6- DD: Lid Lash Orbit Abnormalities

6.1- Lid abnormalities

Entropion
Ectropion
Lid retraction
Ptosis

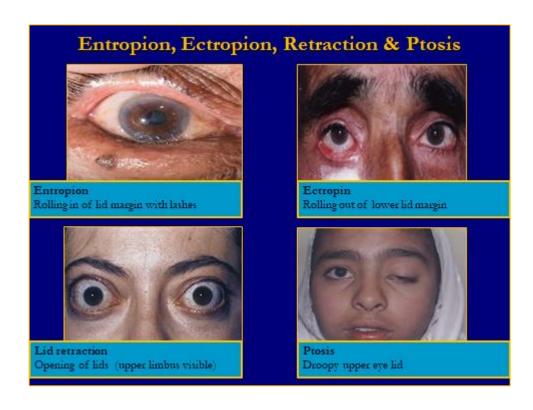
6.2- Lash abnormalities

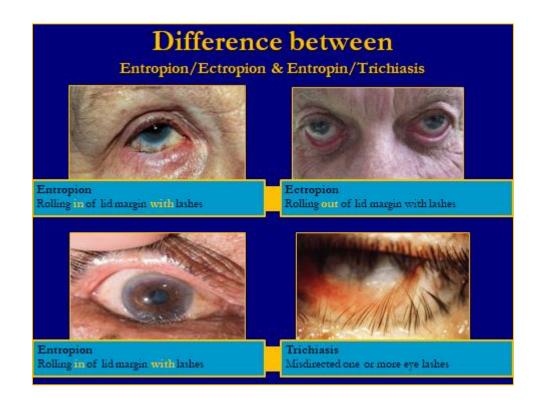
Trichiasis Distichiasis Madarosis Poliosis

6.3- Orbit abnormalities

Orbital conditions
Types of proptosis
Types of infections
Types of superficial orbital swellings

6.1- Lid abnormalities





Ptosis types



Involutional ptosis Age related ptosis



Neurogenic ptosis Ptosis because of paralysis



Mechanical Ptosis
Ptosis because of increased weight



Muscular Ptosis Trauma or weakness of levator

Ptosis

- Congenital: Maldevelopment of levator muscle
- Acquired
 - Involutional / Aponeurotic- Age related weakness/disinsertion of levator
 - Neurogenic / Paralytic- Due to 3rd nerve paralysis
 - Mechanical- Increased weight of lid because of edema/tumor
 - Muscular- Trauma or weakness (Myasthenia, Muscle dystrophy) of levator

Management

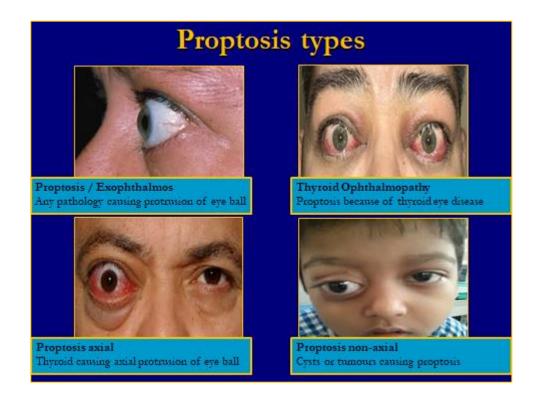
- Medical: Treatment of underlying disease like myasthenia or treating edema
- Surgical treatment:
 - Treatment of tumor causing ptosis or infection causing edema
 - Mild 1-2 mm ptosis: Fasanella-servat procedure
 - Moderate to severe 3-4mm ptosis with good levator function: Levator resection OR Levator reinsertion
 - Moderate to severe with poor levator function: Brow suspension (Sling)

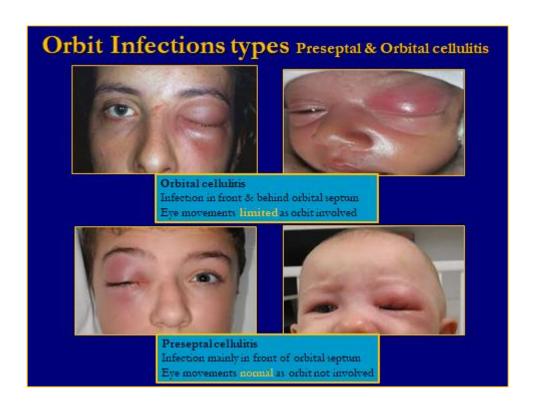
6.2- Lash abnormalities



6.3- Orbit abnormalities









History taking: lid, lash & orbit

In lid conditions ask for symptoms like watering and irritation.

Entropion cause irritation and red eye while ectropion causes watering.

Ptosis is usually asymptomatic in beginning and presents as cosmetic problem. Severe ptosis can cover visual axis and cause decrease vision.

For orbital conditions ask for general symptoms of hyperthyroidism, pain and fever. Proptosis because of hyperthyroidism is associated with sweating and intolerance to heat. Infectious swellings of orbit like preseptal cellulitis and cellulitis are associated with pain and fever and are ophthalmic emergencies.

OPD case and possible MCQs

Q1- A 67 year man is complaining of severe irritation and watering in his eye. On examination lower lid margin is turned in with lashes touching cornea. What is diagnosis? Explanation and answer: Turning in of lid margins is called entropion. Treatment is surgery.

Q2- A 69 year woman is complaining of watery eye for last one year. On examination lower lid margin is turned out. What is your diagnosis?

Explanation and answer: Turning out of lid margin is called ectropion. Treatment is surgery.

Q3- A 75 year man attended outpatients with droopy lid for last 2 years but now obstructing vision. There are no other symptoms. On examination upper lid margin has come down to cover more than half of cornea. Vision, anterior and posterior segments are normal. What is diagnosis?

Ptosis

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<u>Explanation and answer:</u> Droopy lid is called ptosis. Long history is because it is degenerative cause. As there are no associated symptoms or signs so this in **involutional ptosis**.

Q4- A 73 year man is complaining of sudden closure of right eye lid for last one day. On examination there is limitation of eye movements. What is your diagnosis? Explanation and answer: Third cranial nerve supplies most eye muscle along with levator muscle. Sudden onset is third nerve palsy causing neurogenic ptosis. Q5- A woman is complaining of intermittent droopy lids which are more severe in evening. She finds it difficult to comb hair and gets tiered very quickly. What could be diagnosis? <u>Explanation and answer:</u> Intermittent droopy lid is because of muscle disease where muscle get fatigued and cause droopy lids. Myasthenia gravis is a well known muscle disease causing such pattern so it is **myogenic o muscular ptosis**.

Q6- An infant is brought to clinic with droopy right upper lid. There is no refractive error with normal anterior and posterior segments and normal ocular movement. What is your diagnosis? <u>Explanation and answer:</u> Droopy lid is ptosis. Usually, such ptosis is due to maldevelopment of levator muscle. This is **congenital ptosis**.

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