Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

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

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

**What is the female:male ratio?**
Females are more commonly affected than males \( T \)

**What is the female:male ratio?**

About 2:1
Females are more commonly affected than males \( T \)

Whites are more commonly affected than blacks
A

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.)
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?
Females are more commonly affected than males  \textbf{T}
Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  \textbf{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*
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* \( T \)
Females are more commonly affected than males  $T$
Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  $F$
It was formerly known as $ocular$ $cicatricial$ $pemphigoid$  $T$?

The BCSC $External$ $Disease$ book indicates the term 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
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  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 \( T \)
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 most commonly affects individuals older than 60, and rarely those 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 **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**
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?
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 \textit{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

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

\textbf{Q}

\textbf{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 \textit{ocular cicatricial pemphigoid}  \( T \)
- Rare after age 60  \( F \)
- Rare before age 30  \( T \)
- \textbf{Symblephara} formation is common  \( T \)

\textit{What are symblephara?}
Adhesions between conjunctival surfaces

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

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

\textit{Extensive symblephara can lead to what dreaded complication?}
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 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
Females are more commonly affected than males \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks \( F \)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid \( T \)
- Usually rare after age 60 \( F \)
- Rare before age 30 \( T \)
- Symblephara formation is common \( T \)

**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 \( T \)

**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
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 [three words].
Others include atopic keratoconjunctivitis (AKC), adenoviral conjunctivitis (especially epidemic keratoconjunctivitis, EKC), and trachoma. (There are a number of other causes to boot.)

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  \( F \)
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  \( F \)
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?*
- ?
- ?
- ?
- ?
- ?
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
- 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 usually limited to the eye  **F**

Besides the conjunctiva, 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?
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 \( T \)
- Mucosal involvement is usually limited to the eye \( F \)

**Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/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

- 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…
- 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 always 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
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

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 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: 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

MMP is a bilateral dz. But:

Can it be highly asymmetric in severity? 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?*
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
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. **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?*
Up to several years
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 bilateral **F**
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases **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 limited to the eye  **F**
- The majority of cases are usually not bilateral  **F**
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases  **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
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases  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 majority 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 majority of cases  **F**

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

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

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

Which component(s) of the tear film are deficient in MMP?
Aqueous and mucin
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 majority of cases: False
- Tear film deficiency is a common development: True

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**
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- 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 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…
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 \( T \)

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

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How does the MMP dz process produce these deficiencies?

--Aqueous deficiency results from…scarring of lacrimal-gland duct openings
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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Which component(s) of the tear film are deficient in MMP?
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*Which component(s) of the tear film are deficient in MMP?*
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*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 \( T \)
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- Tear film deficiency is a common development \( T \)
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment

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

- Usually bilateral \( F \)
- Usually not \( F \)
- Minority \( F \)
- Majority \( F \)
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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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
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What is G6PD?

G-6-PD deficiency

What condition must they be screened for?

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

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

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G-6-PD deficiency

What condition must they be screened for?
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Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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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.

What condition must they be screened for?
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency.
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- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  
  - F

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

What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?

X-linked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?

Hemolytic anemia

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 G-6-PD deficiency?

Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency

What condition must they be screened for?

Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
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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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**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?

**G-6-PD deficiency**

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

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**Q/A**

- **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

- **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

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- **What role does glutathione play in cell metabolism?**
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**Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F**

- What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency? It is far more common in males.
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**G-6-PD deficiency**

- What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance? X-linked.
- What is the dreaded sequela of G6PD deficiency? Hemolytic anemia.

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**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 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
- 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
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- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell \( T \)
- G-6-PD deficiency
  - Usually bilateral
  - USUALLY minorithy

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

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What condition must they be screened for?
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G-6-PD deficiency

[86]
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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 food is the classic trigger?
  - Fava beans
- What drug is the classic trigger?
  - Dapsone

G-6-PD deficiency

- 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  [T]
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell disease  [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 the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
  - X-linked
- What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
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  - An infection, or a triggering agent--a food, or drug.
  - What food is the classic trigger?
    - Fava beans
  - What drug is the classic trigger?
    - Dapsone

Hemolytic anemia

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

- 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 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**

- 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 does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency? It is far more common in males
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- What is the classic trigger? Fava beans
- What drug is the classic trigger? 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?
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 food is the classic trigger?
Fava beans

What drug is the classic trigger?
Dapsone

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

What drug is the classic trigger?
Dapsone

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

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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- Rare after age 60: **F**
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- Symblephara formation is common: **T**
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- 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

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X linked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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  T
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  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 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 is G6PD deficiency?
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency

In a word, what sort of drug is dapsone?
Sulfonamide antibiotic
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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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 food is the classic trigger?
Fava beans
What drug is the classic trigger?
Dapsone

What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency?
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X linked
What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

G-6-PD deficiency

Drug

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

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

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What role does glutathione play in cell metabolism?
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X linked
What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

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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 \( F \)

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Fava beans
What drug is the classic trigger?
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Does it have a racial predilection as well?
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What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X linked
What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

G-6-PD deficiency

Drug

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

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/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.

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 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.

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.

What drug is the classic trigger?
Dapsone.

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

What class of antibiotic?
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. **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.
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 food is the classic trigger?
Fava beans.

What drug is the classic trigger?
Dapsone.

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

What class of antibiotic?
A sulfonamide.

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

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

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

Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye.

Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye.

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

Females are more commonly affected than males: T

Blacks are more commonly affected than whites: 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 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  **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 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  **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 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**
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  \( \checkmark \)
- 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  **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  **T**
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- Rare before age 30  **T**
- Symblephara formation is common  **T**
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  **F**
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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**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  **T**

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

Biopsy for immunoreactant testing
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 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 sickle cell \( F \)

Diagnosis is primarily clinical \( T \)

Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases \( F \)
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
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- 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 and sickle cell  **F**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  **T**
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  **T**
**Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F**

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---

**Q**

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

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  - Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell **F**
  - Diagnosis is primarily clinical **T**
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**What sort of med is cyclophosphamide?**

- **Cyclophosphamide** is a cytotoxic agent with immunosuppressive properties.

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**Hematologic side effect**

- Leukopenia

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

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- Diagnosis is primarily clinical **T**
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases **T**

**Q**

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

What hematologic side effect is inevitable, and must be monitored?
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 a cytotoxic agent with immunosuppressive properties.

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

Leukopenia
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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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 G-6-PD deficiency  \( F \)
- 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?

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Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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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 G-6-PD deficiency
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases

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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**
- 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

- No
- Usually
- Usually not
- Not
- Not
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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- Rare before age 30: **T**
- Symblephara formation is common: **T**
- Mucosal involvement is 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: **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**
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
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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
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?
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 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
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**
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What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt?
- --
- --
- --

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

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

G-6-PD deficiency:  no

Minority usually not

When dz quiescent

Ideally, after the MMP has been quiescent for several months
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Q

- What are the indications for surgery in MMP? **--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**
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 usually 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. Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases.

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

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

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

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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

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.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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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
Q

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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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
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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- 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**

**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

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

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- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid* \( T \)
- Rare after age 60 \( F \)
- Rare before age 30 \( T \)
- 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 \( T \)
- 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 not limited to the eye \(^T\)
- The majority of cases 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 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 \(^F\)
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*What is pseudopemphigoid?*

- *Pseudopemphigoid* is a thing, and must be ruled out \[ T \]

*G-6-PD deficiency* usually not //usually not

Different agents may cause quiescent state.  When the offending agent is discontinued, it resolves (which is how you know it was pseudopemphigoid)
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

Pseudopemphigoid is a thing, and must be ruled out  \( T \)
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

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

Which meds have been implicated?
---
---

- Pseudopemphigoid is a thing, and must be ruled out: True
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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)

*Pseudopemphigoid* is a thing, and must be ruled out \( T \)
Females are more commonly affected than males  
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Rare after age 60  
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Q  
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Which meds have been implicated?
-- Timolol  
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How does pseudopemphigoid respond when the offending agent is discontinued?
It resolves (which is how you know it was pseudopemphigoid)
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**Pseudopemphigoid** is a thing, and must be ruled out  \( T \)