

EYELID DISORDERS

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Upper and Lower Eyelids (consist of a fibrous tarsal plate and muscle, bounded by skin and conjunctiva)

- ✓ Protection against trauma
- ✓ Reduction of evaporation of tear films
- ✓ Secretion of tears via meibomian glands and conjunctival goblet cells
- ✓ Pumping of tears to nasolacrimal system

COLOBOMA (EYELID AGENESIS)

Congenital absence of a portion of an eyelid

Commonly seen in cats

Hereditary

Pain, corneal ulcer, secondary keratoconjunctivitis, corneal scarring, pigmentation, vascularization

Blepharoplasty

PROMINENT NASAL FOLD

Peckinese, pugs, English bulldogs, brachicephalic breeds

The hair on the fold may contact the cornea and irritate it.

Epiphora, corneal melanosis, vascularization, ulceration

If these symptoms are seen, nasal folds should be removed either partially or totally.

DISORDERS OF THE CILIA

▪ **Distichiasis**

Cilia emerge from the openings of the meibomian glands

Cocker spaniels, poodles, terriers

Epiphora, blepharospasm, chronic conjunctival hyperemia, corneal ulceration

If there is an irritation, distichiasis should be corrected.

Cryoepilation or electroepilation is used most commonly

• **Ectopic cilia**

Cilia arise from the meibomian glands and emerge through the palpebral conjunctiva

Corneal irritation, ulceration

It is difficult to find, they are visible only with the illumination

Treated with resection of the affected cilium and meibomian gland.

DISORDERS OF THE CILIA

- **Trichiasis**

Eyelashes grow inwards toward the eye, so that they touch the cornea.

Epiphora, blepharospasm, chronic conjunctival hyperemia, corneal ulceration

Depending on location of the hairs;

- regular trimming

- cryoepilation

- surgical correction of the deformity (e.g. entropion, nasal folds)

ENTROPION

Inward rolling of the eyelid margin

It can be conformational, spastic or cicatricial

Entropion occurs most frequently in dogs

Conformational Entropion

- the inward rolling of the eyelid margin because of inadequate overall length
- most frequently in dogs, uncommon in cats
- Usually affects both eyes
- In brachycephalic animals entropion is commonly medially, in large dogs it commonly affects lower eyelid and lateral canthis.
- Inherited
- English bulldog, chow chow, Great Dane, Shar-pei

ENTROPION

Spastic Entropion

- It occurs with spasm of the orbicularis oculi muscle
- Irritations, keratitis, corneal ulcers are induced due to pain
- Common in cats (herpesvirus)
- In spastic entropion, assessment of entropion is important to determinate the cause blepharospasm.

Use local anesthetic eye drops for examination of the patient

Schirmer tear test

Fluorescein staining

Examine for eyelashes

Examine aqueous flare and intraocular pressure

Clinical Signs of Entropion

- Blepharospasm
- Corneal ulceration
- Rolling in of the eyelid
- Excoriation of the eyelid from constant contact with tears
- Epiphora
- Conjunctival hyperemia
- Corneal melanosis, vascularization
- Rubbing, itching

Treatment

Various surgical procedures are used. For each procedure, following general principles apply:

- Eliminate the causes
- Before anesthesia, accurately assess extent of skin resection
- Minimize surgical tissue trauma
- Use fine needle, suture material
- Use Elizabethan collar until 3 days after suture removal.
- Check the patient until 3 weeks

Hotz-Celsus procedure is commonly use in entropion surgical technique.

ECTROPION

- ✓ Eversion of the eyelid
- ✓ Conformational and breed relating ectropion
- ✓ Saint Bernards, bloodhounds and cocker spaniels have loose facial skin, and ectropion is commonly seen in these breeds
- ✓ When ectropion causes conjunctivitis, keratitis or blepharitis due to epiphora, surgical correction is required.
- ✓ Wedge resection, 'V-to-Y' Blepharoplasty

CHALAZION

- Chalazion is an enlargement of the meibomian gland caused by blockage of its duct.
- Generally painless
- Yellowish White
- Viewed through the palpebral conjunctiva and skin
- Treatment is surgical incision and drainage
- Not necessary to suture the conjunctiva
- Warm compress and antibiotic ointments

HORDEOLUM

- Purulent bacterial infection of Zeis or meibomian gland
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Painful and inflamed than chalazia
- Erythema, swelling of the eyelid margins, pruritus, pain, chemosis, purulent conjunctivitis
- Culture and sensitivity tests
- Systemic and topical antibiotics