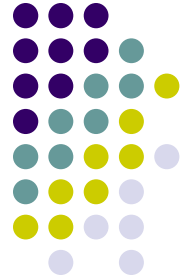


Q

## Congenital Ectropion

What does the term  
***Entropion*** mean?

*Ectropion*





# A

## Congenital Ectropion

What does the term  
**Entropion** mean?  
It means the eyelid margin is  
turning **inward**

*Ectropion*





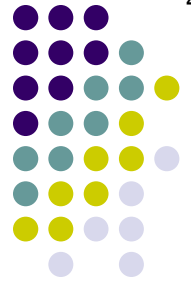
Q

## Congenital Ectropion

What does the term  
**Entropion** mean?  
It means the eyelid margin is  
turning **inward**



What does the term  
**Ectropion** mean?



# A

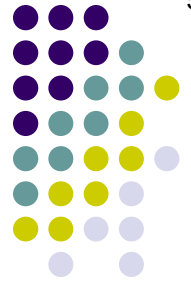
## Congenital Ectropion

What does the term  
**Entropion** mean?  
It means the eyelid margin is  
turning **inward**



What does the term  
**Ectropion** mean?  
It means the eyelid margin is  
turning **outward**





# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

*The Plastics book identifies six general causes of entropion and/or ectropion. What are they? (Note that while most apply to both entropion and ectropion, a few apply only to one or the other.)*

*Entropion*

*Categories*

*Ectropion*

?

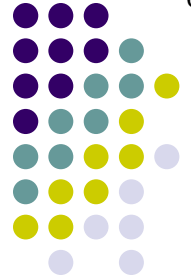
?

?

?

?

?



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

*The Plastics book identifies six general causes of entropion and/or ectropion. What are they? (Note that while most apply to both entropion and ectropion, a few apply only to one or the other.)*

*Entropion*

*Categories*

*Ectropion*

Congenital

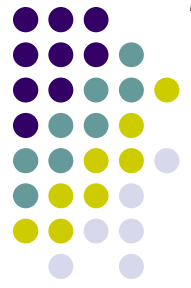
Involutional

Paralytic

Cicatricial

Mechanical

Acute Spastic



Q

## Congenital Ectropion

Of the six, which can result in entropion?

**Entropion**

**Categories**

**Ectropion**

?

Congenital

?

Involutional

?

Paralytic

?

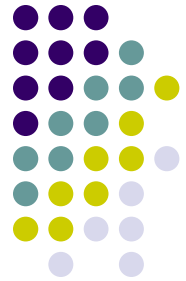
Cicatricial

?

Mechanical

?

Acute Spastic



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

Of the six, which can result in entropion?

***Entropion***

***Categories***

***Ectropion***

Congenital

Congenital

Involutional

Involutional

Paralytic

Cicatricial

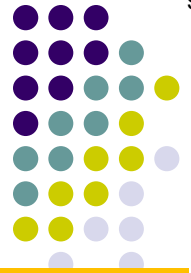
Cicatricial

Mechanical

Acute Spastic

Acute Spastic



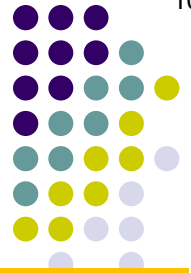


Q

## Congenital Ectropion

Of the six, which can result in ectropion?

<i>Entropion</i>	<i>Categories</i>	<i>Ectropion</i>
Congenital	Congenital	?
Involutional	Involutional	?
	Paralytic	?
Cicatricial	Cicatricial	?
	Mechanical	?
Acute Spastic	Acute Spastic	?



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

*Of the six, which can result in ectropion?*

### *Entropion*

Congenital

Involutional

Cicatricial

Acute Spastic

### *Categories*

Congenital

Involutional

Paralytic

Cicatricial

Mechanical

Acute Spastic

### *Ectropion*

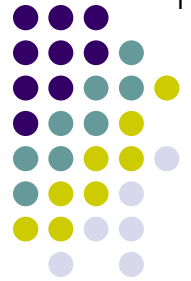
Congenital

Involutional

Paralytic

Cicatricial

Mechanical



## Congenital Ectropion

*Entropion*

*Categories*

***Ectropion***

*Let's look at congenital ectropion in more detail...*

**Congenital**

Involutional

Involutional

Involutional

Paralytic

Paralytic

Cicatricial

Cicatricial

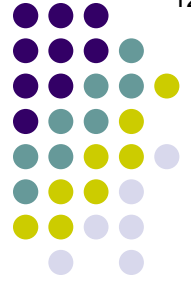
Cicatricial

Mechanical

Mechanical

Acute Spastic

Acute Spastic



# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

- ***Congenital ectropion...***
  - Almost always presents as a component of the 

one long word

 syndrome



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

- ***Congenital ectropion...***
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis** syndrome



# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

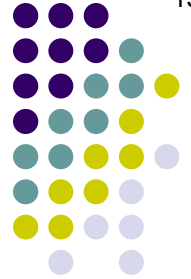
- *Congenital ectropion...*

- **Almost always** presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome

*“Almost always,” of course, means ‘not always.’ Other than blepharophimosis syndrome, with what other conditions is congenital ectropion associated?*

-- a common syndrome

-- a rare skin condition



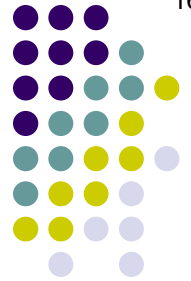
# A

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*
  - **Almost always** presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome

*“Almost always,” of course, means ‘not always.’ Other than blepharophimosis syndrome, with what other conditions is congenital ectropion associated?*

- Down syndrome
- Ichthyosis



## Congenital Ectropion



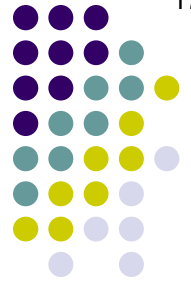
In Down syndrome



In ichthyosis

Congenital ectropion





# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis** syndrome

*What does the word blepharophimosis mean?*



# A

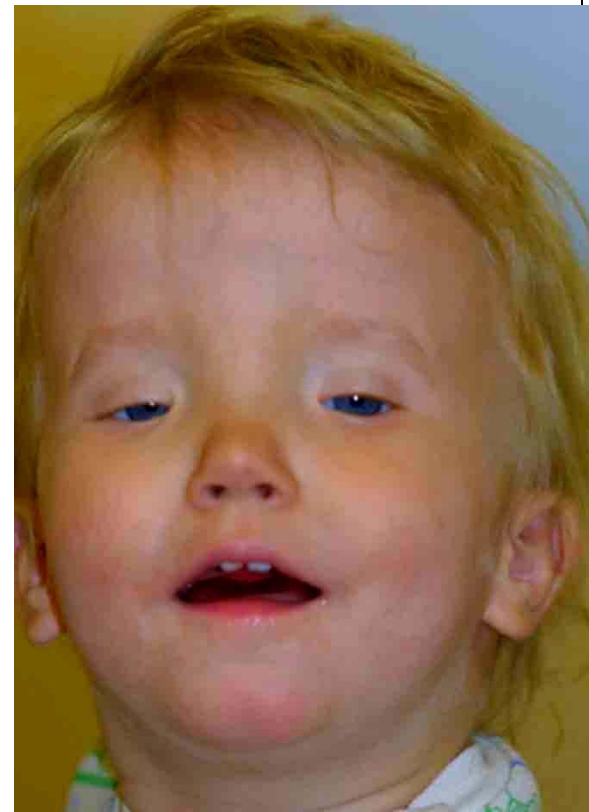
## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis** syndrome

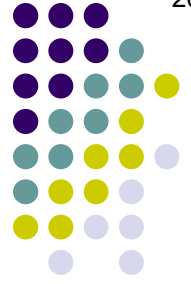
*What does the word blepharophimosis mean?*

It refers to an abnormal shortening of both the horizontal and vertical extents of the palpebral fissure

## Congenital Ectropion



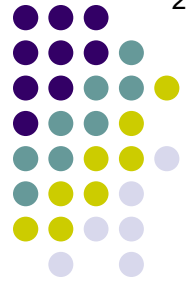
Blepharophimosis



## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**

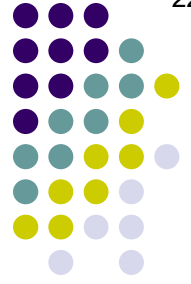
*(We'll talk more about blepharophimosis syndrome shortly)*



# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

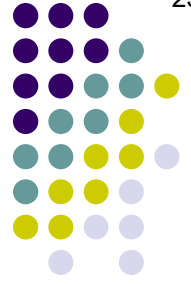
- ***Congenital ectropion...***
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis** syndrome
  - Management of congenital ectropion:
    - *Mild, asymptomatic:*



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

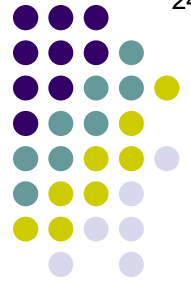
- ***Congenital ectropion...***
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis** syndrome
  - Management of congenital ectropion:
    - *Mild, asymptomatic:* **No treatment**



# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

- ***Congenital ectropion...***
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis** syndrome
  - Management of congenital ectropion:
    - *Mild, asymptomatic:* **No treatment**
    - *Severe, symptomatic:*

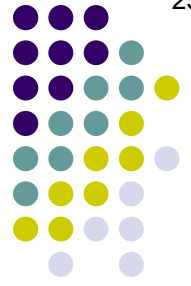


# A

## Congenital Ectropion

- ***Congenital ectropion...***
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis** syndrome
  - Management of congenital ectropion:
    - *Mild, asymptomatic:* **No treatment**
    - *Severe, symptomatic:* **Treat like cicatricial** (ectropion, that is)





# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

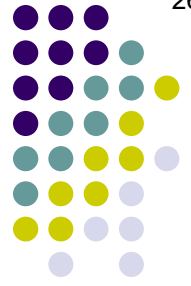
- ***Congenital ectropion...***

- Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis** syndrome
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*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

--?

--?



# A/Q

## Congenital Ectropion

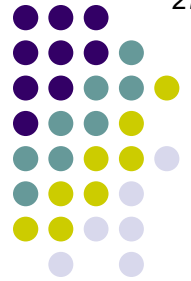
- ***Congenital ectropion...***
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis** syndrome
  - Management of congenital ectropion:
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*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

--Lengthen the vertical extent of the two words of the lid  
 --?

# A/Q

## Congenital Ectropion



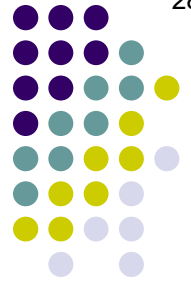
- ***Congenital ectropion...***

- Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis** syndrome
- Management of congenital ectropion:
  - *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
  - *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like **cicatricial** (ectropion, that is)

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

*--Lengthen the vertical extent of the anterior lamella of the lid*

*--?*



# A/Q

## Congenital Ectropion

- ***Congenital ectropion...***
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis** syndrome
  - Management of congenital ectropion:
    - *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
    - *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like **cicatricial** (*ectropion, that is*)

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

--Lengthen the vertical extent of the anterior lamella of the lid

--Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a

three words



# A

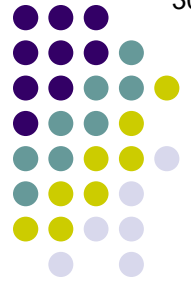
## Congenital Ectropion

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*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

- Lengthen the vertical extent of the anterior lamella of the lid
- Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure



# Q

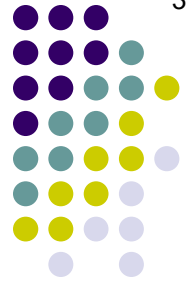
## Congenital Ectropion

- ***Congenital ectropion...***

*'Anterior lamella'? How many layers does an eyelid have?*

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

- Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid
- Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure



# Q/A

## Congenital Ectropion

- ***Congenital ectropion...***

*'Anterior lamella'? How many layers does an eyelid have?*

Well, the lids have a number of layers (the precise count depends on whether it's an  , as well as the  at which one does the counting).

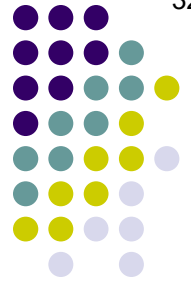
four words

four other words

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

--Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid

--Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure



# Q/A

## Congenital Ectropion

- ***Congenital ectropion...***

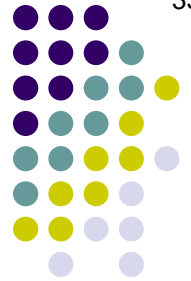
*'Anterior lamella'? How many layers does an eyelid have?*

Well, the lids have a number of layers (the precise count depends on whether it's an upper vs lower lid, as well as the distance from the margin at which one does the counting).

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

- Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid
- Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure





# Q/A

## Congenital Ectropion

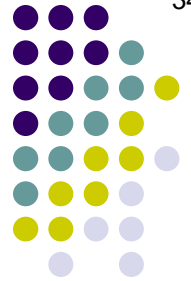
- ***Congenital ectropion...***

*'Anterior lamella'? How many layers does an eyelid have?*

Well, the lids have a number of layers (the precise count depends on whether it's an upper vs lower lid, as well as the distance from the margin at which one does the counting). However, from a surgical perspective, at the level of the tarsal plates it's useful to think of them as having two--an anterior lamella, and a one word lamella.

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

- Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid
- Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

- ***Congenital ectropion...***

*'Anterior lamella'? How many layers does an eyelid have?*

Well, the lids have a number of layers (the precise count depends on whether it's an upper vs lower lid, as well as the distance from the margin at which one does the counting). However, from a surgical perspective, at the level of the tarsal plates it's useful to think of them as having two--an anterior lamella, and a posterior lamella.

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

- Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid
- Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure



# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

### ● *Congenital ectropion...*

*'Anterior lamella'? How many layers does an eyelid have?*

Well, the lids have a number of layers (the precise count depends on whether it's an upper vs lower lid, as well as the distance from the margin at which one does the counting). However, from a surgical perspective, at the level of the tarsal plates it's useful to think of them as having two--an anterior lamella, and a posterior lamella.

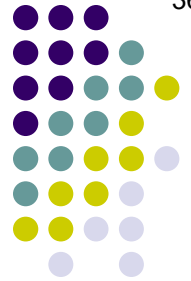
*What structures comprise each lamella?*

*Anterior:*

*Posterior:*

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

- Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid
- Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

- ***Congenital ectropion...***

*'Anterior lamella'? How many layers does an eyelid have?*

Well, the lids have a number of layers (the precise count depends on whether it's an upper vs lower lid, as well as the distance from the margin at which one does the counting). However, from a surgical perspective, at the level of the tarsal plates it's useful to think of them as having two--an anterior lamella, and a posterior lamella.

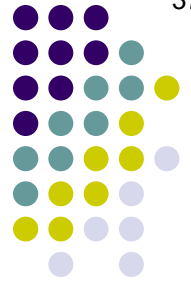
*What structures comprise each lamella?*

*Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle*

*Posterior:*

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

- Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid
- Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

### ● *Congenital ectropion...*

*'Anterior lamella'? How many layers does an eyelid have?*

Well, the lids have a number of layers (the precise count depends on whether it's an upper vs lower lid, as well as the distance from the margin at which one does the counting). However, from a surgical perspective, at the level of the tarsal plates it's useful to think of them as having two--an anterior lamella, and a posterior lamella.

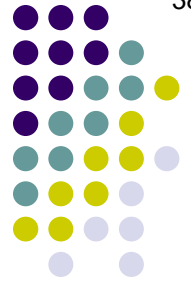
*What structures comprise each lamella?*

*Anterior:* Skin and orbicularis muscle

*Posterior:*

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

- Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid
- Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

- ***Congenital ectropion...***

*'Anterior lamella'? How many layers does an eyelid have?*

Well, the lids have a number of layers (the precise count depends on whether it's an upper vs lower lid, as well as the distance from the margin at which one does the counting). However, from a surgical perspective, at the level of the tarsal plates it's useful to think of them as having two--an anterior lamella, and a posterior lamella.

*What structures comprise each lamella?*

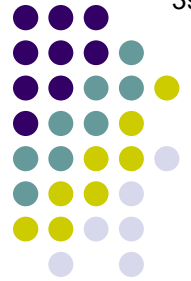
*Anterior:* Skin and orbicularis muscle

*Posterior:* Tarsal plate and conjunctiva

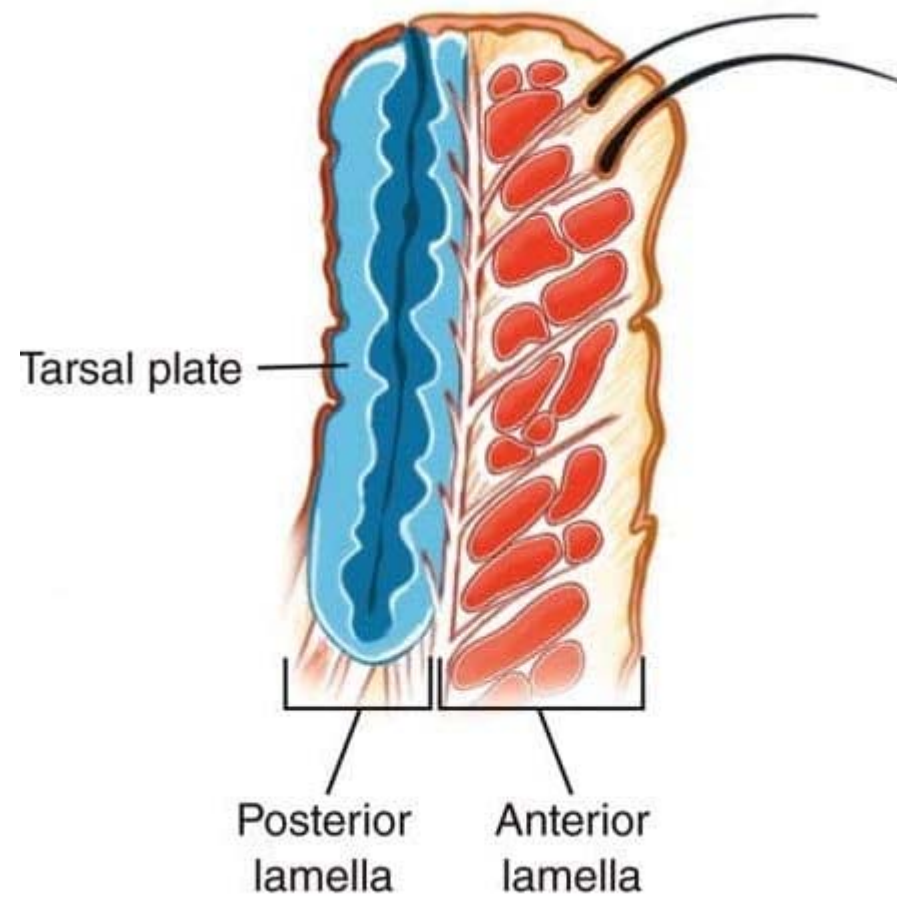
*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

--Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid

--Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure



## Congenital Ectropion



Eyelid lamellae



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

### ● *Congenital ectropion...*

*'Anterior lamella'? How many layers does an eyelid have?*

Well, the lids have a number of layers (the precise count depends on whether it's an upper vs lower lid, as well as the distance from the margin at which one does the counting). However, from a surgical perspective, at the level of the tarsal plates it's useful to think of them as having two--an anterior lamella, and a posterior lamella.

*What structures comprise each lamella?*

**Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle**

**Posterior: Tarsal plate and conjunctiva**

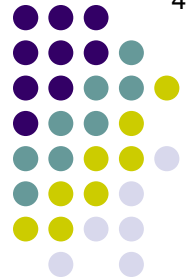
Eyelids are anatomically complex. The 'lamella' idea greatly simplifies their anatomy by conceptualizing the lids as being composed of only two parts.

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

--Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid

--Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure





Q

## Congenital Ectropion

*What about beyond the tarsal plates (ie, above the plate in the upper lid, and below the plate in the lower)? How many lamella are conceptualized in these locations?*

'A  
W  
as  
pe  
and a posterior lamella.

ver lid ,  
cal  
r lamella,

*What structures comprise each lamella ?*

*Anterior: **Skin** and **orbicularis muscle***

*Posterior: **Tarsal plate** and **conjunctiva***

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

--Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid

--Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

*What about beyond the tarsal plates (ie, above the plate in the upper lid, and below the plate in the lower)? How many lamella are conceptualized in these locations?*

Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

'A  
W  
as  
pe  
and a posterior lamella.

ver lid ,  
cal  
r lamella,

*What structures comprise each lamella ?*

**Anterior:** Skin and orbicularis muscle ← Middle lamella

**Posterior:** Tarsal plate and conjunctiva

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

- Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid
- Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure



Q

## Congenital Ectropion

*What about beyond the tarsal plates (ie, above the plate in the upper lid, and below the plate in the lower)? How many lamella are conceptualized in these locations?*

Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

*OK then, what structures comprise each of these three lamellae beyond the tarsal plates?*

-- (Anterior lamella first)

--

--

ver lid ,  
cal  
lamella,

*beyond the tarsal plates*

*What structures comprise each lamella?*

**Anterior: ?**

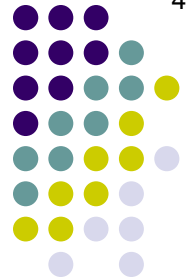
← Middle lamella:

**Posterior:**

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

--Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid

--Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure



Q

## Congenital Ectropion

*What about beyond the tarsal plates (ie, above the plate in the upper lid, and below the plate in the lower)? How many lamella are conceptualized in these locations?*

Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

*OK then, what structures comprise each of these three lamellae beyond the tarsal plates?*

--The **anterior lamella** doesn't change; it's still skin and orbicularis.

--

--

ver lid ,  
cal  
lamella,

*beyond the tarsal plates*

*What structures comprise each lamella?*

**Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle**

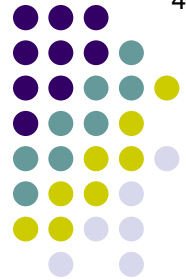
*Middle lamella:*

**Posterior:**

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

--Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid

--Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure



Q

## Congenital Ectropion

*What about beyond the tarsal plates (ie, above the plate in the upper lid, and below the plate in the lower)? How many lamella are conceptualized in these locations?*

Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

*OK then, what structures comprise each of these three lamellae beyond the tarsal plates?*

--The **anterior lamella** doesn't change; it's still skin and orbicularis.

--

-- (Posterior next)

ver lid ,  
cal  
lamella,

*beyond the tarsal plates*

*What structures comprise each lamella?*

**Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle**

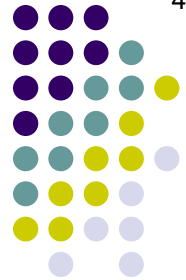
*Middle lamella:*

**Posterior:?**

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

--Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid

--Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure



Q

## Congenital Ectropion

*What about beyond the tarsal plates (ie, above the plate in the upper lid, and below the plate in the lower)? How many lamella are conceptualized in these locations?*

Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

*OK then, what structures comprise each of these three lamellae beyond the tarsal plates?*

--The **anterior lamella** doesn't change; it's still skin and orbicularis.

--

--Obviously, beyond the location of the tarsal plate, the tarsal plate itself can't be part of the posterior lamella, so it (the **posterior lamella**) consists only of the conjunctiva.

ver lid ,  
cal  
lamella,

*beyond the tarsal plates*

*What structures comprise each lamella?*

**Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle**

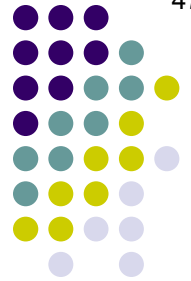
**Posterior: Conjunctiva**

*Middle lamella:*

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

--Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid

--Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure



Q

## Congenital Ectropion

*What about beyond the tarsal plates (ie, above the plate in the upper lid, and below the plate in the lower)? How many lamella are conceptualized in these locations?*

Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

*OK then, what structures comprise each of these three lamellae beyond the tarsal plates?*

--The **anterior lamella** doesn't change; it's still skin and orbicularis.

-- (Now the middle)

--Obviously, beyond the location of the tarsal plate, the tarsal plate itself can't be part of the posterior lamella, so it (the **posterior lamella**) consists only of the conjunctiva.

*beyond the tarsal plates*

*What structures comprise each lamella?*

**Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle** ← Middle lamella: ?

**Posterior: Conjunctiva**

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

--Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid

--Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure



Q

## Congenital Ectropion

*What about beyond the tarsal plates (ie, above the plate in the upper lid, and below the plate in the lower)? How many lamella are conceptualized in these locations?*

Three: Anterior, **middle** and posterior

*OK then, what structures comprise each of these three lamellae beyond the tarsal plates?*

--The **anterior lamella** doesn't change; it's still skin and orbicularis.

--The newly-arisen **middle lamella** is composed of the *eyelid retractors* and *orbital septum*, as well (in the lower lid) the *eyelid fat pads*.

--Obviously, beyond the location of the tarsal plate, the tarsal plate itself can't be part of the posterior lamella, so it (the **posterior lamella**) consists only of the conjunctiva.

ver lid ,  
cal  
lamella,

*beyond the tarsal plates*

*What structures comprise each lamella?*

**Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle**

**Posterior: Conjunctiva**

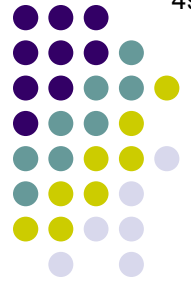
← Middle lamella: Eyelid retractors, orbital septum, eyelid fat pads (lower lid)

*Like surgical correction of cicatricial ectropion, correction of congenital ectropion requires accomplishing two things. What are they?*

--Lengthen the vertical extent of the **anterior lamella** of the lid

--Improve apposition of the lid to the globe via a horizontal tightening procedure

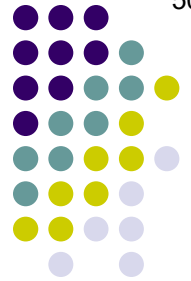




# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

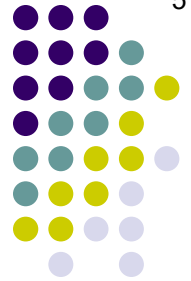
- *Congenital ectropion...*
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
  - Management of congenital ectropion:
    - *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
    - *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial
- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?
  - 1)
  - 2) Epicanthus
  - 3)



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
  - Management of congenital ectropion:
    - *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
    - *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial
- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?
  - 1) **Telecanthus**
  - 2) Epicanthus **inversus**
  - 3) **Ptosis**



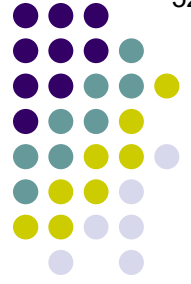
## Congenital Ectropion

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Blepharophimosis, ptosis, telecanthus, epicanthus inversus  
(we'll unpack these terms shortly)

Blepharophimosis syndrome



# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*

- Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome
- Management of congenital ectropion:
  - *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment

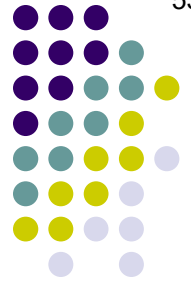
*Blepharophimosis syndrome has two other names. What are they?*

--

--

What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

- 1) Telecanthus
- 2) Epicanthus inversus
- 3) Ptosis



# AQ

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*

- Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome
- Management of congenital ectropion:
  - *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment

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

-- two generic words

-- syndrome

What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

- 1) Telecanthus
- 2) Epicanthus inversus
- 3) Ptosis



# AQ

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*

- Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome
- Management of congenital ectropion:
  - *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment

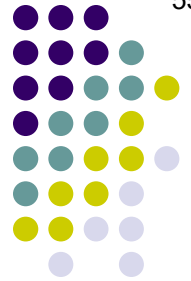
*Blepharophimosis syndrome has two other names. What are they?*

--Congenital eyelid syndrome

--

What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

- 1) Telecanthus
- 2) Epicanthus inversus
- 3) Ptosis



# A/Q

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*

- Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome
- Management of congenital ectropion:
  - *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment

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

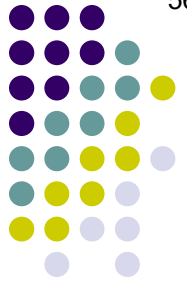
--Congenital eyelid syndrome

--four words, much more descriptive syndrome

abb.

blepharophimosis syndrome?

- 1) Telecanthus
- 2) Epicanthus inversus
- 3) Ptosis



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*

- Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis** syndrome
- Management of congenital ectropion:
  - Mild, asymptomatic: No treatment

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

--Congenital eyelid syndrome

--Blepharophimosis-ptosis-epicanthus inversus syndrome (BPES)

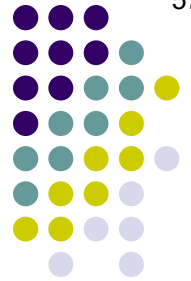
*What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?*

1) Telecanthus

2) **Epicanthus inversus**

3) **Ptosis**





# Q

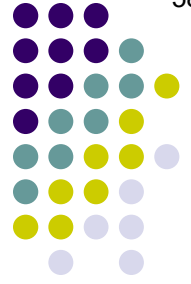
## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*

- Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
- Management of congenital ectropion:

*What is the difference between telecanthus and hypertelorism?*

- 1) **Telecanthus**
- 2) Epicanthus inversus
- 3) Ptosis



# A/Q

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
  - Management of congenital ectropion:

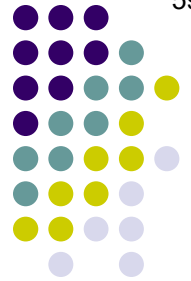
*What is the difference between telecanthus and hypertelorism?*

**Telecanthus** refers to an abnormally increased distance between the ,  
whereas **hypertelorism** refers to an abnormally increased distance between the

two words

three words

- 1) **Telecanthus**
- 2) Epicanthus inversus
- 3) Ptosis



# A

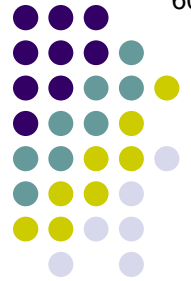
## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
  - Management of congenital ectropion:

*What is the difference between telecanthus and hypertelorism?*

**Telecanthus** refers to an abnormally increased distance between the medial canthi, whereas **hypertelorism** refers to an abnormally increased distance between the medial orbital walls

- 1) **Telecanthus**
- 2) Epicanthus inversus
- 3) Ptosis



# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*

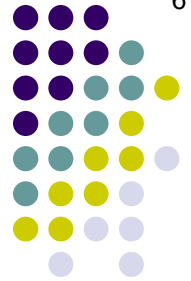
- Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
- Management of congenital ectropion:

*What is the difference between telecanthus and hypertelorism?*

**Telecanthus** refers to an abnormally increased distance between the medial canthi, whereas **hypertelorism** refers to an abnormally increased distance between the medial orbital walls

*Which manifests as an increased interpupillary distance?*

- 1) **Telecanthus**
- 2) Epicanthus inversus
- 3) Ptosis



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*

- Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
- Management of congenital ectropion:

*What is the difference between telecanthus and hypertelorism?*

**Telecanthus** refers to an abnormally increased distance between the medial canthi, whereas **hypertelorism** refers to an abnormally increased distance between the medial orbital walls

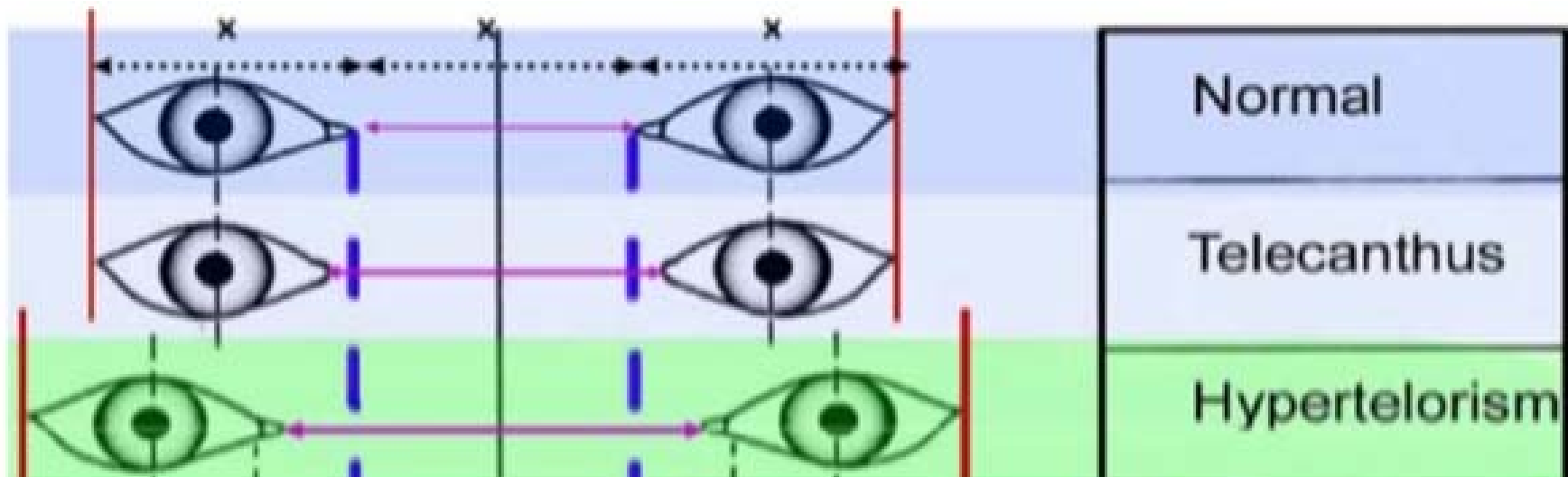
*Which manifests as an increased interpupillary distance?*

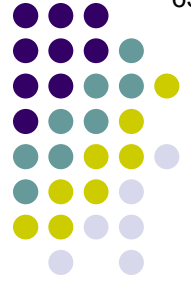
**Hypertelorism**

- 1) **Telecanthus**
- 2) Epicanthus inversus
- 3) Ptosis



## Congenital Ectropion





# QA

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*

- Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
- Management of congenital ectropion:

*What is the difference between telecanthus and hypertelorism?*

**Telecanthus** refers to an abnormally increased distance between the medial canthi, whereas **hypertelorism** refers to an abnormally increased distance between the medial orbital walls.

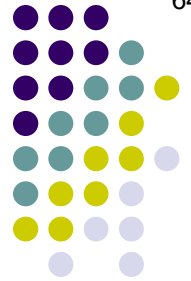
*As mentioned previously, congenital ectropion occurs almost exclusively in the context of blepharophimosis syndrome. Is the same true of telecanthus?*

Hypertelorism

1) **Telecanthus**

2) Epicanthus inversus

3) Ptosis



# QA

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*

- Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
- Management of congenital ectropion:

*What is the difference between telecanthus and hypertelorism?*

**Telecanthus** refers to an abnormally increased distance between the medial canthi, whereas **hypertelorism** refers to an abnormally increased distance between the medial orbital walls.

*As mentioned previously, congenital ectropion occurs almost exclusively in the context of blepharophimosis syndrome. Is the same true of telecanthus?*  
No, telecanthus is associated with many other conditions

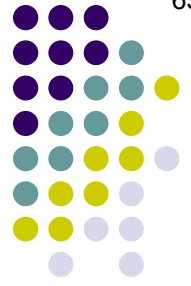
**Hypertelorism**

- 1) **Telecanthus**

- 2) Epicanthus inversus

- 3) Ptosis



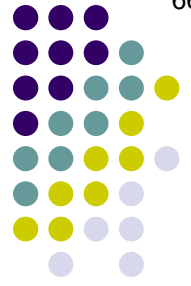


# QA

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
  - Management of congenital ectropion:
    - *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
    - *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial
- What are the other components of the blepharophimosis syndrome?
  - 1) Telecanthus
  - 2) Epicanthus inversus
  - 3) **Ptosis**

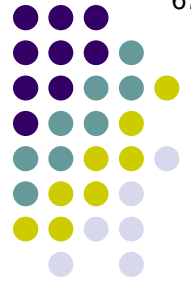
*Is the ptosis purely structural, ie, 2ndry to blepharophimosis, or is there a problem with the levator?*



# QA

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
  - Management of congenital ectropion:
    - *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
    - *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial
- What are the other components of the blepharophimosis syndrome?
  - 1) Telecanthus
  - 2) Epicanthus inversus
  - 3) **Ptosis**
    - Is the ptosis purely structural, ie, 2ndry to blepharophimosis, or is there a problem with the levator?*
    - In fact levator function is usually very poor

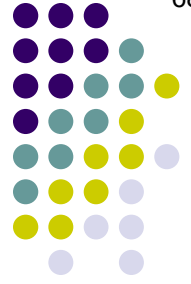


# QA

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
  - Management of congenital ectropion:
    - *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
    - *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial
- What are the other components of the blepharophimosis syndrome?
  - 1) Telecanthus
  - 2) Epicanthus inversus
  - 3) **Ptosis**

*And it goes without saying, ptosis occurs all the time in contexts other than the blepharophimosis syndrome*



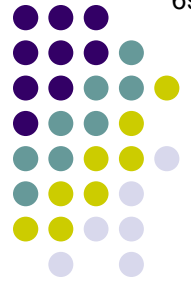
# QA

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*
    - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
    - Management of congenital ectropion:
      - *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
      - *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial
  - What are the other defining features of the
- What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?*

2) **Epicanthus** inversus

3) Ptosis



# QA

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*

- Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
- Management of congenital ectropion:
  - *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
  - *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial

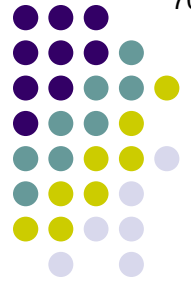
- What are the other defining features of the

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

An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and/or below the medial canthal region

2) **Epicanthus inversus**

3) Ptosis



# QA

## Congenital Ectropion

- *Congenital ectropion...*

- Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
- Management of congenital ectropion:
  - *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
  - *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the

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

An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and/or below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction determines the type of epicanthus (*epicanthus inversus* is one sort).

2) **Epicanthus inversus**

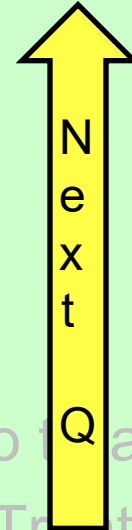
3) Ptosis



# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

*How many types of epicanthus are there?*



- *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
- *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial
- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?
  - 1) Telecanthus
  - 2) **Epicanthus inversus**
  - 3) Ptosis



# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

*How many types of epicanthus are there?*  
*four*

- *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
- *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial
- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?
  - 1) Telecanthus
  - 2) **Epicanthus** inversus
  - 3) Ptosis





# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

*How many types of epicanthus are there?*

*What are the four types of epicanthus? (Other than inversus, duh)*

- Epicanthus ?
- Epicanthus *inversus*
- Epicanthus ?
- Epicanthus ?

- *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
- *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

- 1) Telecanthus
- 2) **Epicanthus** inversus
- 3) Ptosis



# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

*How many types of epicanthus are there?*

*What are the four types of epicanthus?*

--Epicanthus ?

--Epicanthus *inversus*      *Mnemonic forthcoming...*

--Epicanthus ?

--Epicanthus ?

- *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
- *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

1) Telecanthus

2) **Epicanthus** inversus

3) Ptosis



# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

*What are the four types of epicanthus?*

--Epicanthus **t**

--Epicanthus **inversus**      *Mnemonic forthcoming...TIPS*

--Epicanthus **p**

--Epicanthus **s**

- *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
- *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

1) Telecanthus

2) **Epicanthus** inversus

3) Ptosis



# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

What are the four types of epicanthus?

--Epicanthus **t**

start here

--Epicanthus **inversus**

Mnemonic forthcoming... **TIPS**

--Epicanthus **p**

--Epicanthus **s**

- Mild, asymptomatic: No treatment
- Severe, symptomatic: Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

1) Telecanthus

2) **Epicanthus** inversus

3) Ptosis

# A/Q

## Congenital Ectropion



What are the four types of epicanthus?

--Epicanthus *tarsalis*

start here

--Epicanthus *inversus*

--Epicanthus *p*

--Epicanthus *s*

- Mild, asymptomatic: No treatment
- Severe, symptomatic: Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

1) Telecanthus

2) **Epicanthus** inversus

3) Ptosis

# A/Q

## Congenital Ectropion



What are the four types of epicanthus?

- Epicanthus *tarsalis*
- Epicanthus *inversus*
- Epicanthus *p*
- Epicanthus *s*



- *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
- *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

- 1) Telecanthus
- 2) **Epicanthus** inversus
- 3) Ptosis

# A/Q

## Congenital Ectropion



What are the four types of epicanthus?

--Epicanthus *tarsalis*

--Epicanthus *inversus*

--Epicanthus *palpebralis* ← next

--Epicanthus *s*

- Mild, asymptomatic: No treatment
- Severe, symptomatic: Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

1) Telecanthus

2) **Epicanthus** inversus

3) Ptosis

# Q/A

## Congenital Ectropion



*What are the four types of epicanthus?*

- Epicanthus **tarsalis**
- Epicanthus **inversus**
- Epicanthus **palpebralis**
- Epicanthus **s**



- *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
- *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

- 1) Telecanthus
- 2) **Epicanthus** inversus
- 3) Ptosis



# Q/A

## Congenital Ectropion



*What are the four types of epicanthus?*

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

← *last*

- *Mild, asymptomatic:* No treatment
- *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

- 1) Telecanthus
- 2) **Epicanthus inversus**
- 3) Ptosis



# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

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

--Epicanthus *tarsalis*: Primarily   lid

--Epicanthus *inversus*:

--Epicanthus *palpebralis*:

--Epicanthus *supraciliaris*:

- *Mild, asymptomatic*: No treatment
- *Severe, symptomatic*: Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

1) Telecanthus

2) **Epicanthus** inversus

3) Ptosis



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

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

--Epicanthus *tarsalis*: **Primarily upper lid**

--Epicanthus *inversus*:

--Epicanthus *palpebralis*:

--Epicanthus *supraciliaris*:

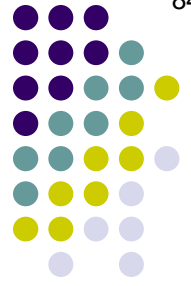
- *Mild, asymptomatic*: No treatment
- *Severe, symptomatic*: Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

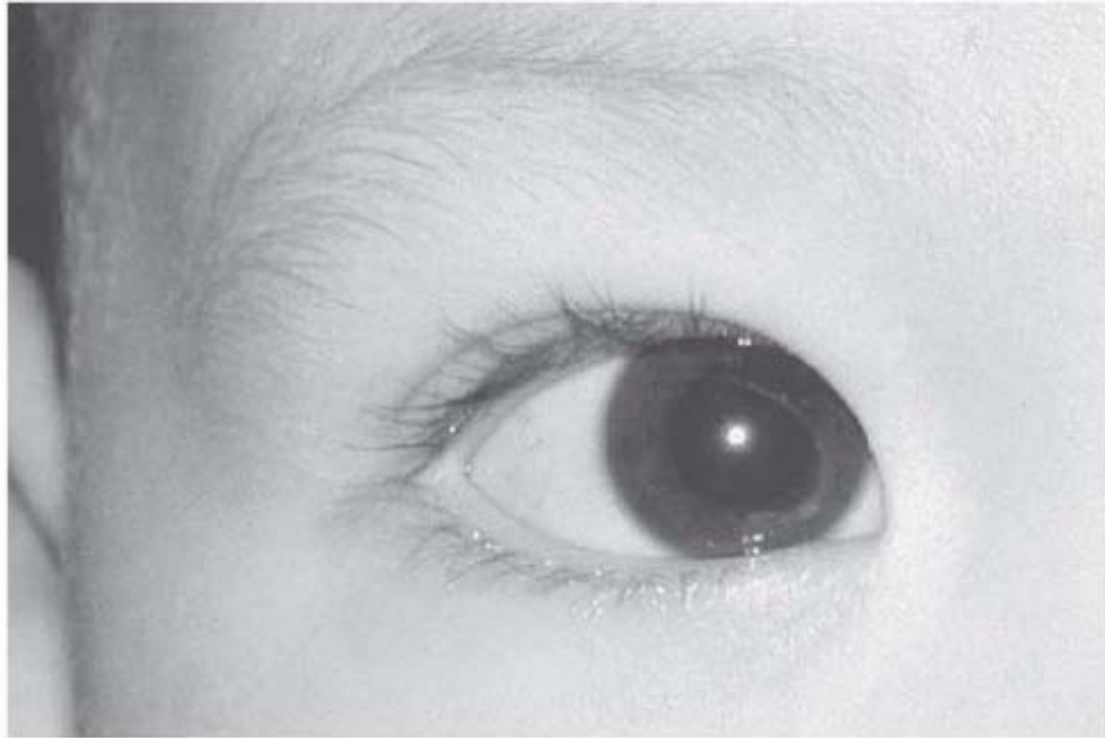
1) Telecanthus

2) **Epicanthus** inversus

3) Ptosis



## Congenital Ectropion



Epicanthus tarsalis



# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

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

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

- Mild, asymptomatic: No treatment
- Severe, symptomatic: Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

1) Telecanthus

2) **Epicanthus inversus**

3) Ptosis



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

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

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

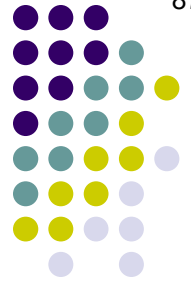
- Mild, asymptomatic: No treatment
- Severe, symptomatic: Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

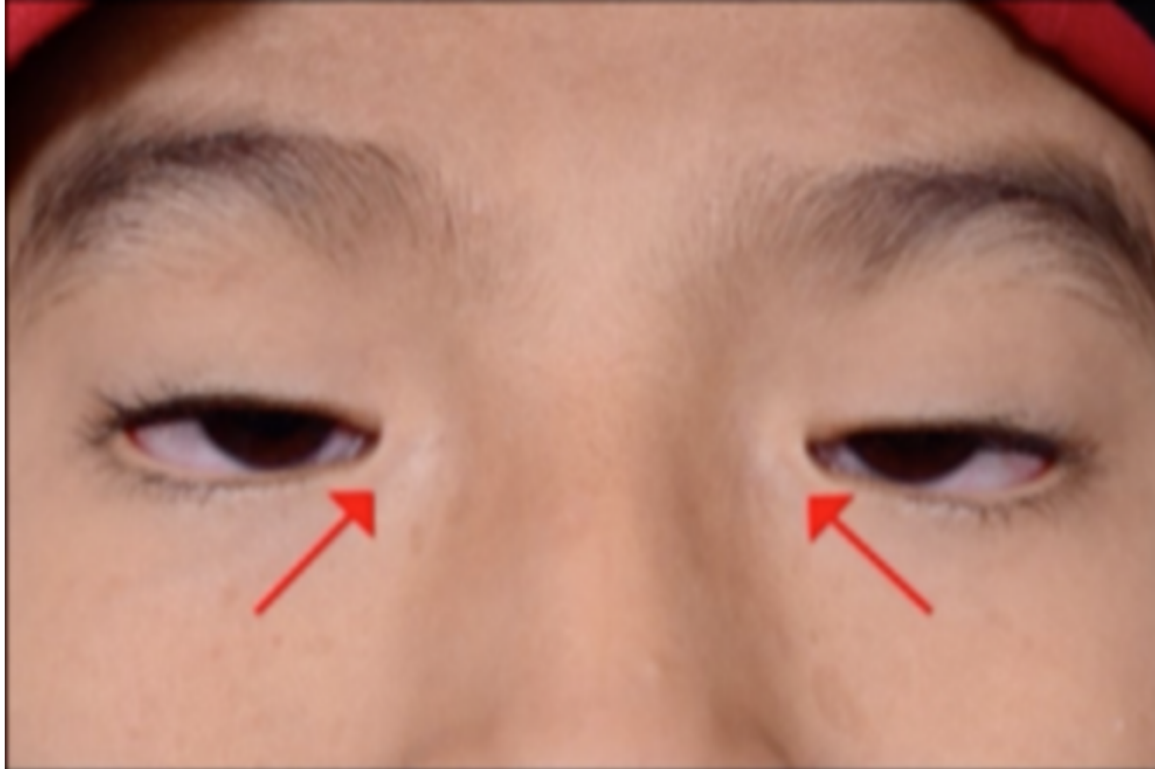
1) Telecanthus

2) **Epicanthus inversus**

3) Ptosis



## Congenital Ectropion



Epicanthus inversus



# Q

## Congenital Ectropion

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

- Epicanthus *tarsalis*: Primarily upper lid
- Epicanthus *inversus*: Primarily lower lid
- Epicanthus *palpebralis*: [ ] and [ ] equally
- Epicanthus *supraciliaris*:

- Mild, asymptomatic: No treatment
- Severe, symptomatic: Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

1) Telecanthus

2) **Epicanthus** inversus

3) Ptosis





# A

## Congenital Ectropion

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

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

- Mild, asymptomatic: No treatment
- Severe, symptomatic: Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

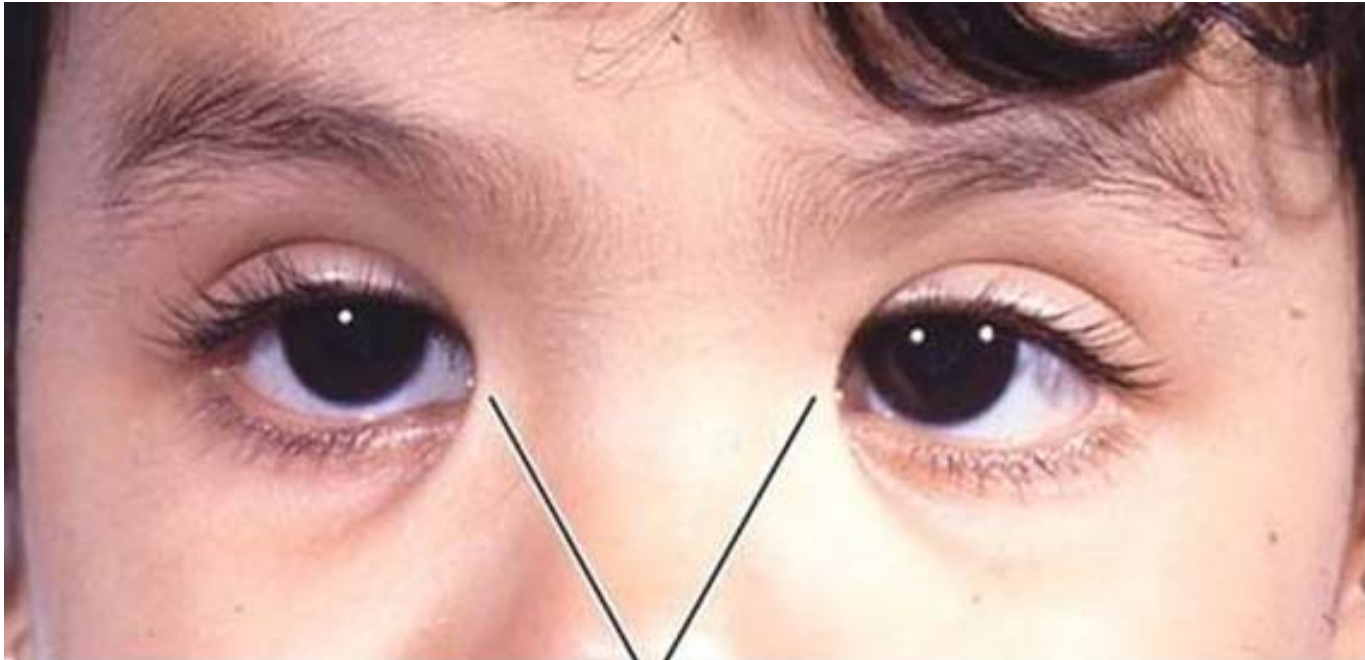
1) Telecanthus

2) **Epicanthus** inversus

3) Ptosis



## Congenital Ectropion



Epicanthus palpebralis



Q

## Congenital Ectropion

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

- Epicanthus *tarsalis*: Primarily upper lid
- Epicanthus *inversus*: Primarily lower lid
- Epicanthus *palpebralis*: Upper and lower equally
- Epicanthus *supraciliaris*: From not lid to lid

- Mild, asymptomatic: No treatment
- Severe, symptomatic: Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

- 1) Telecanthus
- 2) **Epicanthus** inversus
- 3) Ptosis



# A

## Congenital Ectropion

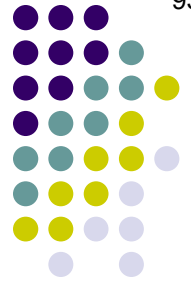
*What are the four types of epicanthus? What's involved for each?*

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

- Mild, asymptomatic: No treatment
- Severe, symptomatic: Treat like cicatricial

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

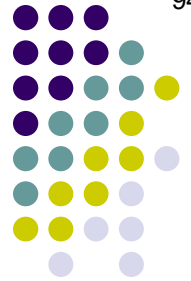
- 1) Telecanthus
- 2) **Epicanthus inversus**
- 3) Ptosis



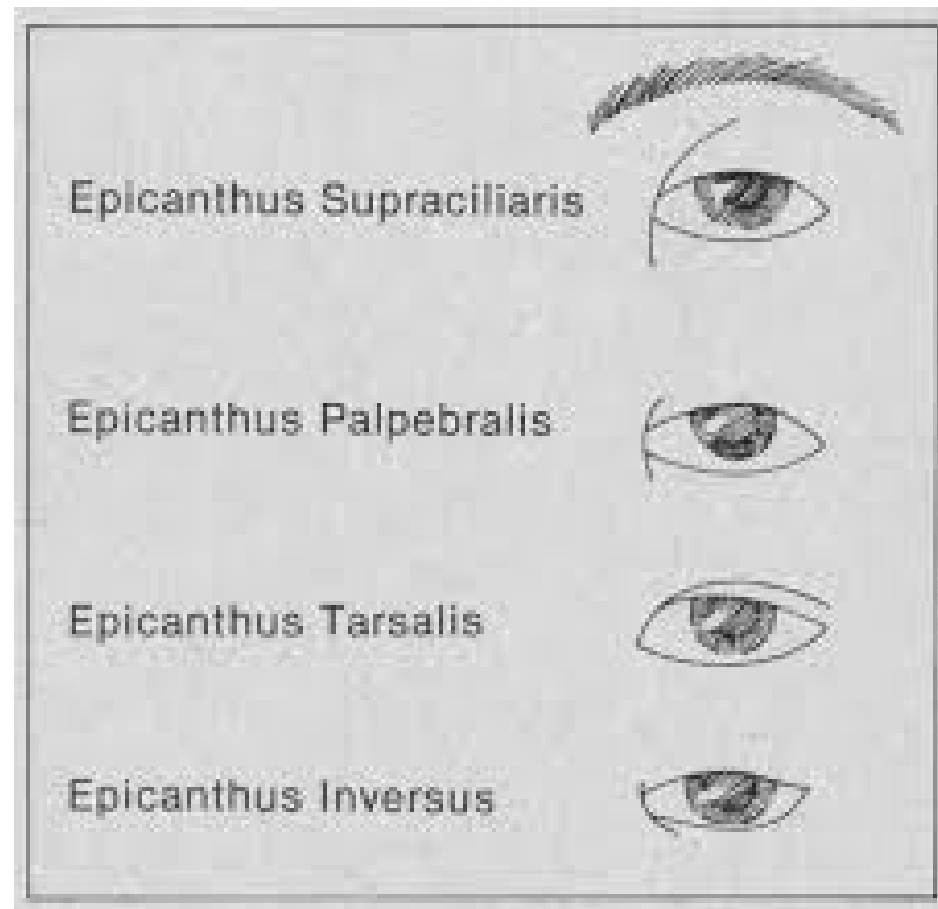
## Congenital Ectropion



Epicanthus supraciliaris



## Congenital Ectropion



Epicanthal folds overview



## Congenital Ectropion

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

- Epicanthus *tarsalis*: Primarily upper lid *top down;*
- Epicanthus *inversus*: Primarily lower lid *on the ground;*
- Epicanthus *palpebralis*: Upper and lower equally *all around;*
- Epicanthus *superciliary*: From the brow *to the crown.*

For more on *epicanthal folds* and/or *blepharophimosis syndrome*, see slide-set O1

- Mild
- Severe, symptomatic. Treat like cataract

- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

- 1) Telecanthus
- 2) Epicanthus inversus
- 3) Ptosis