

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



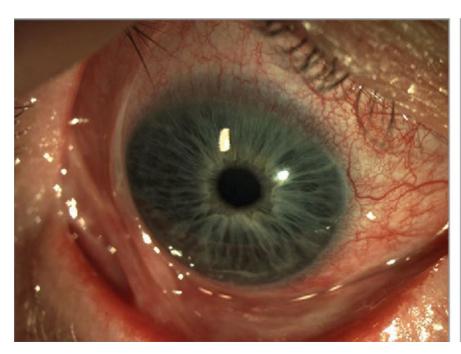


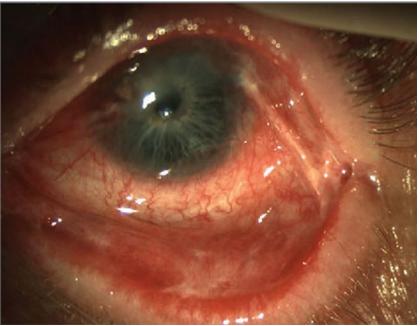
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MMP is an autoimmune condition of the ocular surface that produces a house of the ocular surface that conjunctivitis













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

Should chronic be taken to mean relentless?





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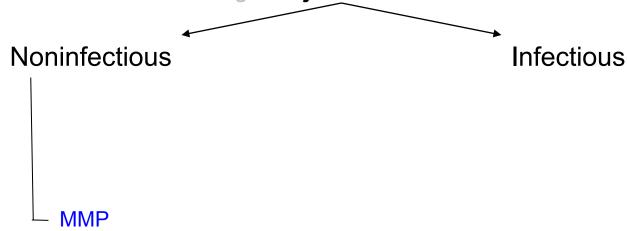
Should chronic be taken to mean relentless?

No. MMP often waxes and wanes



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

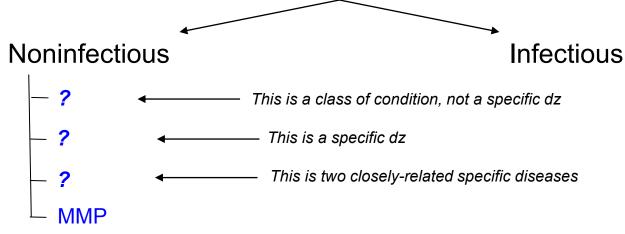
MMP is an autoimmune condition of the ocular surface that produces a **chronic** cicatrizing **conjunctivitis** 



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



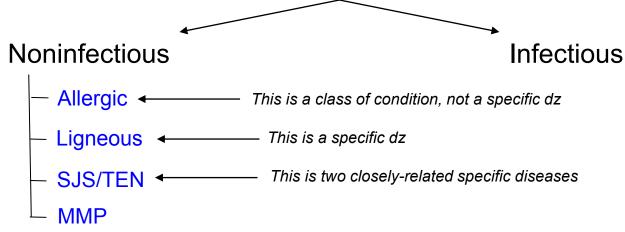
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MMP is an important example of a **noninfectious conjunctivitis**. *There are three other entries in this group—what are they?* 

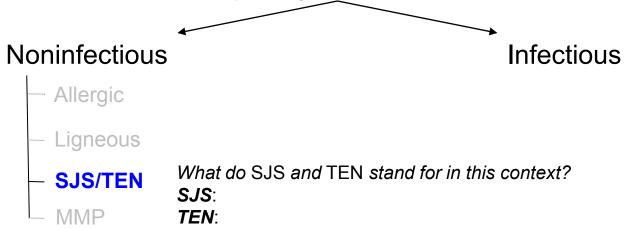


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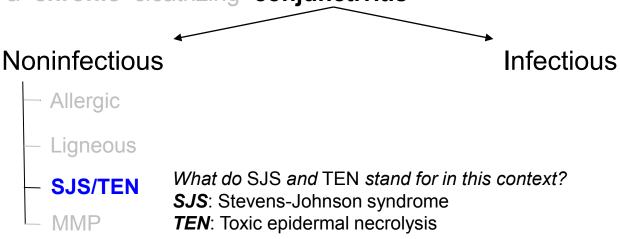


MMP is an important example of a **noninfectious conjunctivitis**. *There are three other entries in this group—what are they?* 

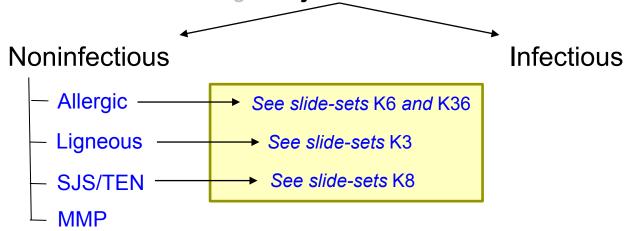




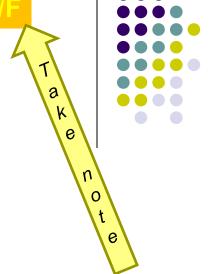




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Females are more commonly affected than males



13



Females are more commonly affected than males T



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





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



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

Q

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

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- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks *F*

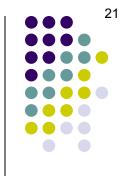
What, if any, is the racial predilection of MMP?





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What, if any, is the racial predilection of MMP? There is none



Q

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- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid





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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.



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- Rare after age 60





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MMP *pts* are usually *older* than 60, and only rarely *younger* than 30

30

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- Rare after age 60 F
- Rare before age 30 T
- Symblephara formation is common





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What are symblephara?
Adhesions between conjunctival surfaces



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Adhesions between conjunctival surfaces

Adhesions between which two conj surfaces are involved?



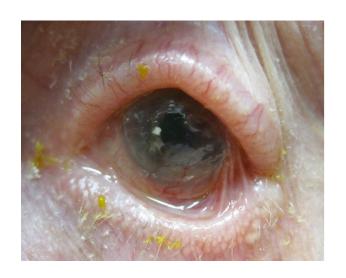


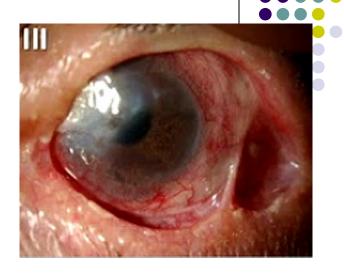
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What are symblephara?
Adhesions between conjunctival surfaces

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







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MMP: Symblephara

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What process produces the 'raw' conj surface needed to create symblephara?





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



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Extensive symblephara can lead to what dreaded complication?





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What non-MMP conditions are associated with symblepharon formation?

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The one that should come to mind first is three words.

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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

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Besides the conj, which mucosal surfaces can be involved?
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- --Oral
- -- Nasopharynx
- --Genital
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Which extraocular mucosa is most commonly involved in cases of MMP that principally affect the eyes?





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MMP: Oral ulcers

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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?





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Besides the conj, which mucosal surfaces can be involved?

- --Oral, specifically...difficulty swallowing
- -- Nasopharynx
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All that being said, MMP is primarily an ocular condition (specifically of the conj)

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MMP is a bilateral dz. But:

Can it be highly asymmetric in severity?





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Can it be highly asymmetric in severity? Yes

Can it initially present unilaterally?





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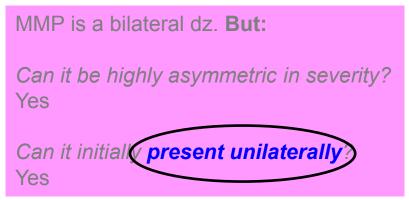
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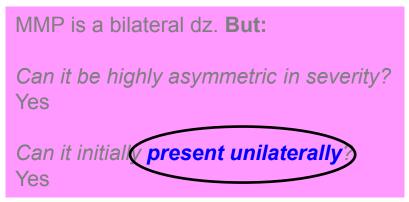


How much time can pass until the fellow eye declares?





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How much time can pass until the fellow eye declares? Up to several years



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What percent of cases involve the skin?





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What percent of cases involve the skin? Only about 15



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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? Aqueous and mucin

- --Aqueous deficiency results from...
- --Mucin deficiency results from...



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

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



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- -- Mucin deficiency results from...



# A

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

- Females are more commonly affected than males T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks F
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- Rare after age 60 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

Deficiencies of this sort in the tear film contribute to what devastating finding in MMP?

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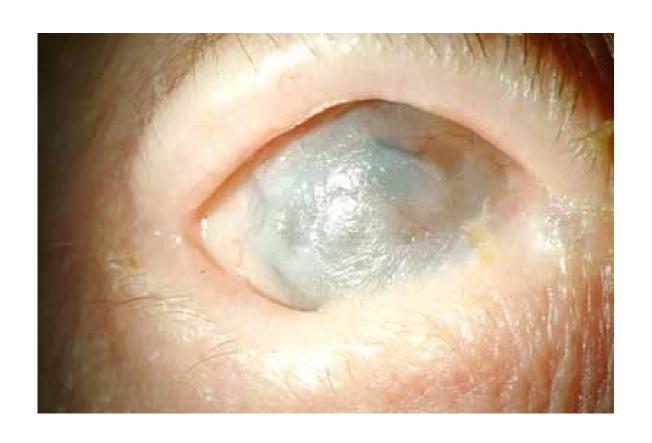
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Keratinization of the ocular surface

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MMP: Ocular surface keratinization

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While topical treatments can help alleviate symptoms, MMP is a **systemic** condition, and thus necessitates **systemic** treatment



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What is G6PD?

An enzyme involved in the production of glutathione



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An infection, or a triggering agent—a food, or drug

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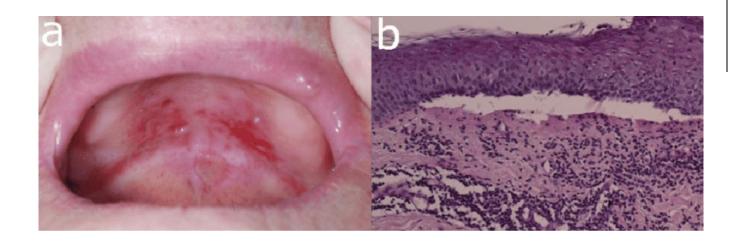




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- (a) Buccal erosions in a 77-year old female with mucous membrane pemphigoid.
- (b) Histopathological examination of mucosa reveals a sub-epidermal blister and a mixed leukocytic infiltrate.

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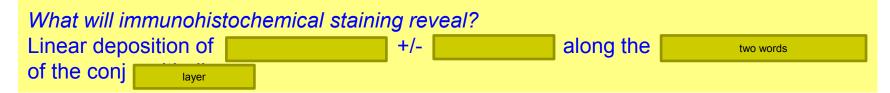
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What will immunohistochemical staining reveal?





- Females are more commonly affected than males T
- Whites are commonly affected than blacks F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid T
- Rare after age 60 F
- If confirmation of the diagnosis is needed, what sort of assessment (eg, genotyping, bloodwork, imaging, etc) is performed?
- Biopsy of an active area of dz
- What does histologic examination of the biopsy reveal?
- Nonspecific changes including subepithelial infiltration by various inflammatory cells
- along with abnormalities (bullae formation; keratinization) of the overlying epithelium—nothing too terribly helpful, TBH
- What sort of testing is terribly helpful when performed on the biopsy specimen?
   Immunohistochemical staining—the 'gold standard' for diagnosing MMP per the BCSC
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical T







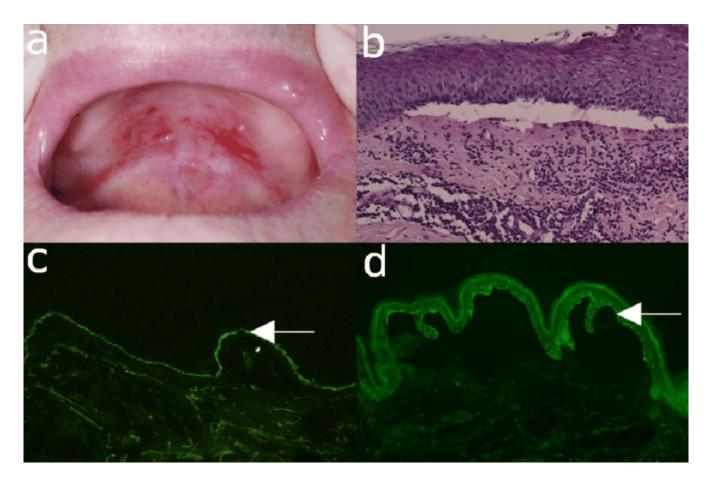
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What will immunohistochemical staining reveal?

Linear deposition of immunoglobulins +/- complement along the basement membrane of the conj epithelium







- (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.

## Q

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## Q/A

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You strongly suspect MMP, but the biopsy comes back negative. Does this rule it out?

No—unfortunately the sensitivity of immunohistochemical testing for MMP is only about 50%, thus false negatives are common. So a positive test should be considered confirmatory, whereas a negative result does not rule MMP out.

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- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell. F.
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical T
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases



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What sort of med is cyclophosphamide?

A cytotoxic agent with immunosuppressive properties



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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.



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



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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



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- --Entropion
  - --Trichiasis
- --Symblephara
- -- Corneal decompensation evere cases
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed w

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## Q

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- Tear film deficiency is a common development T
- What are the in Time of the maintain of treatment F
- -Entropion

  Why might entropion and trichiasis necessitate surgery?

  Because both may cause or aggravate corneal abrasions
  - --Trichiasis

    Because both may cause or aggravate corneal abrasions,
- which in MMP can lead to scarring and vascularization
  - --Corneal decompensation
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay

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







MMP: Trichiasis

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What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt? treatment F

--Entropion

Under what circumstances would symblephara necessitate surgery?

- --Symblephara
  - --Corneal decom

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

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What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt? treatment F

Under what circumstances would symblephara necessitate surgery?

--Symblephara

If they are impairing movement of the globe, or movement/function

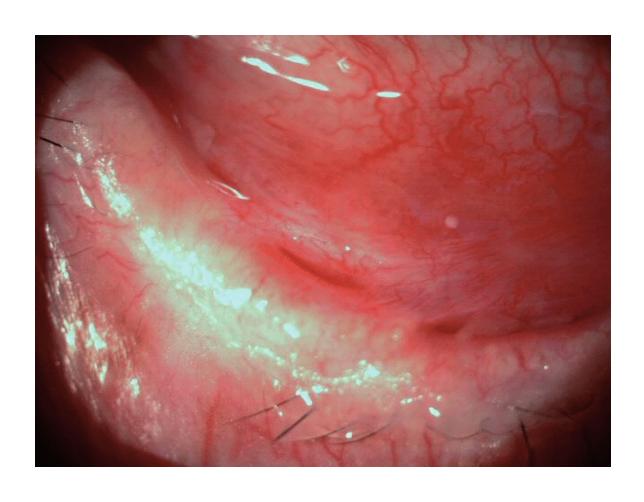
--Corneal decom of the eyelid

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MMP: Fornix foreshortening

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- Tear film deficiency is a common development *T*
- What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt? treatment F
- pe screened for sickle cell F

How is corneal decompensation treated surgery?

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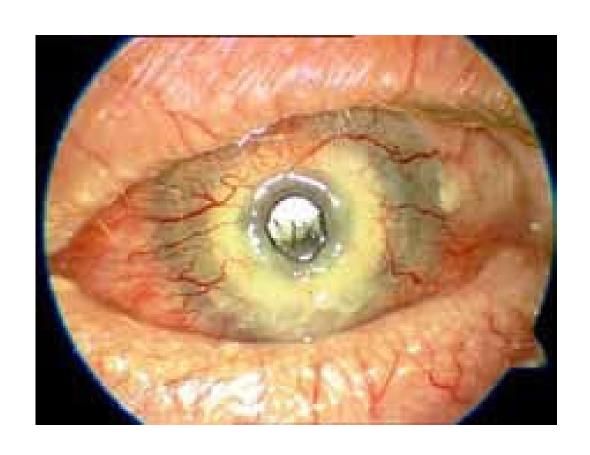


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- What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt? The surgery in an
- - -- Corneal decompensation
- How is corneal decompensation treated surgery? Via amniotic membrane grafting, limbal stem-cell transplantation, or corneal transplantation
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without of

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







MMP: Keratoprosthesis

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What are the indications for surgery in an MMP pt? treatment be screened for sickle co

- -- Symblepasion
- - --Corneal decomp
- If surgery is

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



If surgery should

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Ideally, after the worm has been quiescent for several months

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Why does corneal abrasion constitute an emergency in MMP?

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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

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 Ideally, after the work has been quiescent for several months



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- Pseudopemphigoid is a thing, and must be ruled out



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What is pseudopemphigoid?







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What is pseudopemphigoid?

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



## Q

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#### 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



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Which meds have been implicated?

- --Timolol
- --Pilocarpine

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



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

How does pseudopemphigoid respond when the offending agent is discontinued?







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

- Females are more commonly affected than males T
- Whites are 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 <del>always</del> limited to the eye F
- The majority of cases are unilatoral E

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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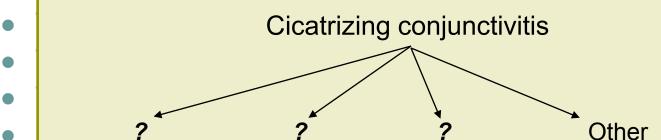
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- The skin is involved in a majority of cases F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment F<sub>G-6-PD</sub> deficiency
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell F
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical T
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay.
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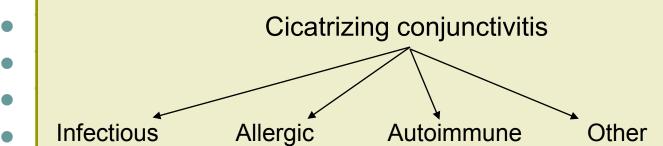
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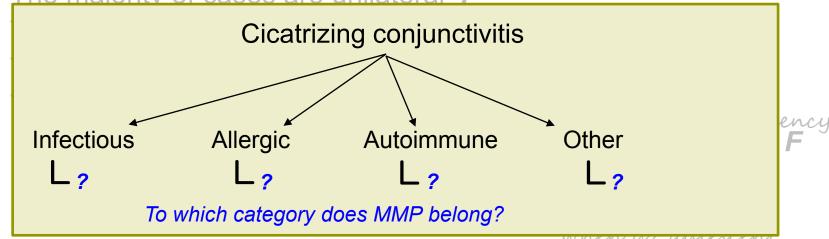
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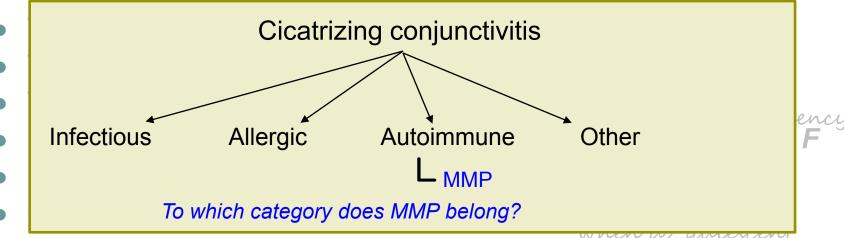


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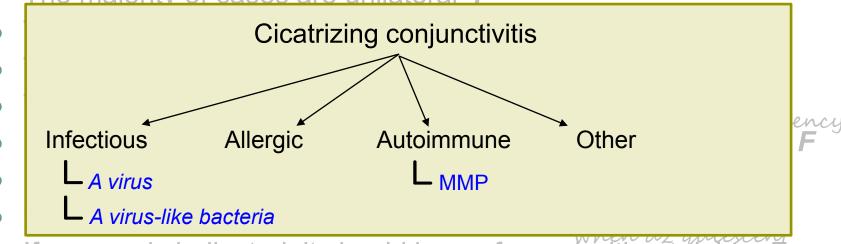
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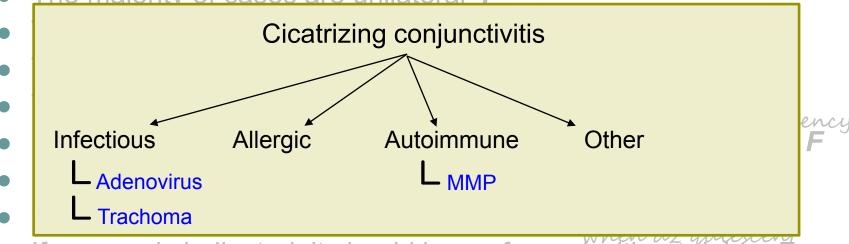


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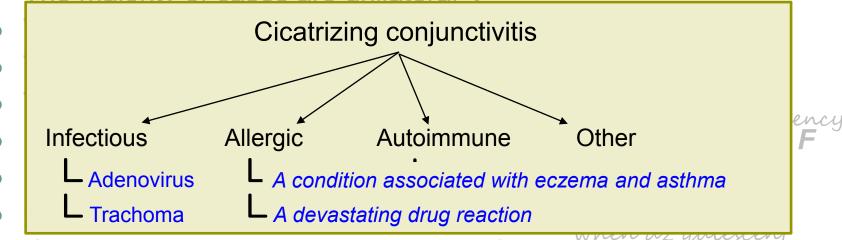
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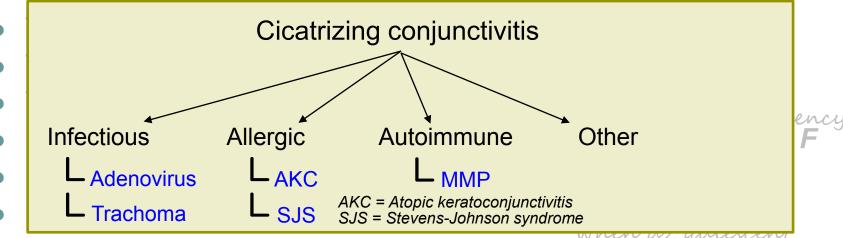


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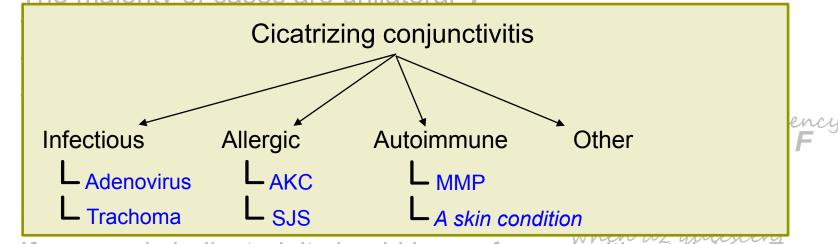
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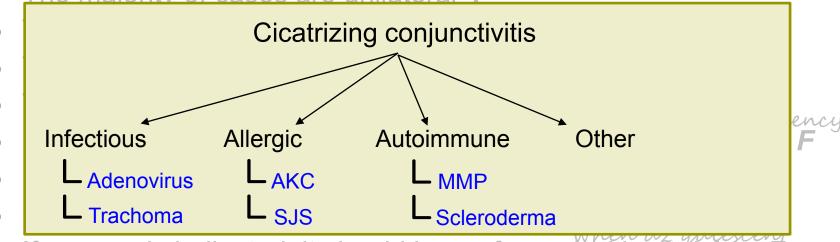


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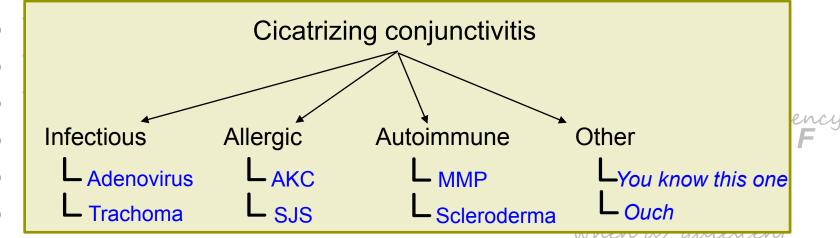
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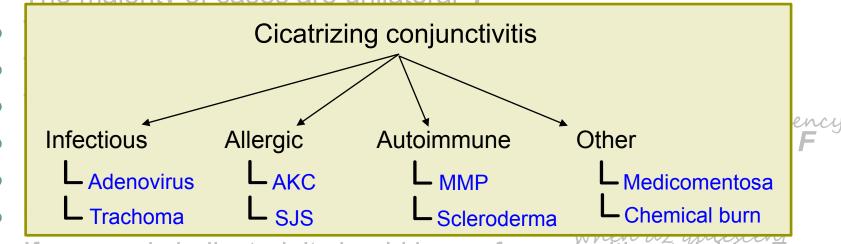


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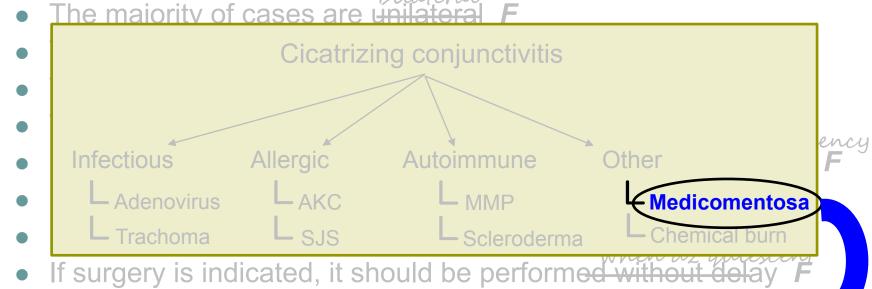
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