The etiologic categories for entropion and ectropion are similar, but not identical. *Come up with all 6.*
The etiologic categories for entropion and ectropion are similar, but not identical. *Come up with all 6.*

**Entropion**
- Congenital
- Involutional
- Paralytic
- Cicatricial
- Mechanical
- Acute Spastic

**Ectropion**
The etiologic categories for entropion and ectropion are similar, but not identical. **Come up with all 6. Divide ‘em up (some will be used for both)**

**Entropion**
- Congenital
- Involutional
- Paralytic
- Cicatricial
- Mechanical
- Acute Spastic

**Ectropion**
- Congenital
- Involutional
- Paralytic
- Cicatricial
- Mechanical
- Acute Spastic

*Now divvy ‘em up…*
The etiologic categories for entropion and ectropion are similar, but not identical. *Come up with all 6. Divide ‘em up (some will be used for both)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entropion</th>
<th>Ectropion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congenital</td>
<td>Congenital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involutional</td>
<td>Involutional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cicatricial</td>
<td>Paralytic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Spastic</td>
<td>Cicatricial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mechanical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The etiologic categories for entropion and ectropion are similar, but not identical. *Come up with all 6. Divide ‘em up (some will be used for both)*

**Entropion**
- Involutional
- Cicatricial
- Acute Spastic

**Ectropion**
- Involutional
- Paralytic
- Cicatricial
- Mechanical

Let’s look at congenital ectropion in more detail…

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

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

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

*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…**

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

- Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome

Management:
- Mild, asymptomatic: No treatment
- Severe, symptomatic:
**Congenital ectropion…**

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

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

- Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome
- Management:
  - 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 horizontal tightening procedure
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

anterior lamella
Congenital ectropion...

Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome

Management:

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

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

‘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 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.

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 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
- **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
**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?**

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
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

Anterior lamella

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

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

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 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.

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

Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle?
Middle lamella: ?
Posterior: Tarsal plate and conjunctiva?

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

Beyond the tarsal plates
What structures comprise each lamella?
Anterior: Skin and orbicularis muscle?
Middle lamella: ?
Posterior: Tarsal plate and conjunctiva?
Congenital ectropion... Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome.

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

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.

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?

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 is no part of the **posterior lamella**, so it (the posterior lamella) consists only of the conjunctiva.
- The newly-arisen **middle lamella** is composed of the eyelid retractors and orbital septum, as well (in the lower lid) of the eyelid fat pads.

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—beyond the tarsal plates.

**What structures comprise each lamella?**
- **Anterior:** Skin and orbicularis muscle.
- **Posterior:** Tarsal plate and conjunctiva.
- **Middle lamella:** Eyelid retractors, orbital septum, eyelid fat pads (lower lid).
Congenital ectropion…

- Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome

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

What are the other components of the blepharophimosis syndrome?
1) Telecanthus
2) Epicanthus
3) Ptosis of epicanthus
*Congenital ectropion…*

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

Blepharophimosis syndrome has two other names. What are they?
-- Congenital eyelid syndrome
-- Blepharophimosis-ptosis-epicanthus inversus syndrome (BPES)
- **Congenital ectropion…**
  - Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
  - Management:
    - **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**

- **Blepharophimosis syndrome has two other names. What are they?**
  - Congenital eyelid syndrome
  - Blepharophimosis-ptosis-epicanthus inversus syndrome (BPES)
  - Two generic words
Congenital ectropion...

- Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome

Management:

- 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

Blepharophimosis syndrome has two other names. What are they?

-- Congenital eyelid syndrome
-- Four words, much more descriptive syndromes

Abb.
- **Congenital ectropion…**
  - Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome
  - Management:
    - 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 components of the blepharophimosis syndrome?
  1) Telecanthus
  2) Epicanthus **inversus**
  3) Ptosis
**Congenital ectropion...**

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

*What is the difference between telecanthus and hypertelorism?*

1) **Telecanthus**
2) **Epicanthus inversus**
3) **Ptosis**
● Congenital ectropion…
  ● Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome
  ● Management:

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:
  - 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:

- 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

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:
  - 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

**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...

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

What does the term epicanthus refer to in this context?

An epicanthus is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus—more on this shortly. (Epicanthus inversus is one type.)
A

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

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

An *epicanthus* is a fold of skin extending above and below the medial canthal region. How far the fold extends in each direction is a function of the type of epicanthus--more on this shortly. (*Epicanthus inversus* is one type.)
**Congenital ectropion**…

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

**Management:**
- **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**

*With respect to their relationship to blepharophimosis syndrome, how do telecanthus and epicanthus inversus differ from one another?*
**Congenital ectropion…**
- Almost always presents as a component of the **blepharophimosis syndrome**
- Management:
  - *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

*With respect to their relationship to blepharophimosis syndrome, how do telecanthus and epicanthus inversus differ from one another?*

Like congenital ectropion, epicanthus inversus presents almost exclusively as part of the blepharophimosis syndrome. In contrast, telecanthus is associated with many other conditions.
What are the four types of epicanthus?
--Epicanthus
--Epicanthus \textit{inversus} \hspace{1cm} \textit{mnemonic forthcoming} \ldots
--Epicanthus
--Epicanthus

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{Mild, asymptomatic}: No treatment
  \item \textit{Severe, symptomatic}: Treat like cicatricial
\end{itemize}

What are the other components of the blepharophimosis syndrome?
1) Telecanthus
2) \textbf{Epicanthus} \textit{inversus}
3) Ptosis
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 components of the blepharophimosis syndrome?
1) Telecanthus
2) Epicanthus *inversus*
3) Ptosis
What are the four types of epicanthus?
--Epicanthus *tarsalis*
--Epicanthus *inversus*
--Epicanthus *p* *(next)*
--Epicanthus *s*

- 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
Congenital ectropion…

Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome

Management:

- 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

What are the four types of epicanthus?

--Epicanthus tarsalis
--Epicanthus inversus
--Epicanthus palpebralis
--Epicanthus s (next)

- Mild, asymptomatic: No treatment
- Severe, symptomatic: Treat like cicatricial
What are the four types of epicanthus?

--Epicanthus *tarsalis*
--Epicanthus *inversus*
--Epicanthus *palpebralis*
--Epicanthus *supracciliaris*

- 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
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 components 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 components 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:*
-- Epicanthus *supraciliaris:*

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

What are the other components 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*:
--- Epicanthus *supraciliaris*:

- 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
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 components of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

1) Telecanthus
2) Epicanthus *inversus*
3) Ptosis
Congenital ectropion…

Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome

Management:

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

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 components 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 **not lid** to **lid**

- 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
What are the four types of epicanthus? What’s involved for each?

--Epicanthus \textit{tarsalis}: Primarily upper lid
--Epicanthus \textit{inversus}: Primarily lower lid
--Epicanthus \textit{palpebralis}: Upper and lower equally
--Epicanthus \textit{supraciliaris}: From brow to lower lid

- \textit{Mild, asymptomatic}: No treatment
- \textit{Severe, symptomatic}: Treat like cicatricial

What are the other components of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

1) Telecanthus
2) \textbf{Epicanthus} \textit{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 components 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  
  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!

- **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
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 all around
--Epicanthus *supraciliaris*: From brow to lower lid to the crown!

Which type(s):

- Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent?
- Can produce pseudostrabismus?
- Is associated with ptosis?
- Resolves without surgical intervention?

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
**Congenital Ectropion**

- Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome

**Management:**
- 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

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

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

**Which type(s):**
- Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? Tarsalis
- Can produce pseudostrabismus? All of them
- Is associated with ptosis? All of them
- Resolves without surgical intervention? All (except *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**: Upper and lower lid equally
--- Epicanthus **supraciliaris**: From brow to lower lid to the crown!

- *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 considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? Tarsalis
--- Can produce pseudostrabismus?

- All of them
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 to the crown!

- 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

*Which type(s):*
- Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? Tarsalis
- Can produce pseudostrabismus? All of them

*Is associated with ptosis?* All of them

*Resolves without surgical intervention?* All (except inversus?)
Congenital ectropion…

Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome.

Management:
- 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

What are the four types of epicanthus? What’s involved for each?
-- Epicanthus \textit{tarsalis}: Primarily upper lid
-- Epicanthus \textit{inversus}: Primarily lower lid
-- Epicanthus \textit{palpebralis}: Upper and lower equally
-- Epicanthus \textit{supraciliaris}: From brow to lower lid to the crown!

Which type(s):
-- Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? \textit{Tarsalis}

Which type(s):
-- Can produce pseudostrabismus? All of them

What \textit{is} pseudostrabismus?

Which type(s):
-- Is associated with ptosis? All of them

Which type(s):
-- Resolves without surgical intervention? All (except \textit{inversus}?)

What is \textit{pseudostrabismus}?

\textit{Pseudostrabismus} is a false impression (on the part of an examiner) re the presence of strabismus.

Are pts with prominent epicanthal folds more likely to be (mis)diagnosed with esotropia, or exotropia?

Esotropia

What is it about the appearance of these pts that might lead one to incorrectly conclude the pt is ET?

The epicanthal folds cover some of the normally-visible sclera, thereby giving the impression the eyes are turned in.
What are the four types of epicanthus? What’s involved for each?

- **Epicanthus tarsalis**: Primarily involved in the upper lid, affecting the lower lid on the ground.
- **Epicanthus inversus**: Primarily involved in the lower lid.
- **Epicanthus palpebralis**: Involved in both the upper and lower lid equally.
- **Epicanthus supraciliaris**: Involved from the brow to the lower lid to the crown.

Which type(s):

- Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? Tarsalis
- Can produce pseudostrabismus? All of them

What is pseudostrabismus?

A false impression (on the part of an examiner) re the presence of strabismus

- Are pts with prominent epicanthal folds more likely to be (mis)diagnosed with esotropia, or exotropia? Esotropia

What is it about the appearance of these pts that might lead one to incorrectly conclude the pt is ET? The epicanthal folds cover some of the normally-visible sclera, thereby giving the impression the eyes are turned in.
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 to the crown!

What is pseudostrabismus?
A false impression (on the part of an examiner) re the presence of strabismus

Are pts with prominent epicanthal folds more likely to be (mis)diagnosed with esotropia, or exotropia?

What are the other components of the blepharophimosis syndrome?
1) Telecanthus
2) **Epicanthus** inversus
3) Ptosis

Which type(s):
- Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? Tarsalis
- Can produce pseudostrabismus? All of them

Is associated with ptosis? All of them

Resolves without surgical intervention? All (except inversus?)

What is esotropia?
A false impression (on the part of an examiner) re the presence of strabismus

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 to the crown!

What is pseudostrabismus?
A false impression (on the part of an examiner) re the presence of strabismus

Are pts with prominent epicanthal folds more likely to be (mis)diagnosed with esotropia, or exotropia?

What are the other components of the blepharophimosis syndrome?
1) Telecanthus
2) **Epicanthus** inversus
3) Ptosis

Which type(s):
- Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? Tarsalis
- Can produce pseudostrabismus? All of them

Is associated with ptosis? All of them

Resolves without surgical intervention? All (except inversus?)
What are the four types of epicanthus? What’s involved for each?

- **Epicanthus tarsalis**: Primarily upper lid
  - Which type(s):
    - Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? Tarsalis
    - Can produce **pseudostrabismus**?
- **Epicanthus inversus**: Primarily lower lid
  - What is pseudostrabismus?
    - A false impression (on the part of an examiner) re the presence of strabismus
- **Epicanthus palpebralis**: Upper and lower lid equally
  - What is pseudostrabismus?
    - A false impression (on the part of an examiner) re the presence of strabismus
- **Epicanthus supraciliaris**: From brow to lower lid to the crown!

---

 Are pts with prominent epicanthal folds more likely to be (mis)diagnosed with esotropia, or exotropia?

- **Esotropia**

---

What are the other components 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 to the crown!

---

**Which type(s):**

- Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? **Tarsalis**
- Can produce pseudostrabismus? All of them

---

**What is pseudostrabismus?**

A false impression (on the part of an examiner) re the presence of strabismus

---

**Are pts with prominent epicanthal folds more likely to be (mis)diagnosed with esotropia, or exotropia?**

**Esotropia**

---

**What is it about the appearance of these pts that might lead one to incorrectly conclude the pt is ET?**

---

**What are the other components 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. 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!

**What is pseudostrabismus?**
A false impression (on the part of an examiner) re the presence of strabismus

Are pts with prominent epicanthal folds more likely to be (mis)diagnosed with esotropia, or exotropia? Esotropia

**What is it about the appearance of these pts that might lead one to incorrectly conclude the pt is ET?**
The epicanthal folds cover some of the normally-visible sclera, thereby giving the impression the eyes are turned in

What are the other components of the blepharophimosis syndrome?

1) Telecanthus
2) Epicanthus
3) Ptosis

Which type(s):
- Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? Tarsalis
- Can produce pseudostrabismus? All of them

What are the four types of epicanthus? What’s involved for each?
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 to the crown!

- **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

- **Which type(s):**
  - **Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent?** Tarsalis
  - **Can produce pseudostrabismus?** All of them
  - **Is associated with ptosis?** All (except inversus?)
What are the four types of epicanthus? What’s involved for each?

- **Epicanthus tarsalis**: Primarily involved in the upper lid. Top down.
- **Epicanthus inversus**: Primarily involved in the lower lid on the ground.
- **Epicanthus palpebralis**: Equally involved in the upper and lower lids all around.
- **Epicanthus supraciliaris**: From brow to lower lid to the crown!

Which type(s):
- Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? Tarsalis
- Can produce pseudostrabismus? All of them
- Is associated with ptosis? All of them

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

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 to the crown!

Which type(s):
--Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? Tarsalis
--Can produce pseudostrabismus? All of them
--Is associated with ptosis? All of them
--Resolves without surgical intervention? All (except inversus?)

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

Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome

**Management:**

- **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**

---

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 to the crown!

**Which type(s):**

- **Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent?** Tarsalis
- **Can produce pseudostrabismus?** All of them
- **Is associated with ptosis?** All of them
- **Resolves without surgical intervention?** All (except inversus?)

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

**What type(s):**

- Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? Tarsalis
- Can produce pseudostrabismus? All of them
- Is associated with ptosis? All of them
- Resolves without surgical intervention? All (except inversus?)
Congenital ectropion…

Almost always presents as a component of the blepharophimosis syndrome

Management:

- 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

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 to the crown!

Which type(s):
- Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? Tarsalis
- Can produce pseudostrabismus? All of them
- Is associated with ptosis? All of them
- Resolves without surgical intervention? All (except inversus?)

Why the hedging about whether epicanthus inversus can resolve without surgery?

Because the BCSC books are somewhat in conflict on the subject (at least, the most recent editions in my possession are). Per my Peds book: "Because the epicanthus [inversus]…may improve with age, repair…is often delayed." Per my Orbit book: "Most forms of epicanthus resolve with normal growth…Epicanthus inversus, however, rarely respond to facial growth." Which is correct? I dunno. Caveat emptor, peeps.
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 to the crown!

Which type(s):

--Is considered a normal variant when found in a child of East Asian descent? *Tarsalis*

--Can produce pseudostrabismus? All of them

--Is associated with ptosis? All of them

--Resolves without surgical intervention? All (except *inversus*)

Why the hedging about whether epicanthus *inversus* can resolve without surgery?

Because the BCSC books are somewhat in conflict on the subject (at least, the most recent editions in my possession are).

--Per my *Peds* book: “Because the epicanthus [inversus]...may improve with age, repair...is often delayed.”

--Per my *Orbit* book: “Most forms of epicanthus resolve with normal growth...Epicanthus inversus, however, rarely respond to facial growth.”

Which is correct? I dunno. Caveat emptor, peeps.

blepharophimosis syndrome?

1) Telecanthus

2) *Epicanthus* *inversus*

3) Ptosis