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

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

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

*Should chronic be taken to mean relentless?*
No. MMP often waxes and wanes
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP)

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

Noninfectious               Infectious

MMP

MMP is an important example of a noninfectious conjunctivitis.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP)

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

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

Diagram:
- Infectious
  - ?
  - ?
  - ?
- Noninfectious
  - ?
  - MMP

This is a class of condition, not a specific dz
This is a specific dz
This is two closely-related specific diseases
In a nutshell, what is MMP? How would you summarize it?
MMP is an autoimmune condition of the ocular surface that produces a chronic cicatrizing conjunctivitis.

Noninfectious

- Allergic
  - This is a class of condition, not a specific dz
- Ligneous
  - This is a specific dz
- SJS/TEN
  - This is two closely-related specific diseases
- MMP

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

What do SJS and TEN stand for in this context?

SJS:

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

Noninfectious
- Allergic
- Ligneous
- SJS/TEN
  What do SJS and TEN stand for in this context?
  - SJS: Stevens-Johnson syndrome
  - TEN: Toxic epidermal necrolysis
- MMP

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

Noninfectious  Infectious

- Allergic  See slide-sets K6 and K36
- Ligneous  See slide-sets K3
- SJS/TEN  See slide-sets K8
- MMP

No question—proceed when ready
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
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

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

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

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

- Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  **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?**

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.
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
Q

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

- Usually after age 60 $F$
- Rare before age 30 $T$

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

- Females are more commonly affected than males T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid T
- 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**
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?**

*Symblephara* are adhesions between conjunctival surfaces. Usually, the process that produces the 'raw' conjunctival surface needed to create symblephara is when conjunctival bullae rupture, leaving a raw surface. Extensive symblephara can lead to a dreaded complication known as 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
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

What are symblephara?
Adhesions between conjunctival surfaces

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

**What process produces the ‘raw’ conj surface needed to create symblephara?**
The conj develops bullae, which leave a raw surface when they rupture
Females are more commonly affected than males  \textit{T}
Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  \textit{F}
It was formerly known as \textit{ocular cicatricial pemphigoid}  \textit{T}
Rare after age 60  \textit{F}
Rare before age 30  \textit{T}
Symblephara formation is common  \textit{T}

\textbf{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?}
Q/A

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

**Q/A**

What **non-MMP** conditions are associated with **symblepharon formation**?
The one that should come to mind first is **three words**.

Between the bulbar and tarsal/palpebral conj

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

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

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

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

Between the bulbar and tarsal/palpebral conj

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

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

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

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

Between the bulbar and tarsal/palpebral conj

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

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

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

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

Besides the conj, which mucosal surfaces can be involved?

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

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

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

Rare after age 60 \( F \)

Rare before age 30 \( T \)

Symblephara formation is common \( T \)

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

**Besides the conj, which mucosal surfaces can be involved?**

--Oral

--Nasopharynx

--Genital

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oral
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

MMP: Oral ulcers
Q

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T  no
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
- Rare after age 60  F
- Rare before age 30  T
- Symblephara formation is common  T
- Mucosal involvement is usually not always limited to the eye  F

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rare after age 60 \( F \)

Rare before age 30 \( T \)

Symblephara formation is common \( T \)

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

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

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

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

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

Oral

What is the classic early symptom associated with oropharyngeal lesions?

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

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

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

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

MMP is a bilateral dz. But:

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

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): $\text{T/F}$
- MMP is a bilateral dz. $\text{But:}$
  - Can it be highly asymmetric in severity? Yes
  - Can it initially present unilaterally? Yes
Females are more commonly affected than males **T**
Whites are more commonly affected than blacks **F**
It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid* **T**
Rare after age 60 **F**
Rare before age 30 **T**
Symblephara formation is common **T**
Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye **F**
The majority of cases are unilateral **F**

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

*Can it be highly asymmetric in severity?*
Yes

*Can it initially present unilaterally?*
Yes

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

- 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 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 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 usually not limited to the eye  **T**
- The majority of cases are unilateral  **F**
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases  **F**
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 limited to the eye  F
- The majority of cases are unilateral  F
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases  F

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How does the MMP dz process produce these deficiencies?
Q/A

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks F
- It was formerly known as ocular 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?**
Aqueous and mucin

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

- Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  **T**
- 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?**
- Aqueous and mucin

**How does the MMP dz process produce these deficiencies?**
- Aqueous deficiency results from…scarring of lacrimal-gland duct openings
- Mucin deficiency results from…
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- 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/A

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

How does the MMP dz process produce these deficiencies?
--Aqueous deficiency results from…scarring of lacrimal-gland duct openings
--Mucin deficiency results from…
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- 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?*
Aqueous and mucin

*How does the MMP dz process produce these deficiencies?*
-- Aqueous deficiency results from…scarring of lacrimal-gland duct openings
-- Mucin deficiency results from…loss of conj goblet cells
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 Usually not
- 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?

-- **Aqueous deficiency** results from scarring of lacrimal-gland duct openings
-- **Mucin deficiency** results from loss of conjunctival goblet cells

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

How does the MMP dz process produce these deficiencies?
---
**Aqueous deficiency**
---
**Mucin deficiency**

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

MMP: Ocular surface keratinization
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 limited to the eye: F
- The majority of cases are usually bilateral: F
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases: F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development: T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment.
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  \( T \)
Mucosal involvement is usually not limited to the eye  \( F \)
The majority of cases are usually not unilateral  \( F \)
The skin is involved in a minority of cases  \( F \)
Tear film deficiency is a common development  \( T \)
Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  \( F \)
Females are more commonly affected than males \textit{T}

Whites are more commonly affected than blacks \textit{F}

It was formerly known as \textit{ocular cicatricial pemphigoid} \textit{T}

Rare after age 60 \textit{F}

Rare before age 30 \textit{T}

Symblephara formation is common \textit{T}

Mucosal involvement is usually not limited to the eye \textit{F}

The majority of cases are usually unilateral \textit{F}

The skin is involved in a minority of cases \textit{F}

Tear film deficiency is a common development \textit{T}

Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment \textit{F}
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP):  

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

**While topical treatments can help alleviate symptoms, MMP is a ****systemic** condition, and thus necessitates **systemic** treatment**
Females are more commonly affected than males \( T \)

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

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

Rare after age 60 \( F \)

Rare before age 30 \( T \)

Symblephara formation is common \( T \)

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

The majority of cases are unilateral \( F \)

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

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

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

Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell
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 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**
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

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

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

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 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 is G6PD?

Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency

What condition must they be screened for?

G-6-PD deficiency
Females are more commonly affected than males  \( T \)

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

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

Rare after age 60  \( F \)

Rare before age 30  \( T \)

Symblephara formation is common  \( T \)

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

The majority of cases are unilateral  \( F \)

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

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

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

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

---

**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  \( F \)
- 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 anemia  \( F \)

---

**What is G6PD?**

An enzyme involved in the production of glutathione

**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

---

**G-6-PD deficiency**

---

**What condition must they be screened for?**

Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
Females are more commonly affected than males  \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  \( F \)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  \( T \)
- Rare after age 60  \( F \)
- Rare before age 30  \( T \)
- Symblephara formation is common  \( T \)
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  \( F \)
- The majority of cases are unilateral  \( F \)
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases  \( F \)
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  \( T \)
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  \( F \)
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  \( F \)

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

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

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

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

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

What is G6PD? An enzyme involved in the production of glutathione
What role does glutathione play in cell metabolism? It protects cells from oxidative stress
What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance? X-linked
What 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 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 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 condition must they be screened for?
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
Females are more commonly affected than males \textit{T}

Whites are more commonly affected than blacks \textit{F}

It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid \textit{T}

Rare after age 60 \textit{F}

Rare before age 30 \textit{T}

Symblephara formation is common \textit{T}

Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye \textit{F}

The majority of cases are unilateral \textit{F}

The skin is involved in a majority of cases \textit{F}

Tear film deficiency is a common development \textit{T}

Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment \textit{F}

Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell \textit{F}

\textbf{What is G6PD?}
An enzyme involved in the production of glutathione

\textbf{What role does glutathione play in cell metabolism?}
It protects cells from oxidative stress

\textbf{What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?}
X-linked

\textbf{What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?}
Hemolytic anemia

\textbf{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 always limited to the eye F
- The majority of cases are unilateral T
- 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 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 role does glutathione play in cell metabolism? It protects cells from oxidative stress
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

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

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

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

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency? Hemolytic anemia

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

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

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

Q/A

- 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

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

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 **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**

---

**Q**

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

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

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

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X linked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

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

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

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

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X linked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

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

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

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

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X linked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

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

---

G-6-PD deficiency

Hemolytic anemia

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

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X linked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

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

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

G-6-PD deficiency

- Usually not bilateral\( ^\text{n} \)
- Minority\( ^\text{n} \)
- Usually not\( ^\text{n} \)
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases \( \text{F} \)
- Tear film deficiency is a common development \( \text{F} \)
- Hemolytic anemia
- What triggers hemolytic anemia in G6PD deficient pts? An infection, or a triggering agent—a food, or drug
- What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance? X linked
- What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency? Hemolytic anemia
- What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency? It is far more common in males
- Does it have a racial predilection as well? Yes, it is more common in those of African and Mediterranean descent
- What 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
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 T
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell F

G-6-PD deficiency

- 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 are the 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? Protects cells from oxidative stress
- What is G6PD? Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
- What does this imply about the demographics of G6PD deficiency? It is far more common in males
- 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
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

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

j/k about the Chianti part, Clarisse
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 (and a nice Chianti)

What drug is the classic trigger?
Dapsone

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

What is the classic trigger?
Drug

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

What 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

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

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

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

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

What is the mode of G6PD deficiency inheritance?
X linked

What is the dreaded sequelae of G6PD deficiency?
Hemolytic anemia

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

What 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

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

What 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

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

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP):  T/F

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

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

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

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

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 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

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

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?
Hemolytic anemia

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

What drug is the classic trigger?
Dapsone

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

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 (and a nice Chianti).

What drug is the classic trigger? Dapsone.

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

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

What drug is the classic trigger for hemolytic anemia?
Dapsone.

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

What class of antibiotic?
Sulfonamide.

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

Hemolytic anemia is a common complication of G6PD deficiency.

Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment.

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

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: True.
- 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: True.
- Tear film deficiency is a common development: True.
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment: False.
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell: False.

G-6-PD deficiency

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 (and a nice Chianti)

What drug is the classic trigger?
Dapsone

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

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

What class of antibiotic?
A sulfonamide

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

What drug is the classic trigger?
Dapsone

Hemolytic anemia

G-6-PD deficiency

Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment

Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

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

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  

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

- Females are more commonly affected than males **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid* **T**
- Rare after age 60 **F**
- Rare before age 30 **T**
- Symblephara formation is common **T**
- Mucosal involvement is usually not limited to the eye **T**
- 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
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 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
- If confirmation of the diagnosis is needed, what sort of assessment (eg, genotyping, bloodwork, imaging, etc) is performed?

- 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

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

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  \( T \)
- 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 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?

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

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  $F$

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

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**

*If confirmation of the diagnosis is needed, what sort of assessment (e.g., 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

*What will immunohistochemical staining reveal?*
- Linear deposition of immunoglobulins +/- complement along the basement membrane of the conj epithelium

**Diagnosis is primarily clinical  **T**
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

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 T
- 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 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
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
- Usually
- Rare before age 30  T
- Symblephara formation is common  T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  F
- The majority of cases are unilateral  F
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases  F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  T
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  F
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  T

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

What will immunohistochemical staining reveal?

G-6-PD deficiency

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

What will immunohistochemical staining reveal?
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  \( T \)

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

Diagnosis is primarily clinical  \( T \)

\[ Q/A \]

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

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  \( T \)

What will immunohistochemical staining reveal?

Linear deposition of \( \text{immunoglobulins} \) +/- \( \text{complement} \) along the \( \text{basement membrane} \) of the conj \( \text{conjunctiva} \)
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Blacks 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
- 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 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

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.
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**
- 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**
- 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 sort of assessment (eg, genotyping, bloodwork, imaging, etc) is performed?
- Biopsy of an active area of dz

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

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

What sort of testing is terribly helpful when performed on the biopsy specimen?
- Immunohistochemical staining

What will immunohistochemical staining reveal?
- Linear deposition of immunoglobulins +/- complement along the basement membrane of the conj epithelium
Q/A

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks \( F \)
- It was formerly known as *ocular 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 \( T \)
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell \( F \)
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical \( T \)

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 \( \% \), thus false negatives are common.

What sort of testing is terribly helpful when performed on the biopsy specimen? *Immunohistochemical staining*—the 'gold standard' for diagnosing MMP per the BCSC.

What will immunohistochemical staining reveal? Linear deposition of immunoglobulins +/- complement along the basement membrane of the conj epithelium.
- 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**

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.

What sort of testing is terribly helpful when performed on the biopsy specimen?

**Immunohistochemical staining**—the ‘gold standard’ for diagnosing MMP per the BCSC.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

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.

Diagnosis is primarily clinical  **T**

What will immunohistochemical staining reveal?
Linear deposition of immunoglobulins +/- complement along the basement membrane of the conj epithelium
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**
- Usually rare after age 60 **F**
- Rare before age 30 **T**
- Symblephara formation is common **T**
- Mucosal involvement is usually limited to the eye **F**
- The majority of cases are usually bilateral **F**
- The skin is involved in a minority of cases **F**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment **F**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for **F**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical **T**
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases **T**

G-6-PD deficiency

^no minority

^usually not majority

^always not bilateral

^not
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Females are more commonly affected than males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- It was formerly known as <em>ocular cicatricial pemphigoid</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Rare after age 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Rare before age 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Symblephara formation is common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Mucosal involvement is limited to the eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The majority of cases are unilateral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The skin is involved in a minority of cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Tear film deficiency is a common development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for G-6-PD deficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Diagnosis is primarily clinical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Females are more commonly affected than males \( T \)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks \( F \)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid \( T \)
- Rare after age 60 \( F \)
- Rare before age 30 \( T \)
- Symblephara formation is common \( T \)
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye \( F \)
- The majority of cases are unilateral \( F \)
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases \( F \)
- Tear film deficiency is a common development \( T \)
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment \( F \)
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell \( F \)
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical \( T \)
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases \( T \)

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

- **Q**
  - **What sort of med is cyclophosphamide?**
    - **Cyclophosphamide**
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
- Rare after age 60  F
- Rare before age 30  T
- Symblephara formation is common  T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  F
- The majority of cases are unilateral  F
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases  F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  F
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  T
- Cyclophosphamide  
  What sort of med is cyclophosphamide?  
  A cytotoxic agent with immunosuppressive properties
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

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

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

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

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

Who should administer cyclophosphamide?
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males  T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid  T
- Rare after age 60  F
- Rare before age 30  T
- Symblephara formation is common  T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye  F
- The majority of cases are unilateral  F
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases  F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  F
- 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? Not you, eye dentist (absent specific training/experience). Get your colleagues in Rheum, Onc or Derm to manage this for you.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males \( T \)
- Whites are 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 \( T \)
- 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 \( T \)
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment \( F \)
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for G-6-PD deficiency and sickle cell disease \( F \)
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical \( T \)
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases \( T \)
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

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

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**
- Rare before age 30 **T**
- Symblephara formation is common **T**
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye **F**
- The majority of cases are unilateral **F**
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases **F**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment **F**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell **F**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical **T**
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases **T**
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed **without delay** **F**

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

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

- --
- --
- --

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 always limited to the eye  
The majority of cases are unilateral  
The skin is involved in a majority of cases  
Tear film deficiency is a common development  
Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  
Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  
Diagnosis is primarily clinical  
Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  
If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay  

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

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

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

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.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

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

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

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

G-6-PD deficiency  yes  no

Usually  usually not
Minority  bilateral

When dz quiescent

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 minority of cases  F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development  T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment  F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell  F
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  T
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  T
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay  F

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How is corneal decompensation treated? Via amniotic membrane grafting, limbal stem-cell transplantation, or corneal transplantation
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

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

Q

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

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

- 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
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

**If surgery should 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

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

Corneal abrasion
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

**Q**

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

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

Why does corneal abrasion constitute an emergency in MMP?

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

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

#### If surgery is indicated

- Ideally, after the MMP has been quiescent for several months.

#### Questions

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

- Entropion
- Trichiasis
- Symblephara
- Corneal decompensation

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

Corneal abrasion

**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.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP):  

- 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 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 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 G-6-PD deficiency  F
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  T
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  T
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay  F
- *Pseudopemphigoid* is a thing, and must be ruled out  T
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

What is pseudopemphigoid?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Females are more commonly affected than males: 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?
-- Timolol
-- Pilocarpine
(There are others, but they are used even less than pilo)

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

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

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

Which meds have been implicated?
--Timolol
--Pilocarpine
(There are others, but they are used even less than pilo)

How does pseudopemphigoid respond when the offending agent is discontinued?
It resolves (which is how you know it was pseudopemphigoid)
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

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

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

Which meds have been implicated?
-- Timolol
-- Pilocarpine
(There are others, but they are used even less than pilo)

How does pseudopemphigoid respond when the offending agent is discontinued?
It resolves (which is how you know it was pseudopemphigoid)

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

- Females are more commonly affected than males  **T**
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks  **F**
- It was formerly known as *ocular cicatricial pemphigoid*  **T**
- Rare after age 60  **F**
- Rare before age 30  **T**
- Symblephara formation is common  **T**
- Mucosal involvement is usually not limited to the eye  **T**
- 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  **T**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  **T**
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  **T**
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay  **F**
- *Pseudopemphigoid* is a thing, and must be ruled out  **T**
- The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities  **T**

---

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid 

- 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 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  **T**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  **T**
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  **T**
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay  **F**
- *Pseudopemphigoid* is a thing, and must be ruled out  **T**
- The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities  **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 limited to the eye: False
- The majority of cases are unilateral: False
- The skin is involved in the majority of cases: False
- Tear film deficiency is a common development: True
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment: False
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for G-6-PD deficiency: False
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical: True
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases: True
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay: False
- Pseudopemphigoid is a thing, and must be ruled out: True
- The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities: True
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 \( F \)
- Tear film deficiency is a common development \( T \)
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment \( F \)
- Patients 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 \( T \)
- The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities \( T \)

The Cornea book identifies three categories of conditions that can produce a cicatrizining conjunctivitis. What are these categories?
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
- 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 \( T \)
- The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities \( T \)

The Cornea book identifies three categories of conditions that can produce a cicatrizing conjunctivitis. What are these categories?

Cicatrizng conjunctivitis

- Infectious
- Allergic
- Autoimmune
- Other

Infectious Allergic Autoimmune Other

The Cornea book identifies three categories of conditions that can produce a cicatrizing conjunctivitis. What are these categories?
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
- 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  T
- The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities  T

To which category does MMP belong?

- Infectious ?
- Allergic ?
- Autoimmune ?
- Other ?

Q

Usually

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
- 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  T
- The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities  T

To which category does MMP belong?

- Infectious ?
- Allergic ?
- Autoimmune ?
- Other ?

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 usually bilateral \( F \)
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment \( T \)
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell \( F \)
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical \( T \)
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases \( T \)
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay \( F \)
- Pseudopemphigoid is a thing, and must be ruled out \( T \)
- The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities \( T \)

To which category does MMP belong?

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP) is usually not bilateral, but it can be unilateral. It's important to consider all categories in the differential diagnosis.
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males \(\text{T}\)
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks \(\text{F}\)
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid \(\text{T}\)
- Rare after age 60 \(\text{F}\)
- Rare before age 30 \(\text{T}\)
- Symblephara formation is common \(\text{T}\)
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye \(\text{F}\)
- The majority of cases are unilateral \(\text{F}\)
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases \(\text{F}\)
- Tear film deficiency is a common development \(\text{T}\)
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment \(\text{F}\)
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell \(\text{F}\)
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical \(\text{T}\)
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases \(\text{T}\)
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay \(\text{F}\)
- Pseudopemphigoid is a thing, and must be ruled out \(\text{T}\)
- The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities \(\text{T}\)
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 \( T \)
Mucosal involvement is usually not limited to the eye \( F \)
The majority of cases are usually bilateral \( F \)
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 \( F \)
\textit{Pseudopemphigoid} is a thing, and must be ruled out \( T \)
The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities \( T \)
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 cicatrical pemphigoid* **T**
- Rare after age 60 **F**
- Rare before age 30 **T**
- Symblephara formation is common **T**
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye **F**
- The majority of cases are unilateral **F**
- The skin is involved in a majority of cases **F**
- Tear film deficiency is a common development **T**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment **F**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell **F**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical **T**
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases **T**
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay **F**
- *Pseudopemphigoid* is a thing, and must be ruled out **T**
- The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities **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  F
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical  T
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases  T
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay  F
- Pseudopemphigoid is a thing, and must be ruled out  T
- The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities  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 $F$
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical $T$
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases $T$
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay $F$
- *Pseudopemphigoid* is a thing, and must be ruled out $T$
- The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities $T$

Cicatrizing conjunctivitis

- Infectious
  - Adenovirus
  - Trachoma
- Allergic
  - AKC
  - SJS
- Autoimmune
  - MMP
- Other
  - A skin condition

Q178

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Usually not bilateral
- Minority when dz quiescent
- Infectious
  - Adenovirus
  - Trachoma
- Allergic
  - AKC
  - SJS
- Autoimmune
  - MMP
- Other
  - A skin condition

Infectious Allergic Autoimmune Other

- Adenovirus
- Trachoma
- AKC
- SJS
- MMP
- A skin condition

The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities $T$
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 **F**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical **T**
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases **T**
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay **F**
- Pseudopemphigoid is a thing, and must be ruled out **T**
- The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities **T**

**Cicatrizting conjunctivitis**

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

A
Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP): T/F

- Females are more commonly affected than males: T
- Whites are more commonly affected than blacks: F
- It was formerly known as ocular cicatricial pemphigoid: T
- Rare after age 60: F
- Rare before age 30: T
- Symblephara formation is common: T
- Mucosal involvement is always limited to the eye: F
- The majority of cases are unilateral: F
- Skin is involved in a majority of cases: F
- Tear film deficiency is a common development: T
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment: F
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell: T
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical: T
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases: T
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay: F
- Pseudopemphigoid is a thing, and must be ruled out: T
- The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities: 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**
- Topical steroids are the mainstay of treatment **T**
- Pts treated with dapsone must first be screened for sickle cell **T**
- Diagnosis is primarily clinical **T**
- Cyclophosphamide is indicated in severe cases **T**
- If surgery is indicated, it should be performed without delay **F**
- Pseudopemphigoid is a thing, and must be ruled out **T**
- The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities **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 usually not 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

**Pseudopemphigoid**

- Medicomentosa is another name for pseudopemphigoid: T

The DDx for MMP includes infectious and allergic entities: T

[Diagram showing the classification of cicatrising conjunctivitis into infectious, allergic, autoimmune, and other categories, with Adenovirus, Trachoma, AKC, SJS, MMP, Scleroderma, Chemical burn, and Medicomentosa highlighted.]