What does the term **Entropion** mean?

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

**Congenital Ectropion**

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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.)

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**Congenital Ectropion**
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Let’s look at congenital ectropion in more detail…

**Entropion**

- Involutional
- Paralytic
- Cicatricial
- Acute Spastic

**Ectropion**

- Involutional
- Paralytic
- Cicatricial
- Mechanical

**Congenital Ectropion**

**Congenital**
**Congenital Ectropion**

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

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

- **Almost always**

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
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
- Icthyosis
Congenital Ectropion

- In Down syndrome
- In ichthyosis

Congenital ectropion
Congenital Ectropion

- **Congenital ectropion...**
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*What does the word blepharophimosis mean?*
● **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…**

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

(We’ll talk more about blepharophimosis syndrome shortly)
Congenital Ectropion

- **Congenital ectropion**…
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis** syndrome
  - Management of congenital ectropion:
    - *Mild, asymptomatic:* 
      
      [Insert Treatment Details Here]

**Congenital Ectropion**

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*Congenital ectropion*…

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**Congenital Ectropion**

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---

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

--?
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--Lengthen the vertical extent of the [two words] of the lid
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Congenital Ectropion

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

Q

Congenital ectropion...

‘Anterior lamella’? How many layers does an eyelid have?

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Congenital Ectropion

Q/A

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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).

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What structures comprise each lamella?
Anterior:
Posterior:

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What structures comprise each lamella?
Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle
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anterior lamella
Congenital Ectropion

Congenital ectropion...

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Posterior: Tarsal plate and conjunctiva

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Congenital Ectropion

Eyelid lamellae

Tarsal plate

Posterior lamella  Anterior lamella
● **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
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Congenital Ectropion

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

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?
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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

Middle 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

What about beyond the tarsal plates (ie, above the plate in the upper lid, and below the plate in the lower)? How many lamellae 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)

Anterior: ?

- Middle lamella: ?

- Posterior: ?

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

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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.

--What structures comprise each lamella beyond the tarsal plates?

Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle

Middle lamella: eyelid retractors and orbital septum, as well (in the lower lid) of the eyelid fat pads.

Posterior: obviously, beyond the location of the tarsal plate, the tarsal plate itself is not part of the posterior lamella, so it (the posterior lamella) consists only of the 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

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**Congenital Ectropion**

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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?*

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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.

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

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.

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
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 lamellae 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.

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

Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle

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

Posterior: Conjunctiva

What structures comprise each lamella?

**Anterior**: Skin and orbicularis muscle

**Middle**: Eyelid retractors, orbital septum, eyelid fat pads

**Posterior**: Conjunctiva
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
  3) Ptosis
  4) Specific form of epicanthus
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
Blepharophimosis, ptosis, telecanthus, epicanthus inversus
(we’ll unpack these terms shortly)

Blepharophimosis syndrome
**Congenital Ectropion**

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

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Blepharophimosis syndrome has two other names. What are they?

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What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

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

*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
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- **Congenital ectropion**…
  - Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome
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    - **Mild, asymptomatic:** No treatment
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-Blepharophimosis syndrome has two other names. What are they?
--Congenital eyelid syndrome
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- What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?
  1) Telecanthus
  2) Epicanthus **inversus**
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---

**A/Q**

Blepharophimosis syndrome has two other names. What are they?

---

- Congenital eyelid syndrome
- **Blepharophimosis-ptosis-epicanthus inversus syndrome (BPES)** four words, much more descriptive abb.

---

What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

1) **Telecanthus**
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Congenital ectropion…

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

What is the difference between telecanthus and hypertelorism?

1) Telecanthus
2) Epicanthus inversus
3) Ptosis
● **Congenital ectropion…**
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  - Management of congenital ectropion:
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    - Severe, symptomatic: Treat like cicatricial

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.
**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 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
**Congenital ectropion…**

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


- **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 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
Congenital Ectropion

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

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

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

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

---

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.
Congenital ectropion...

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

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).
What are the four types of epicanthus?

-- Epicanthus alaralis: Primarily upper lid
-- Epicanthus inversus: Primarily lower lid
-- Epicanthus alpebralis: Upper and lower equally
-- Epicanthus upraciliaris: From brow to lower lid

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
How many types of epicanthus are there?

four

- **Epicanthus arsalis**: Primarily upper lid
- **Epicanthus inversus**: Primarily lower lid
- **Epicanthus alpebralis**: Upper and lower equally
- **Epicanthus upraciliaris**: From brow to lower lid

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

- Epicanthus *parsalis*: Primarily upper lid
- Epicanthus *inversus*: Primarily lower lid
- Epicanthus *alpebralis*: Upper and lower equally
- Epicanthus *upraciliaris*: From brow to lower lid

**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
What are the four types of epicanthus?

-- Epicanthus \textit{?}arsalis: Primarily upper lid
-- Epicanthus \textit{inversus}: Primarily lower lid
-- Epicanthus \textit{?}alpebralis: Upper and lower equally
-- Epicanthus \textit{?}upraciliaris: From brow to lower lid

Congenital Ectropion

Mnemonic forthcoming…

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 \textit{inversus}
3) Ptosis
What are the four types of epicanthus?
--Epicanthus tarsalis: Primarily upper lid
--Epicanthus inversus: Primarily lower lid
--Epicanthus palpebralis: Upper and lower equally
--Epicanthus supraciliaris: From brow to lower lid

Mnemonic forthcoming…TIPS

- 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
What are the four types of epicanthus?

-- Epicanthus \( t \): Primarily upper lid
-- Epicanthus \( i \)versus: Primarily lower lid
-- Epicanthus \( p \): Upper and lower equally
-- Epicanthus \( s \): From brow to lower lid

Mnemonic forthcoming… TIPS

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

What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

1) Telecanthus
2) Epicanthus \( i \)versus
3) Ptosis
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
What are the four types of epicanthus?
--Epicanthus *tarsalis*
--Epicanthus *inversus*
--Epicanthus *p*
--Epicanthus *s*

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- *Severe, symptomatic:* Treat like cicatricial

What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?
1) Telecanthus
2) **Epicanthus** *inversus*
3) Ptosis
**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
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
What are the four types of epicanthus?
--Epicanthus *tarsalis*
--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
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

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

1) Telecanthus
2) Epicanthus *inversus*
3) Ptosis
Congenital Ectropion

Epicanthus inversus
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
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
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
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
Epicanthus supraciliaris
Congenital Ectropion

Epicanthal folds overview
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 *supraciliaris*: From brow to lower lid to the crown.

**Congenital Ectropion**

- Mild
- Severe, Symptomatic: Treat like cicatricial

What are the other defining features of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

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

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