as ocular integumental pemphigoid  
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- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases  
- Tear film deficiency is a common development

What condition must they be screened for?

Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency

In a word, what sort of drug is dapsone?

An antibiotic
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What role does glutathione play in cell metabolism?
It protects cells from oxidative stress

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What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

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Symblephara formation is common  \( T \)
Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  \( F \)
The skin is involved in a majority of cases  \( F \)
Tear film deficiency is a common development  \( T \)
Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  \( F \)
Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  \( F \)

In a word, what sort of drug is dapsone?
An antibiotic

What class of antibiotic?

G-6-PD deficiency

What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?
It is far more common in males

Does it have a racial predilection as well?
Yes, it is more common in those of African and Mediterranean descent

What food is the classic trigger?
Fava beans (and a nice Chianti)

What drug is the classic trigger?
Dapsone

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X linked

G6PD deficient pts? Linked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  \( F \)

Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  \( F \)
What is G6PD?
An enzyme involved in the production of glutathione.

What role does glutathione play in cell metabolism?
It protects cells from oxidative stress.

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X linked.

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia.

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What food is the classic trigger?
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What triggers hemolytic anemia in G6PD deficient pts?
An infection, or a triggering agent—a food, or a drug.

What food is the classic trigger for G6PD deficiency?
Fava beans (and a nice Chianti).

What drug is the classic trigger for G6PD deficiency?
Dapsone.

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X linked.

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia.

Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment.

Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell.

In a word, what sort of drug is dapsone?
An antibiotic.

What class of antibiotic?
A sulfonamide.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP):  T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  **T**
- Rare after age 60  **F**
- Rare before age 30  **T**
- Symblephara formation is common  **T**
- Mucosal involvement is usually not limited to the eye  **F**
- The majority of cases are usually unilateral  **F**
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases  **F**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  **F**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  **F**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males: T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: F
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*: T
- Rare after age 60: F
- Rare before age 30: T
- Symblephara formation is common: T
- Mucosal involvement is usually not limited to the eye: F
- The majority of cases are usually not unilateral: F
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases: F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development: T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment: F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for G-6-PD deficiency: F
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical: T

- G-6-PD deficiency
- Sickle cell
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  **T**
- Rare after age 60  **F**
- Rare before age 30  **T**
- Symblephara formation is common  **T**
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  **F**
- The majority of cases are unilateral  **F**
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases  **F**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  **F**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  **F**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  **T**

*If confirmation of the diagnosis is needed, what test is performed?*
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males **true**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks **false**
- It was formerly known as **ocular cicatricial pemphigoid** **true**
- Rare after age 60 **false**
- Rare before age 30 **true**
- Symblephara formation is common **true**
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye **false**
- The majority of cases are unilateral **false**
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases **true**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development **true**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment **false**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell **false**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical **true**

If confirmation of the diagnosis is needed, what test is performed?
Biopsy of an active area
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  
  
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  
  
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  
  
- Rare after age 60  
  
- Rare before age 30  
  
- Symblephara formation is common  
  
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  
  
- The majority of cases are unilateral  
  
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases  
  
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  
  
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  
  
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  
  
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  

*If confirmation of the diagnosis is needed, what test is performed?*

Biopsy of an active area

*What sorts of tests should be run on the specimen, ie, what are you looking for?*
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  **T**
- Rare after age 60  **F**
- Rare before age 30  **T**
- Symblephara formation is common  **T**
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  **F**
- The majority of cases are unilateral  **F**
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases  **F**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  **F**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  **F**
- **Diagnosis is primarily clinical**  **T**

*If confirmation of the diagnosis is needed, what test is performed?*
Biopsy of an active area

*What sorts of tests should be run on the specimen, ie, what are you looking for?*
Immunohistochemical staining of the conj basement membrane
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

(a) Buccal erosions in a 77-year old female with mucous membrane pemphigoid. (b) Histopathological examination of mucosa reveals a sub-epidermal blister and a mixed leukocytic infiltrate. (c) Direct and (d) indirect immunofluorescence microscopy shows IgG deposits at the dermo-epidermal junction.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
- Rare after age 60  F
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- Symblephara formation is common  T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  F
- The majority of cases are unilateral  F
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases  F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  F
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  T

If confirmation of the diagnosis is needed, what test is performed? Biopsy of an active area

What sorts of tests should be run on the specimen, ie, what are you looking for? Immunohistochemical staining of the conj basement membrane

You strongly suspect MMP, but the biopsy comes back negative. Does this rule it out? No—false negatives are fairly common
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males **T**
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- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid* **T**
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- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye **F**
- The majority of cases are unilateral **F**
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases **F**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment **F**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell **F**
- **Diagnosis is primarily clinical** **T**

If confirmation of the diagnosis is needed, what test is performed?
- Biopsy of an active area

You strongly suspect MMP, but the biopsy comes back negative. Does this rule it out?
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What sorts of tests should be run on the specimen, ie, what are you looking for?
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Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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- Symblephara formation is common: **T**
- Mucosal involvement is limited to the eye: **F**
- The majority of cases are unilateral: **F**
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases: **F**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development: **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment: **F**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for G-6-PD deficiency: **F**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical: **T**
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases: **T**
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid* **T**
- Rare after age 60 **F**
- Rare before age 30 **T**
- Symblephara formation is common **T**
- Mucosal involvement is usually limited to the eye **F**
- The majority of cases are usually bilateral **F**
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases **F**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment **F**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for G-6-PD deficiency **F**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical **T**
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Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  
  (Correct: T)
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  (Correct: T)
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  
  (Correct: F)
- The majority of cases are unilateral  
  (Correct: F)
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases  
  (Correct: F)
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  
  (Correct: T)
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  
  (Correct: F)
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  
  (Correct: F)
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  
  (Correct: T)
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  
  (Correct: T)

What sort of med is cyclophosphamide?
- Cytotoxic agent with immunosuppressive properties

What hematologic side effect is inevitable, and must be monitored?
- Leukopenia

Who should administer cyclophosphamide?
- Not you, eye dentist (absent specific training/experience). Get your colleagues in Rheum, Onc or Derm to manage this for you.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  F
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- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  T
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  T

What sort of med is cyclophosphamide?
A cytotoxic agent with immunosuppressive properties
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  F
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  T
- Cyclophosphamide  
  What sort of med is cyclophosphamide?
  A cytotoxic agent with immunosuppressive properties
  What hematologic side effect is inevitable, and must be monitored?
  G-6-PD deficiency

What sort of med is cyclophosphamide?
A cytotoxic agent with immunosuppressive properties
What hematologic side effect is inevitable, and must be monitored?
G-6-PD deficiency
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid* **T**
- Rare after age 60  **F**
- Rare before age 30  **T**
- Symblephara formation is common  **T**
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  **F**
- The majority of cases are unilateral  **F**
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases  **F**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  **F**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  **F**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  **T**

**Cyclophosphamide**

- *What sort of med is cyclophosphamide?*
  - A cytotoxic agent with immunosuppressive properties

- *What hematologic side effect is inevitable, and must be monitored?*
  - Leukopenia
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males: T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid: T
- Rare after age 60: F
- Rare before age 30: T
- Symblephara formation is common: T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye: F
- The majority of cases are unilateral: F
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases: F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development: T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment: F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell: T
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical: T
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases: T

What sort of med is cyclophosphamide? A cytotoxic agent with immunosuppressive properties
What hematologic side effect is inevitable, and must be monitored? Leukopenia
Who should administer cyclophosphamide?
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks \( F \)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid \( T \)
- Rare after age 60 \( F \)
- Rare before age 30 \( T \)
- Symblephara formation is common \( T \)
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye \( F \)
- The majority of cases are unilateral \( F \)
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases \( F \)
- Tear film deficiency is a common development \( T \)
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment \( F \)
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell \( F \)

What sort of med is cyclophosphamide? A cytotoxic agent with immunosuppressive properties

What hematologic side effect is inevitable, and must be monitored? Leukopenia

Who should administer cyclophosphamide? Not you, eye dentist (absent specific training/experience). Get your colleagues in Rheum, Onc or Derm to manage this for you.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males **T**
- Whites are **no** more commonly affected than blacks **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid* **T**
- Rare after age 60 **F**
- Rare before age 30 **T**
- Symblephara formation is common **T**
- Mucosal involvement is **not** limited to the eye **F**
- The majority of cases are **unilateral** **F**
- The skin is involved in a **minority** of cases **F**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment **F**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for G-6-PD deficiency **F**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical **T**
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases **T**
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males: T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid: T
- Rare after age 60: F
- Rare before age 30: T
- Symblephara formation is common: T
- Mucosal involvement is usually limited to the eye: F
- The majority of cases are usually unilateral; the minority are bilateral: F
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases: F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development: T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment: F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell: F
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical: T
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases: T
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay: F
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks \( F \)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid \( T \)
- Rare after age 60 \( F \)
- Rare before age 30 \( T \)
- Symblephara formation is common \( T \)
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye \( F \)
- The majority of cases are unilateral \( F \)
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases \( F \)
- Tear film deficiency is a common development \( T \)
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment \( F \)
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell \( F \)
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical \( T \)
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases \( T \)
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay \( F \)

If surgery should not be performed immediately, when should it be performed?
Females are more commonly affected than males \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks \( F \)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid \( T \)
- Rare after age 60 \( F \)
- Rare before age 30 \( T \)
- Symblephara formation is common \( T \)
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye \( F \)
- The majority of cases are unilateral \( F \)
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases \( F \)
- Tear film deficiency is a common development \( T \)
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment \( F \)
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell \( F \)
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical \( T \)
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases \( T \)
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay \( F \)

If surgery should not be performed immediately, when should it be performed?
Ideally, after the MMP has been quiescent for several months
Q

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid T
- Rare after age 60 F
- Rare before age 30 F
- Symblephara formation is common T
- Mucosal involvement is usually limited to the eye F
- The majority of cases are usually unilateral
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell F
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical T
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases T
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay F
- G-6-PD deficiency

What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt?
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If surgery should not be performed immediately, when should it be performed?
Ideally, after the MMP has been quiescent for several months.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  \( F \)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  \( T \)
- Rare after age 60  \( F \)
- Rare before age 30  \( T \)
- Symblephara formation is common  \( T \)
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  \( F \)
- The majority of cases are unilateral  \( F \)
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases  \( F \)
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  \( T \)
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  \( F \)
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  \( T \)
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay  \( F \)

What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt?
- Entropion
- Trichiasis
- Symblephara
- Corneal decompensation

If surgery should not be performed immediately, when should it be performed?
Ideally, after the MMP has been quiescent for several months
Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  **T**
Rare after age 60  **F**
Rare before age 30  **T**
Symblephara formation is common  **T**
Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  **F**
The majority of cases are unilateral  **F**
The skin is involved in a majority of cases  **F**
Tear film deficiency is a common development  **T**
Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  **F**
Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  **T**
*Why might entropion and trichiasis necessitate surgery?*
- Entropion
- Trichiasis
- Symblephara
- Corneal decompensation

If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay  **F**

If surgery should not be performed immediately, when should it be performed?
Ideally, after the MMP has been quiescent for several months
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  **T**
- Rare after age 60  **F**
- Rare before age 30  **T**
- Symblephara formation is common  **T**
- Mucosal involvement is usually limited to the eye  **F**
- The majority of cases are unilateral  **F**
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases  **F**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  **F**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  **F**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  **T**
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  **T**
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay  **F**

What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt?
- Entropion
- Trichiasis
- Symblephara
- Corneal decompensation

Why might entropion and trichiasis necessitate surgery?
Because both may cause or aggravate corneal abrasions, which in MMP can lead to scarring and vascularization.

If surgery should not be performed immediately, when should it be performed?
Ideally, after the MMP has been quiescent for several months.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

MMP: Trichiasis
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid T
- Rare after age 60 F
- Rare before age 30 T
- Symblephara formation is common T
- Mucosal involvement is usually limited to the eye F
- The majority of cases are unilateral F
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment F
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases T

What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt?
- Entropion
- Trichiasis
- Symblephara
- Corneal decompensation

Under what circumstances would symblephara necessitate surgery?

If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay F

If surgery should not be performed immediately, when should it be performed?
Ideally, after the MMP has been quiescent for several months
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP):  T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  \text{T}\text{\textit{\scriptsize{\textcolor{gray}{\textbf{no}}}}}  \\
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  \text{F}\text{\textit{\scriptsize{\textcolor{gray}{\textbf{no}}}}}
- It was formerly known as \textit{ocular cicatricial pemphigoid}  \text{T}\text{\textit{\scriptsize{\textcolor{gray}{\textbf{no}}}}}
- Rare after age 60  \text{F}\text{\textit{\scriptsize{\textcolor{gray}{\textbf{no}}}}}
- Rare before age 30  \text{T}\text{\textit{\scriptsize{\textcolor{gray}{\textbf{no}}}}}
- Symblephara formation is common  \text{T}\text{\textit{\scriptsize{\textcolor{gray}{\textbf{no}}}}}
- Mucosal involvement is usually limited to the eye  \text{F}\text{\textit{\scriptsize{\textcolor{gray}{\textbf{no}}}}}
- The majority of cases are unilateral  \text{F}\text{\textit{\scriptsize{\textcolor{gray}{\textbf{no}}}}}
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases  \text{F}\text{\textit{\scriptsize{\textcolor{gray}{\textbf{no}}}}}
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  \text{T}\text{\textit{\scriptsize{\textcolor{gray}{\textbf{no}}}}}
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  \text{T}\text{\textit{\scriptsize{\textcolor{gray}{\textbf{no}}}}}
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  \text{F}\text{\textit{\scriptsize{\textcolor{gray}{\textbf{no}}}}}
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  \text{T}\text{\textit{\scriptsize{\textcolor{gray}{\textbf{no}}}}}
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  \text{T}\text{\textit{\scriptsize{\textcolor{gray}{\textbf{no}}}}}
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay  \text{F}\text{\textit{\scriptsize{\textcolor{gray}{\textbf{no}}}}}

What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt?  
- Entropion  
- Trichiasis  
- Symblephara  
- Corneal decompensation  

Under what circumstances would symblephara necessitate surgery?  
If they are impairing movement of the globe, or movement/function of the eyelid

If surgery should not be performed immediately, when should it be performed?  
Ideally, after the MMP has been quiescent for several months
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

MMP: Fornix foreshortening
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
- Rare after age 60  F
- Rare before age 30  T
- Symblephara formation is common  T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  F
- The majority of cases are unilateral  F
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases  F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  F
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  T
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  T
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay F

What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt?
- Entropion
- Trichiasis
- Symblephara
- Corneal decompensation

How is corneal decompensation treated surgery?

If surgery should not be performed immediately, when should it be performed?
Ideally, after the MMP has been quiescent for several months

If surgery should not be performed immediately, when should it be performed?
Ideally, after the MMP has been quiescent for several months

G-6-PD deficiency
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks \( F \)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid \( T \)
- Rare after age 60 \( F \)
- Rare before age 30 \( T \)
- Symblephara formation is common \( T \)
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye \( F \)
- The majority of cases are unilateral \( F \)
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases \( F \)
- Tear film deficiency is a common development \( T \)
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment \( F \)
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell \( F \)
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical \( T \)
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases \( T \)
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay \( F \)

If surgery should not be performed immediately, when should it be performed?
Ideally, after the MMP has been quiescent for several months

What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt?
- Entropion
- Trichiasis
- Symblephara
- Corneal decompensation

How is corneal decompensation treated surgery?
Via amniotic membrane grafting, limbal stem-cell transplantation, or corneal transplantation

G-6-PD deficiency
- Usually not
- Usually not
- Usually not
- Usually not

No
Minority
Majority
Minority
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

MMP: Keratoprosthesis
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
- Rare after age 60  F
- Rare before age 30  T
- Symblephara formation is common  T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  F
- The majority of cases are unilateral  F
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases  F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  F
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  T
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  T
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay  F

What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt?
- Entropion
- Trichiasis
- Symblephara
- Corneal decompensation

What commonly-occurring corneal condition—painful, but almost always self-limiting—is a bona fide ophthalmic emergency in MMP pts?
- Corneal abrasion

If surgery should not be performed immediately, when should it be performed?
Ideally, after the MMP has been quiescent for several months
- Females are more commonly affected than males. True
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks. False
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid. True
- Rare after age 60. False
- Rare before age 30. True
- Symblephara formation is common. True
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye. False
- The majority of cases are unilateral. False
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases. False
- Tear film deficiency is a common development. True
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment. False
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell. False
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical. True
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases. True
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay. False

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**What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt?**

- Entropion
- Trichiasis
- Symblephara
- Corneal decompensation

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**What commonly-occurring corneal condition—painful, but almost always self-limiting—is a bona fide ophthalmic emergency in MMP pts?**

Corneal abrasion

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**If surgery should not be performed immediately, when should it be performed?**

Ideally, after the MMP has been quiescent for several months.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males T (Correct)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks F (Correct)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid T (Correct)
- Rare after age 60 F (Correct)
- Rare before age 30 T (Correct)
- Symblephara formation is common T (Correct)
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye F (Correct)
- The majority of cases are unilateral F (Correct)
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases F (Correct)
- Tear film deficiency is a common development T (Correct)
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment F (Correct)
- Pt should be screened for sickle cell G-6-PD deficiency F (Correct)
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical T (Correct)
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases T (Correct)
- Surgery is indicated in severe cases F (Correct)

What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt?
- Entropion
- Trichiasis
- Symblephara
- Corneal decompensation

What commonly-occurring corneal condition—painful, but almost always self-limiting—is a bona fide opthalmic emergency in MMP pts?
- Corneal abrasion

Why does corneal abrasion constitute an emergency in MMP?
- Because the abnormal ocular surface means these abrasions won't heal, rather, they are likely to progress to scarring or even perforation

If surgery should not be performed immediately, when should it be performed?
- Ideally, after the MMP has been quiescent for several months
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males: T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid: T
- Rare after age 60: F
- Rare before age 30: T
- Symblephara formation is common: T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye: F
- The majority of cases are unilateral: F
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases: F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development: T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment: T
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell: F
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical: T
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases: T
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay: F

What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt?
--Entropion
--Trichiasis
--Symblephara
--Corneal decomp

What commonly-occurring corneal condition—painful, but almost always self-limiting—is a bona fide ophthalmic emergency in MMP pts?
Corneal abrasion

Why does corneal abrasion constitute an emergency in MMP?
Because the abnormal ocular surface means these abrasions won’t heal, rather, they are likely to progress to scarring or even perforation

If surgery should not be performed immediately, when should it be performed?
Ideally, after the MMP has been quiescent for several months
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid* **T**
- Rare after age 60  **F**
- Rare before age 30  **T**
- Symblephara formation is common  **T**
- Mucosal involvement is limited to the eye  **F**
- The majority of cases are unilateral  **F**
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases  **F**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  **F**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  **F**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  **T**
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  **T**
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay  **F**
- *Pseudopemphigoid* is a thing, and must be ruled out
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid* **T**
- Rare after age 60 **F**
- Rare before age 30 **T**
- Symblephara formation is common **T**
- Mucosal involvement is usually limited to the eye **F**
- The majority of cases are unilateral **F**
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases **F**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment **F**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for G-6-PD deficiency **F**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical **T**
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases **T**
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay **F**
- *Pseudopemphigoid* is a thing, and must be ruled out **T**
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  **T**
- Rare after age 60  **F**
- Rare before age 30  **T**
- Symblephara formation is common  **T**
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  **F**
- The majority of cases are unilateral  **F**

**What is pseudopemphigoid?**

- *Pseudopemphigoid* is a thing, and must be ruled out  **T**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  **F**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  **F**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  **T**
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  **T**
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay  **F**
- *G-6-PD deficiency*  **no**
- *Usually*  **usually not**
- *Minority*  **minority**
- *When dz quiescent*  **not**

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**Q153**

- **Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F**

  - Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
  - Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
  - It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  **T**
  - Rare after age 60  **F**
  - Rare before age 30  **T**
  - Symblephara formation is common  **T**
  - Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  **F**
  - The majority of cases are unilateral  **F**

**What is pseudopemphigoid?**

- *Pseudopemphigoid* is a thing, and must be ruled out  **T**
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid T
- Rare after age 60 F
- Rare before age 30 T
- Symblephara formation is common T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye F
- The majority of cases are unilateral F

What is pseudopemphigoid?
A pemphigoid-like condition caused by a reaction to topical ocular meds

- Pseudopemphigoid is a thing, and must be ruled out T
- G-6-PD deficiency usually not T
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid T
- Rare after age 60 F
- Rare before age 30 T
- Symblephara formation is common T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye F
- The majority of cases are unilateral F

**What is pseudopemphigoid?**
A pemphigoid-like condition caused by a reaction to topical ocular meds

**Which meds have been implicated?**
- ? A glaucoma drop
- ? Another glaucoma drop

**Pseudopemphigoid** is a thing, and must be ruled out T
**Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F**

- Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  **T**
- Rare after age 60  **F**
- Rare before age 30  **T**
- Symblephara formation is common  **T**
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  **F**
- The majority of cases are unilateral  **F**

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**What is pseudopemphigoid?**

*A pemphigoid-like condition caused by a reaction to topical ocular meds*

**Which meds have been implicated?**

-- Timolol
-- Pilocarpine

(There are others, but they are used even less than pilo)

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**Pseudopemphigoid** is a thing, and must be ruled out  **T**
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  **T**
- Rare after age 60  **F**
- Rare before age 30  **T**
- Symblephara formation is common  **T**
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  **F**
- The majority of cases are unilateral  **F**

**What is pseudopemphigoid?**

A pemphigoid-like condition caused by a reaction to topical ocular meds

**Which meds have been implicated?**

- Timolol
- Pilocarpine

(There are others, but they are used even less than pilo)

**How does pseudopemphigoid respond when the offending agent is discontinued?**

It resolves (which is how you know it was pseudopemphigoid)

**Pseudopemphigoid** is a thing, and must be ruled out  **T**
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid* **T**
- Rare after age 60 **F**
- Rare before age 30 **T**
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- The majority of cases are unilateral **F**

**What is pseudopemphigoid?**

A pemphigoid-like condition caused by a reaction to topical ocular meds

**Which meds have been implicated?**

--Timolol
--Pilocarpine
(There are others, but they are used even less than pilo)

**How does pseudopemphigoid respond when the offending agent is discontinued?**

It resolves (which is how you know it was pseudopemphigoid)

- **Pseudopemphigoid** is a thing, and must be ruled out **T**
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- The skin is involved in a minority of cases  **F**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  **F**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for *G-6-PD deficiency*  **F**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  **T**
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  **T**
- When the disease is quiescent, surgery can be performed  **F**
- *Pseudopemphigoid* is a thing, and must be ruled out  **T**
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*The Cornea book identifies three categories of conditions that can produce a cicatrizing conjunctivitis. What are these categories?*
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To which category does MMP belong?

Cicatrizng conjunctivitis

Infectious

Allergic

Autoimmune

Other

Infectious ?

Allergic ?

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Cicatrising conjunctivitis

- Infectious
  - Adenovirus
  - Trachoma
- Allergic
  - AKC
  - SJS
- Autoimmune
  - MMP
- Other

AKC = Atopic keratoconjunctivitis
SJS = Stevens-Johnson syndrome
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- The majority of cases are usually not bilateral  F
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- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  F
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  T
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\text{Cicatrizizing conjunctivitis}

- **Infectious**
  - Adenovirus
  - Trachoma
- **Allergic**
  - AKC
  - SJS
- **Autoimmune**
  - MMP
  - Scleroderma
- **Other**

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**Pseudopemphigoid**

Medicamentosa is another name for pseudopemphigoid

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