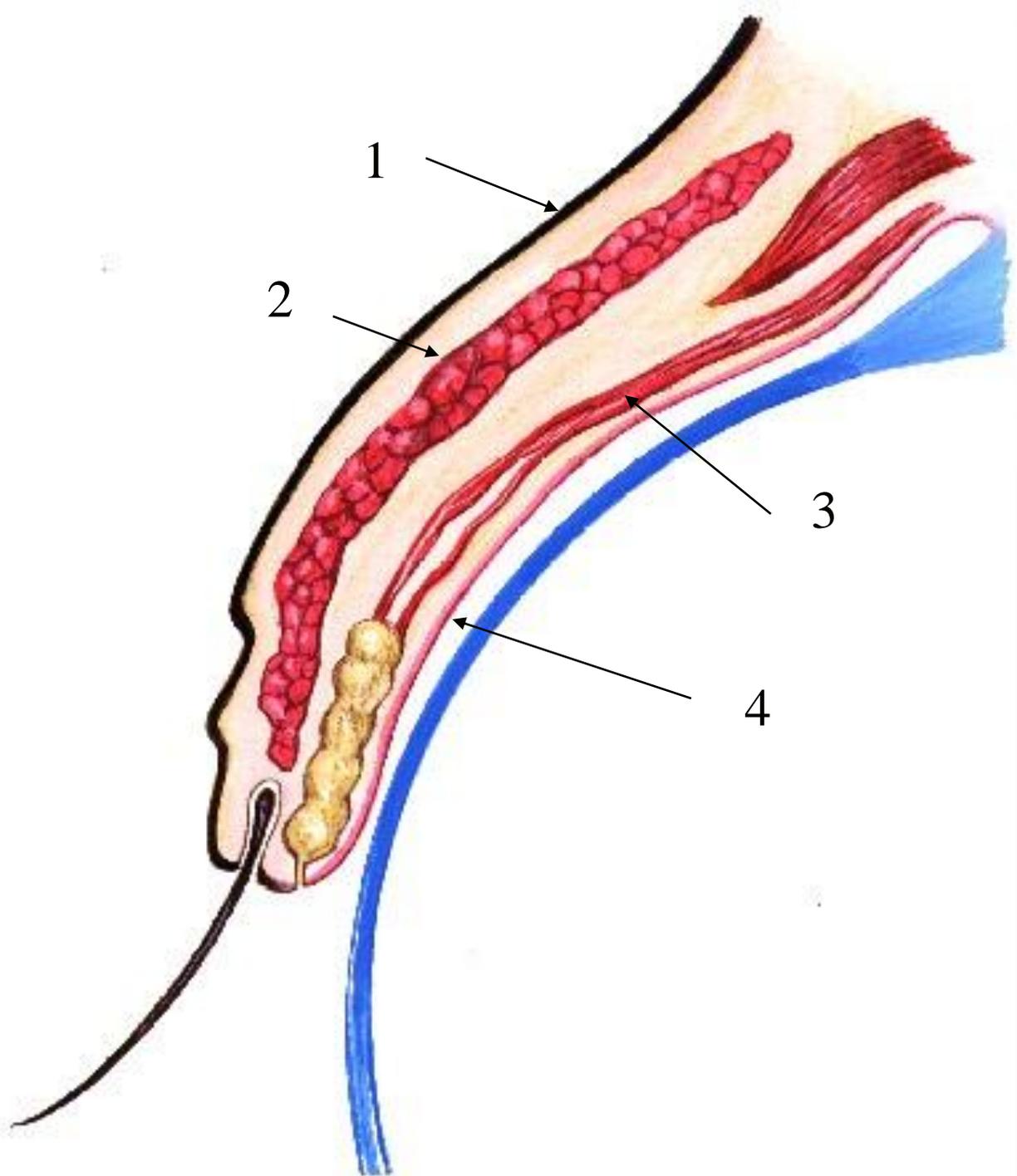


DISORDERS OF THE EYELIDS

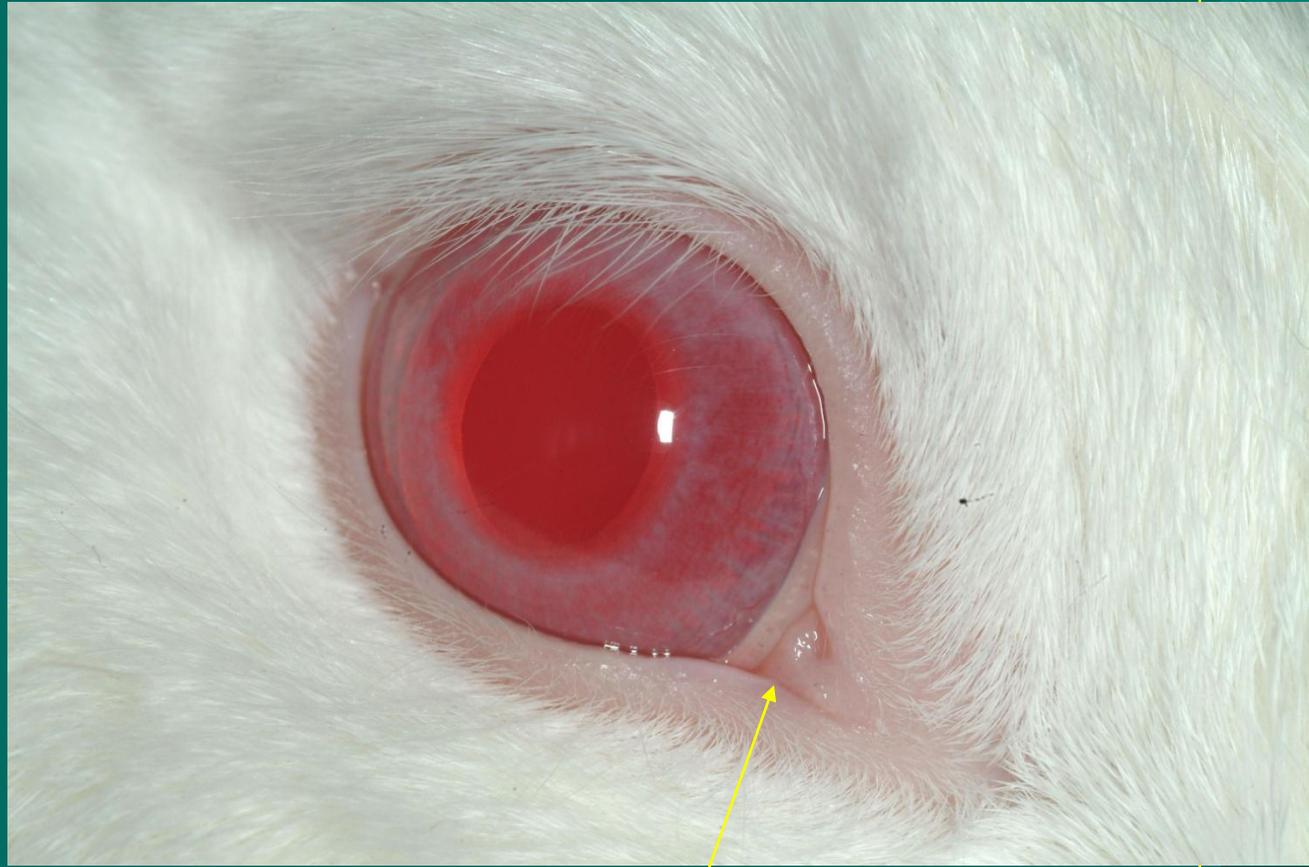


University of Florida

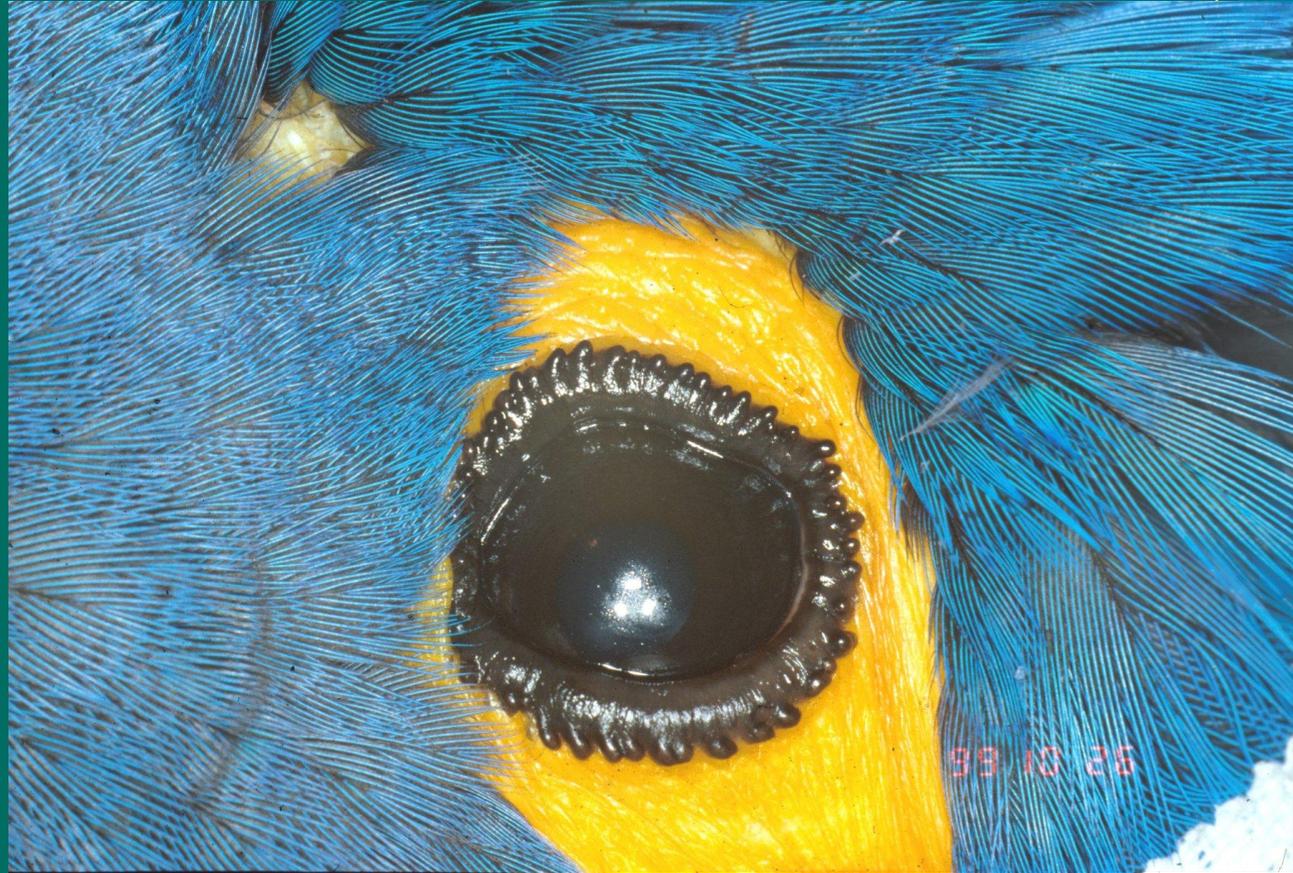
1. Skin
2. Orbicularis muscle
 - Levator palpebra superioris
3. Tarsal plate/glands
4. Conjunctiva



- Canthus (i)
- NL duct medially
- Lashes on upper lid in many animals



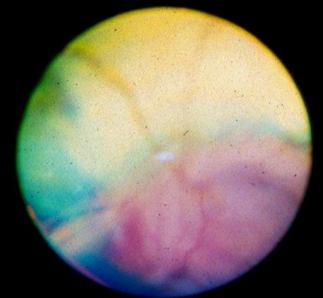
Filoplume Feather



Filoplumes in birds

Atresia or agenesis

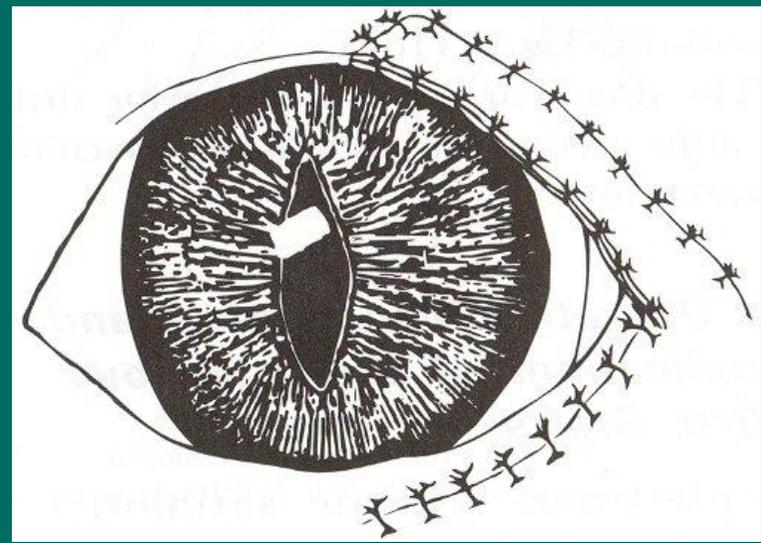
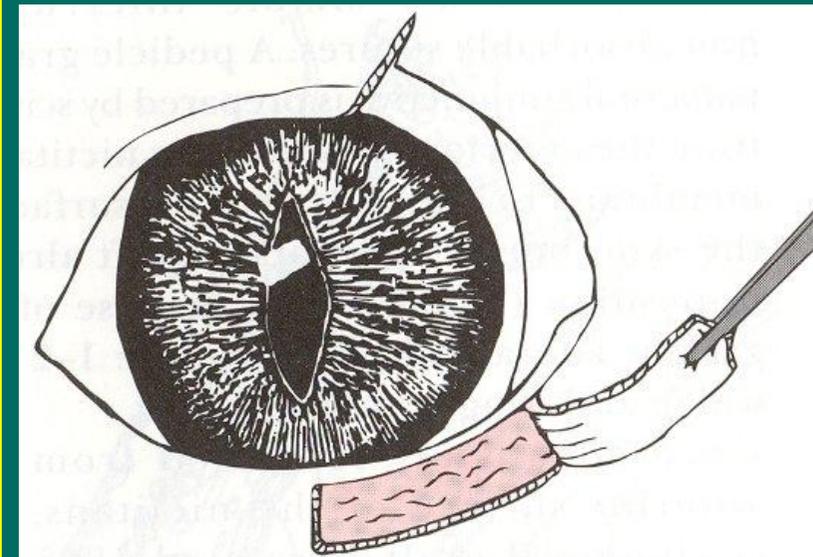
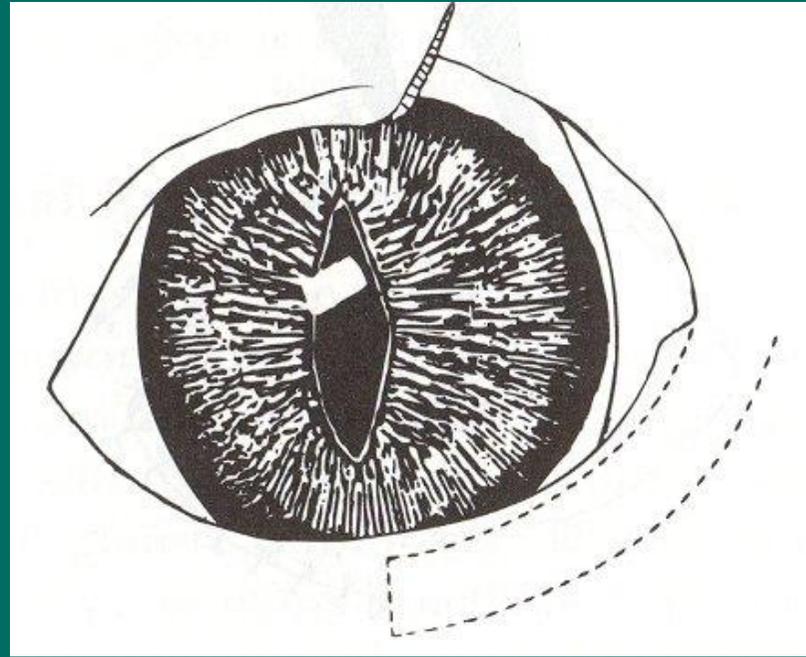
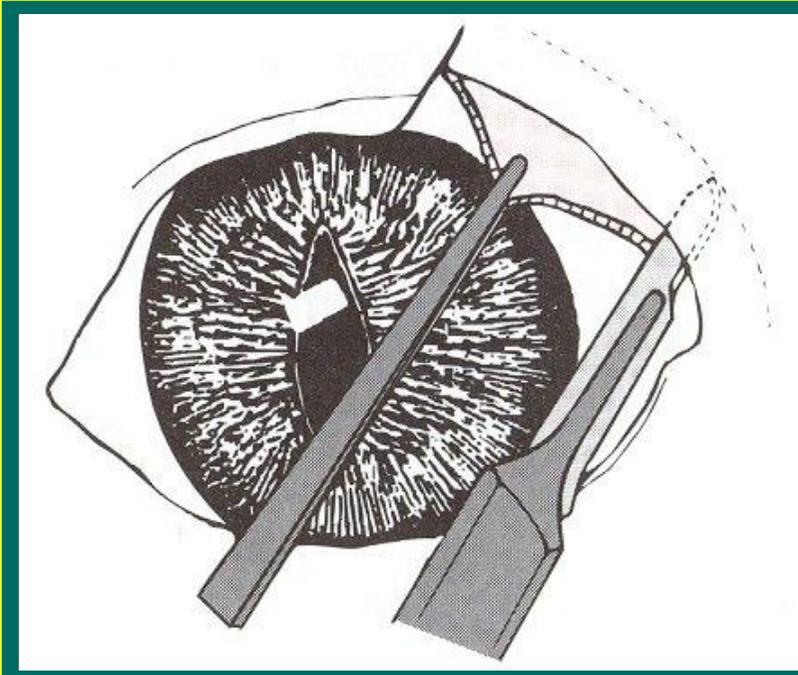
- Dorsolateral lid of cats
- Really a lid coloboma
 - Nasal dermoids
- Optic nerve changes
- Exposure keratitis, ulcers
- Unfriendly cats in many cases!



Atresia or agenesia

- Surgical correction.
- Pedicle grafts from above or below the eye
- Cryotherapy of the hairs along the defect.





Ankyloblepharon

- Ankyloblepharon is physiologic in dogs and cats up to 10-15 days of age.

Day 3



Day 14





Persistent Ankyloblepharon in birds

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

- Infection may develop (ophthalmia neonatorum).
- If the eyelids open prematurely, tear glands and the blink reflex may not be functional.





Consequences of failure to open the lids.



Macropalpebral fissure

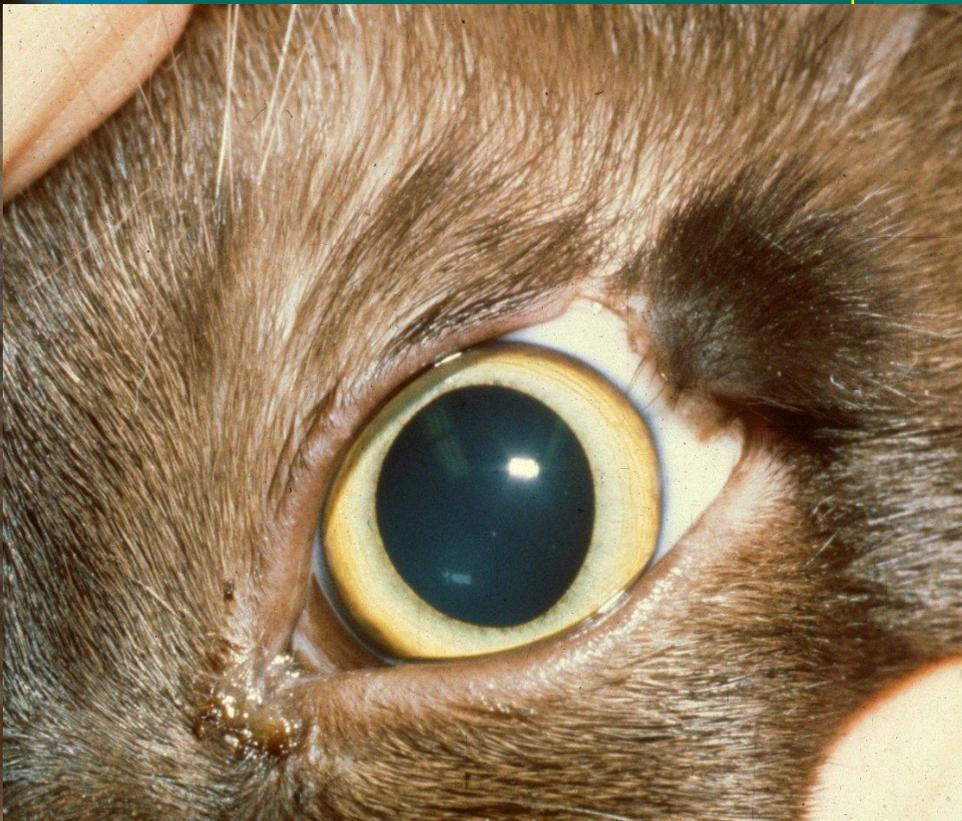
- Macropalpebral fissure is found in the brachycephalic and spaniel breeds.
- It contributes to KCS, proptosis, ptosis (cannot raise lid), and lagophthalmus (cannot pull lid down).
- Can cause pigmentary or ulcerative keratitis.
- Surgical correction may require lateral and/or medial canthoplasty.



Dermoids

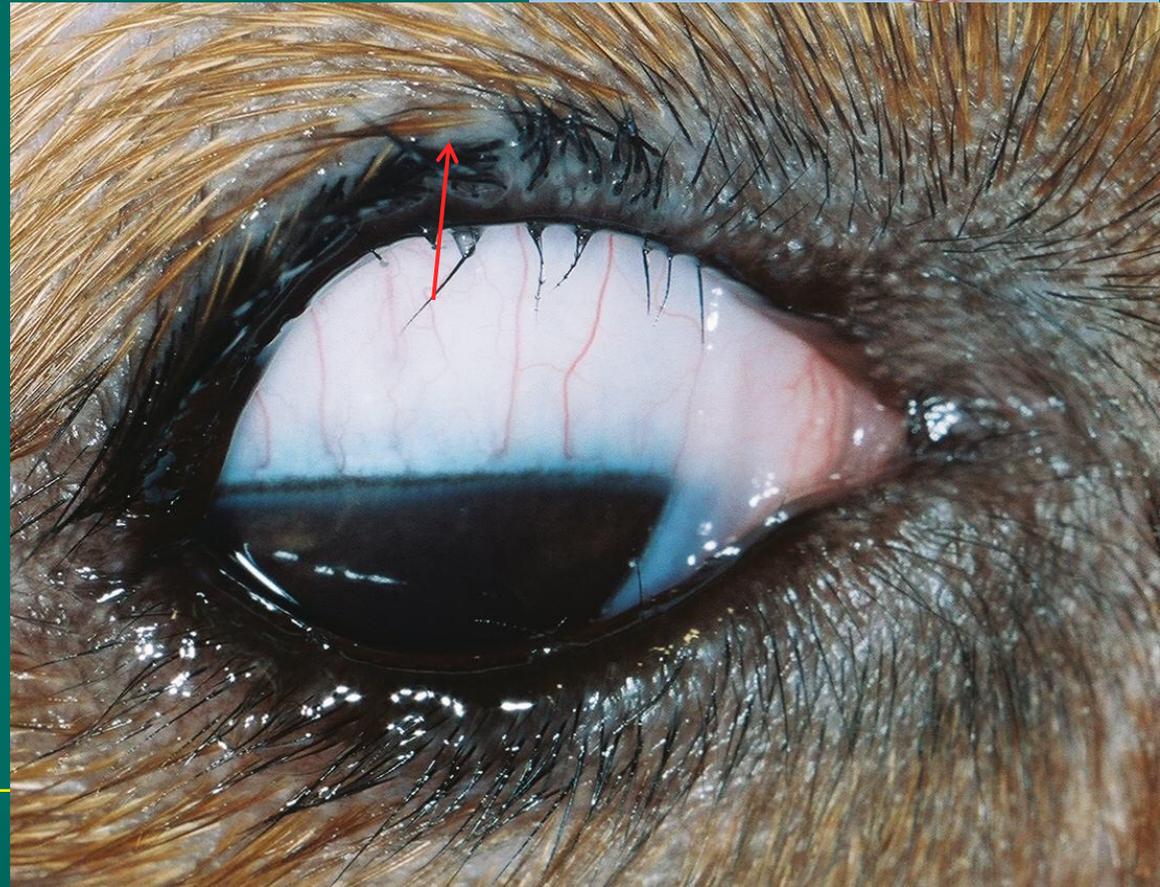
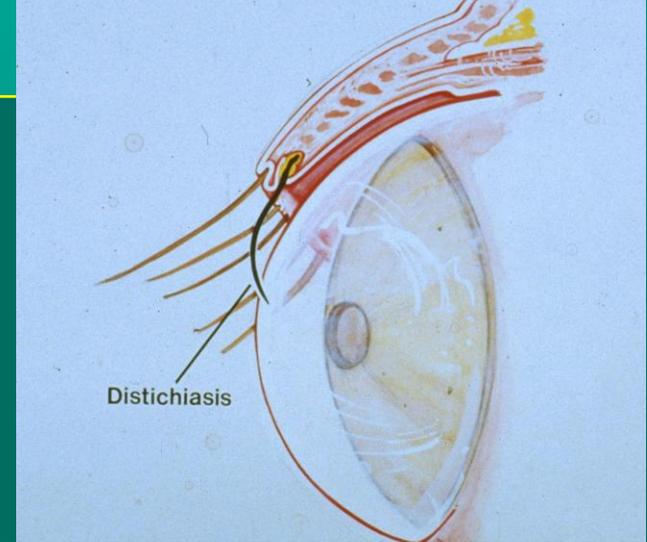
- Dermoids are congenital tumors which may involve the lid, conjunctiva and cornea.
- Dermoids of the lateral canthus and nasal passage occur in Burmese cats.

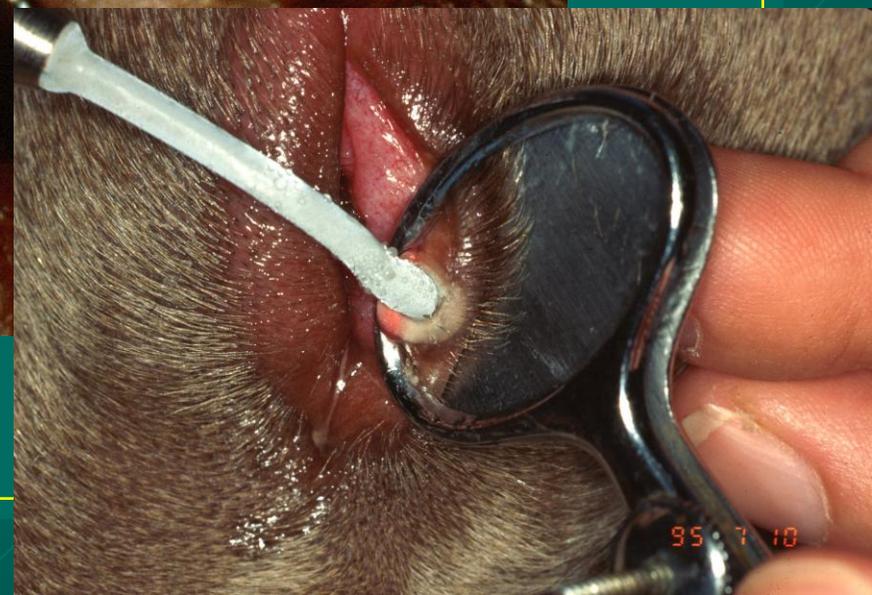
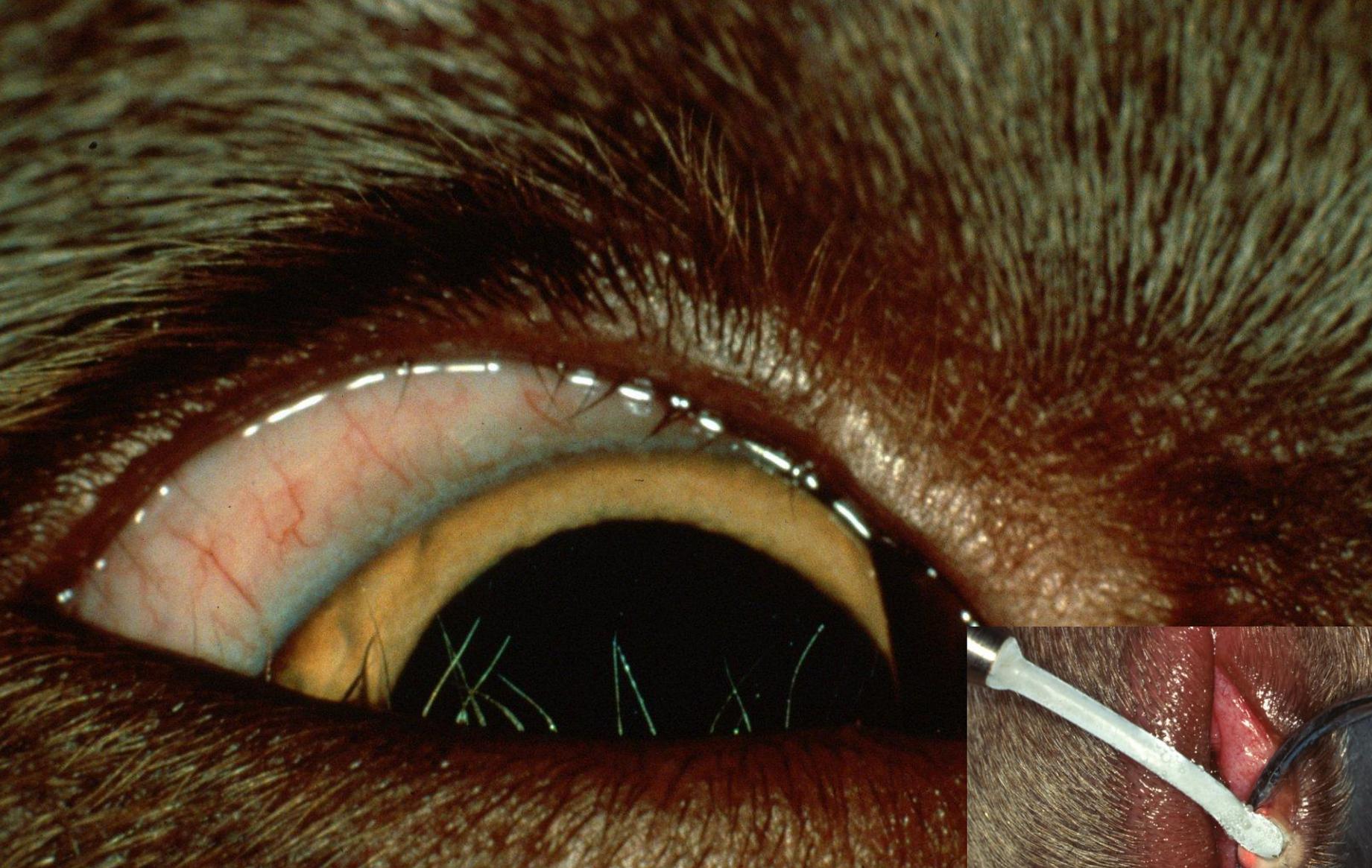




Distichiasis/districhiasis

- Cilia arising from meibomian glands at the lid margin





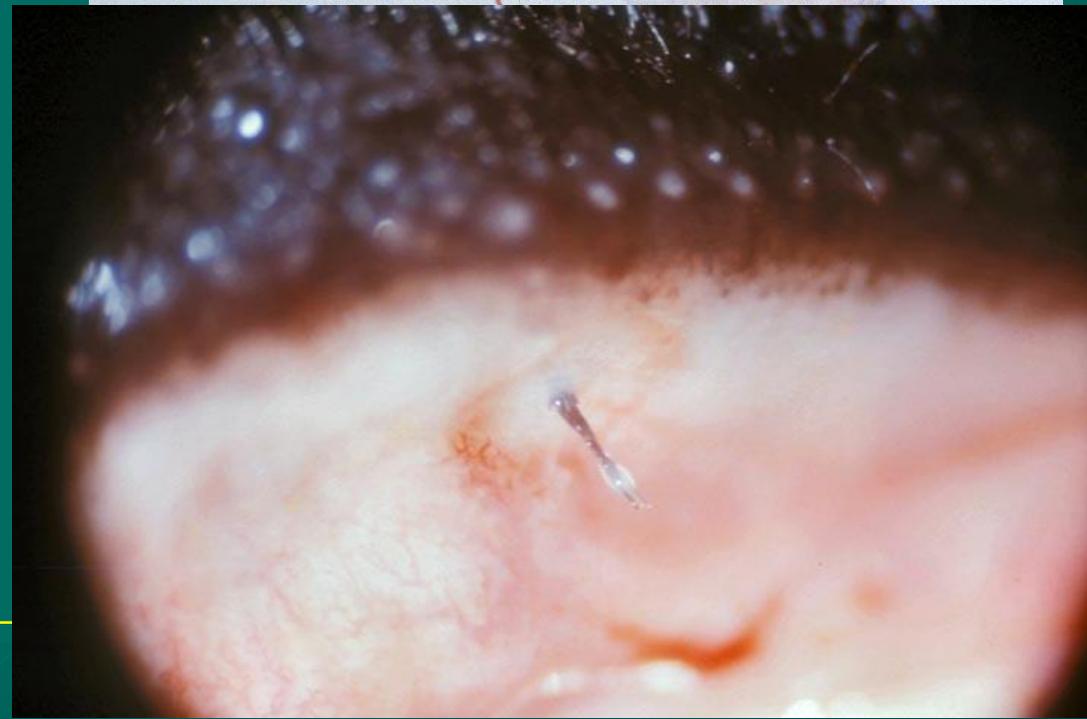
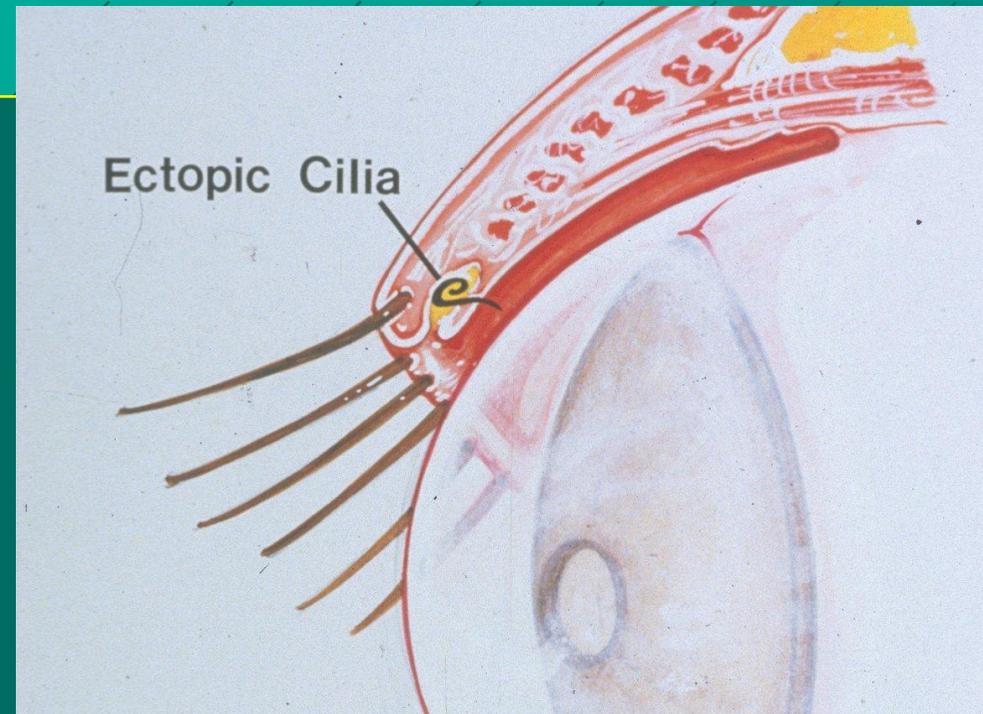
Distichiasis/districhiasis

- Pulling
- Electrolysis
- Laser meibomian glands
- Lid splitting
- Cryosurgery
- **NO THERAPIES ARE PERFECT AND RECURRENCE IS A RISK!**



Ectopic cilia

- Ectopic cilia exit the meibomian gland through the palpebral conjunctiva.
- This occurs in the center of the upper eyelid.
- Extreme pain and chronic corneal erosions are common.
- Conjunctival resection is the treatment.

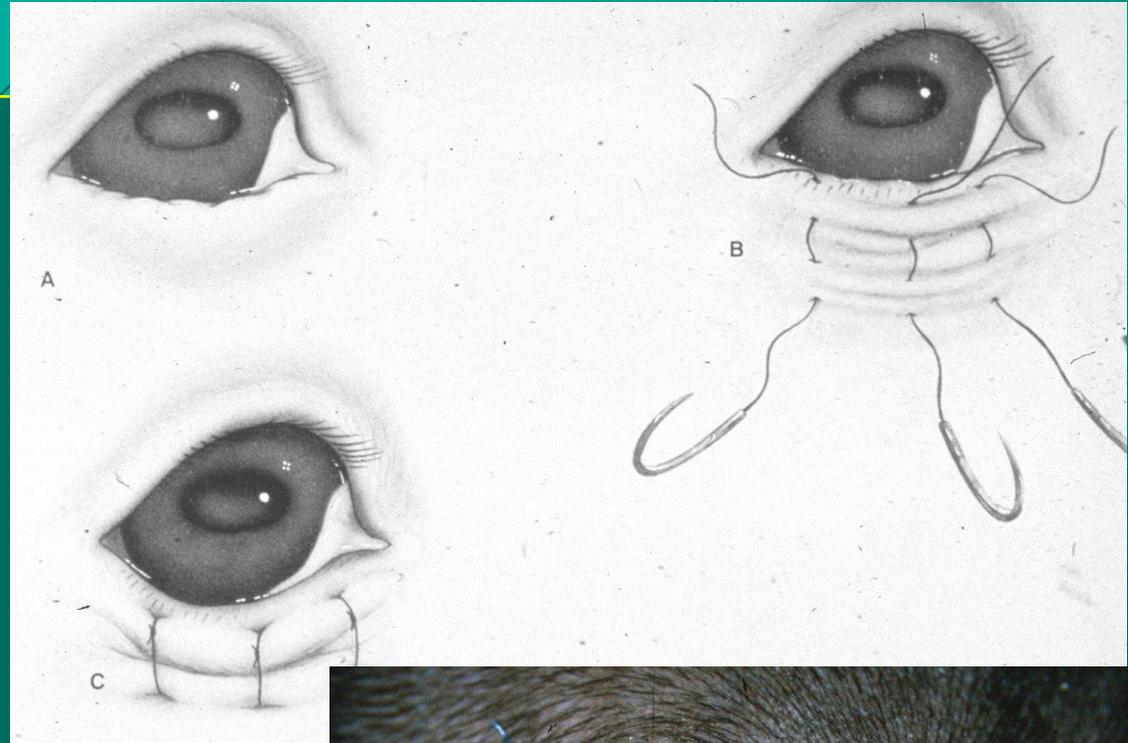


Entropion

- Entropion is inward rolling of the eyelid margin.
- Feels like a toothbrush rubbing on the cornea!



Puppy Entropion

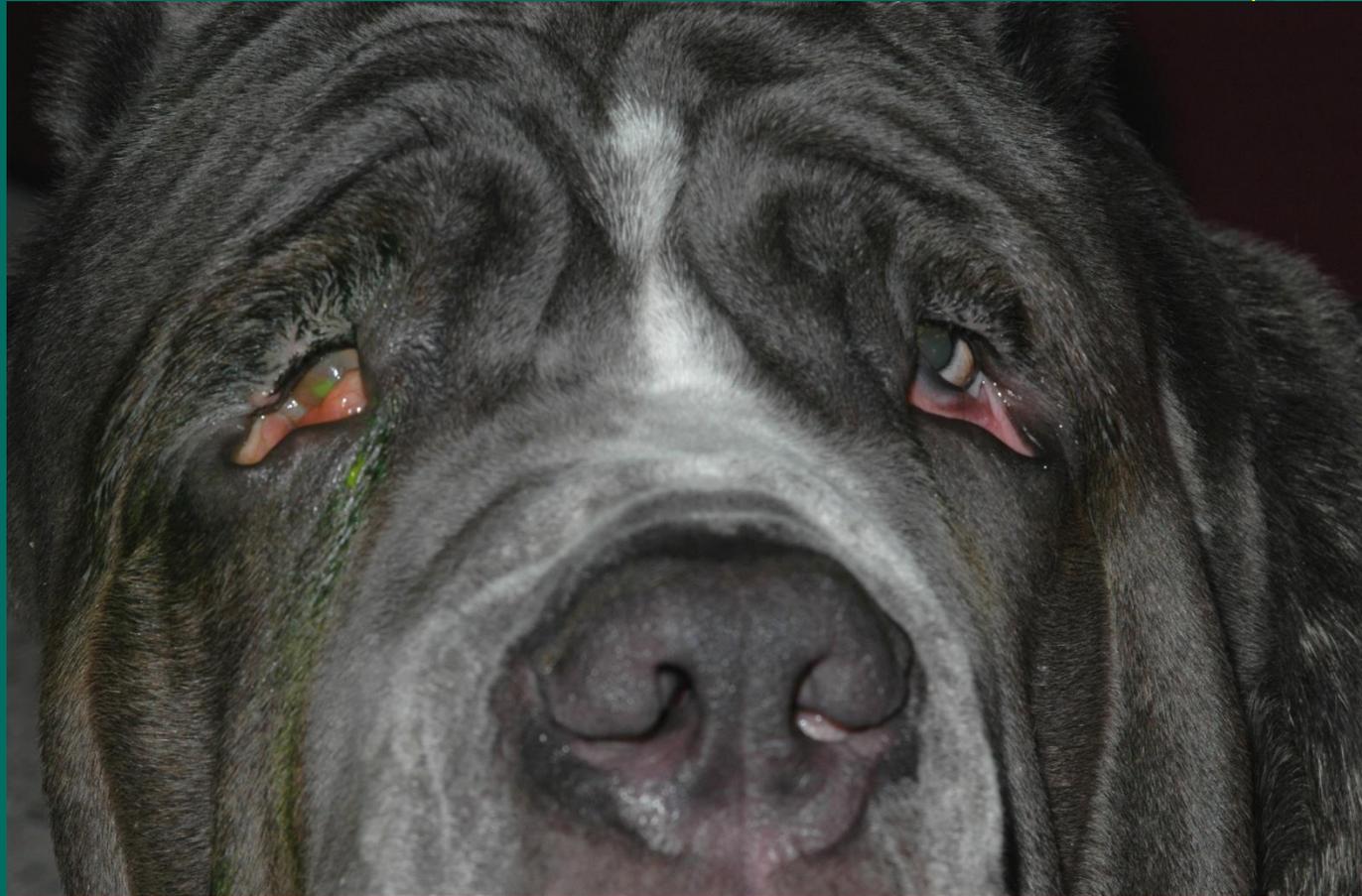


Foals



Entropion

- Chow, Bulldog, Poodle, Labs, Norwegian Elkhound, Great Dane, Rottweiler, Pug, Shar Pei, and sporting breeds.



- Prior to attempting therapy consider:
 - 1) Evaluate the lid position at rest
 - 2) Identify and treat concurrent disease
 - 3) Determine the extent of anatomic correction while awake
 - Use a topical anesthetic or nerve block to evaluate anatomic and spastic entropion

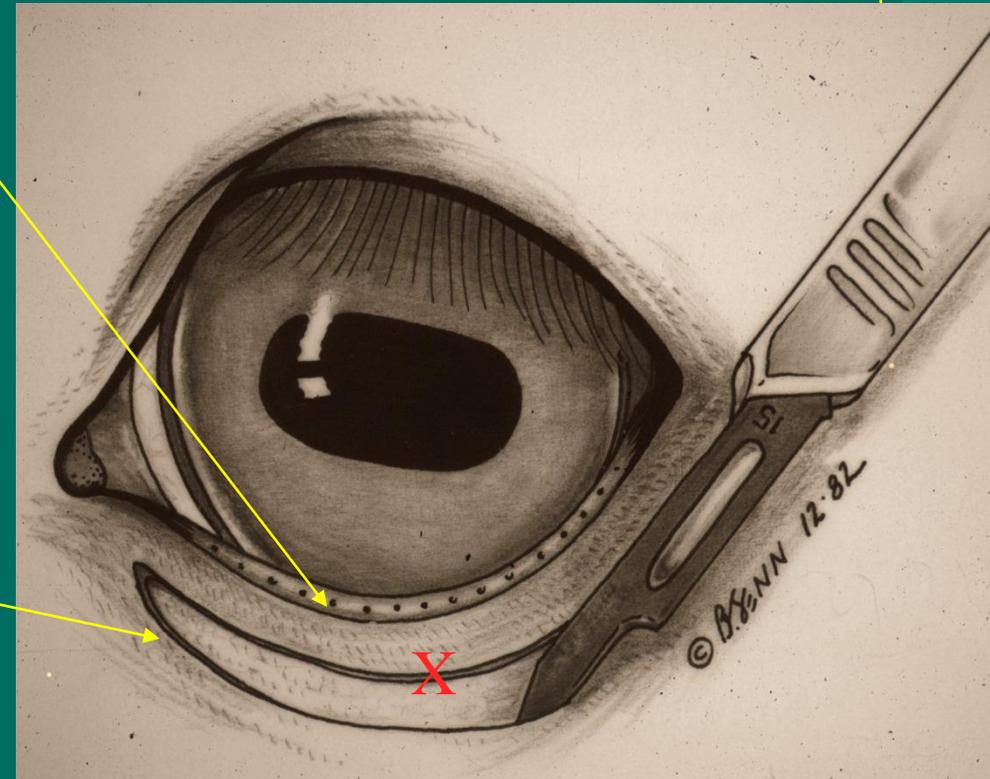


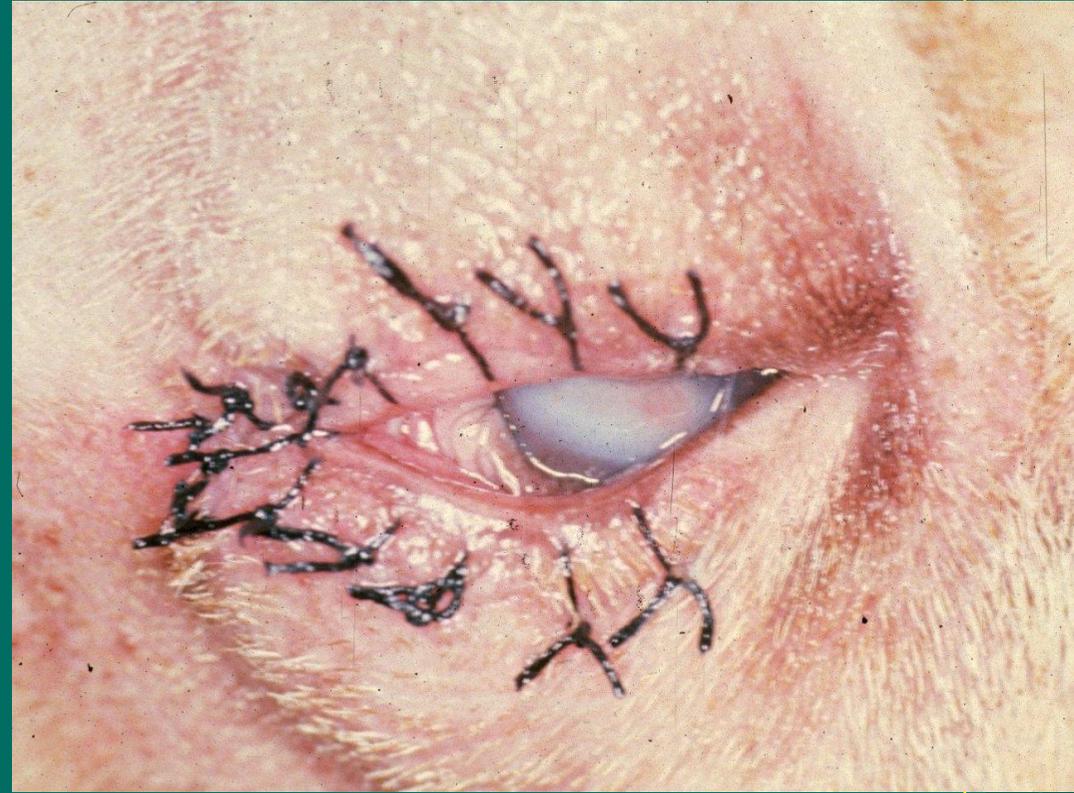
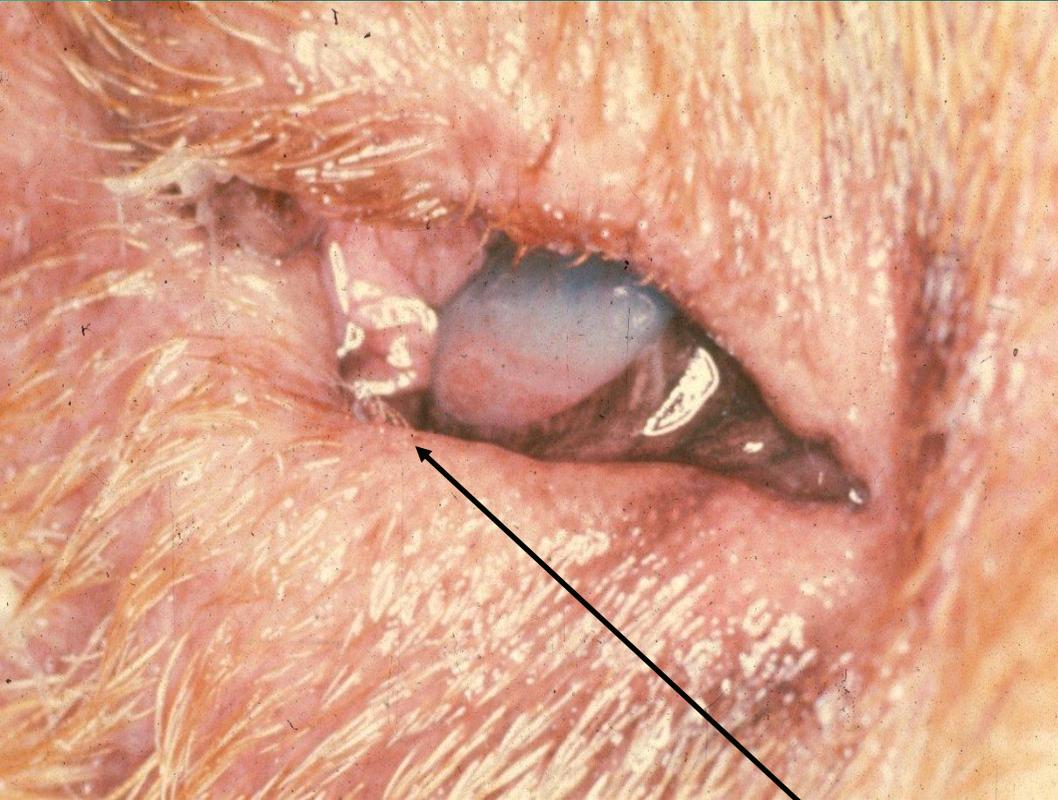
- 4) Surgical techniques should always under-correct slightly for optimal results.
- 5) Do not surgically correct an animal < 6 mo.
Manage with temporary sutures as it may improve with further growth.
- 6) Medical treatment includes ocular lubricant ointments
- 7) Surgical treatment may be temporary or permanent

■ Basic entropion procedure

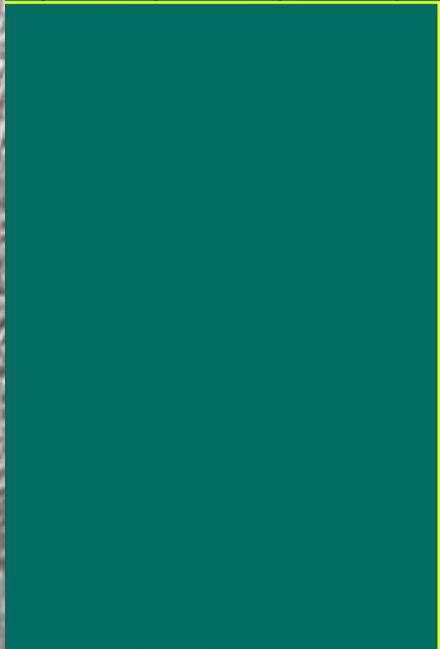
- Initial skin incision is parallel to and 2 mm from the margin to a depth that includes orbicularis oculi muscle.
- The length is determined by the amount of entropion.
- The ends of the first incision are joined by a second incision parallel to the first.
- Skin closure is with SI sutures of 4-0 to 6-0 nonabsorbable suture.

Hotz-Celsus





Hotz Celsus



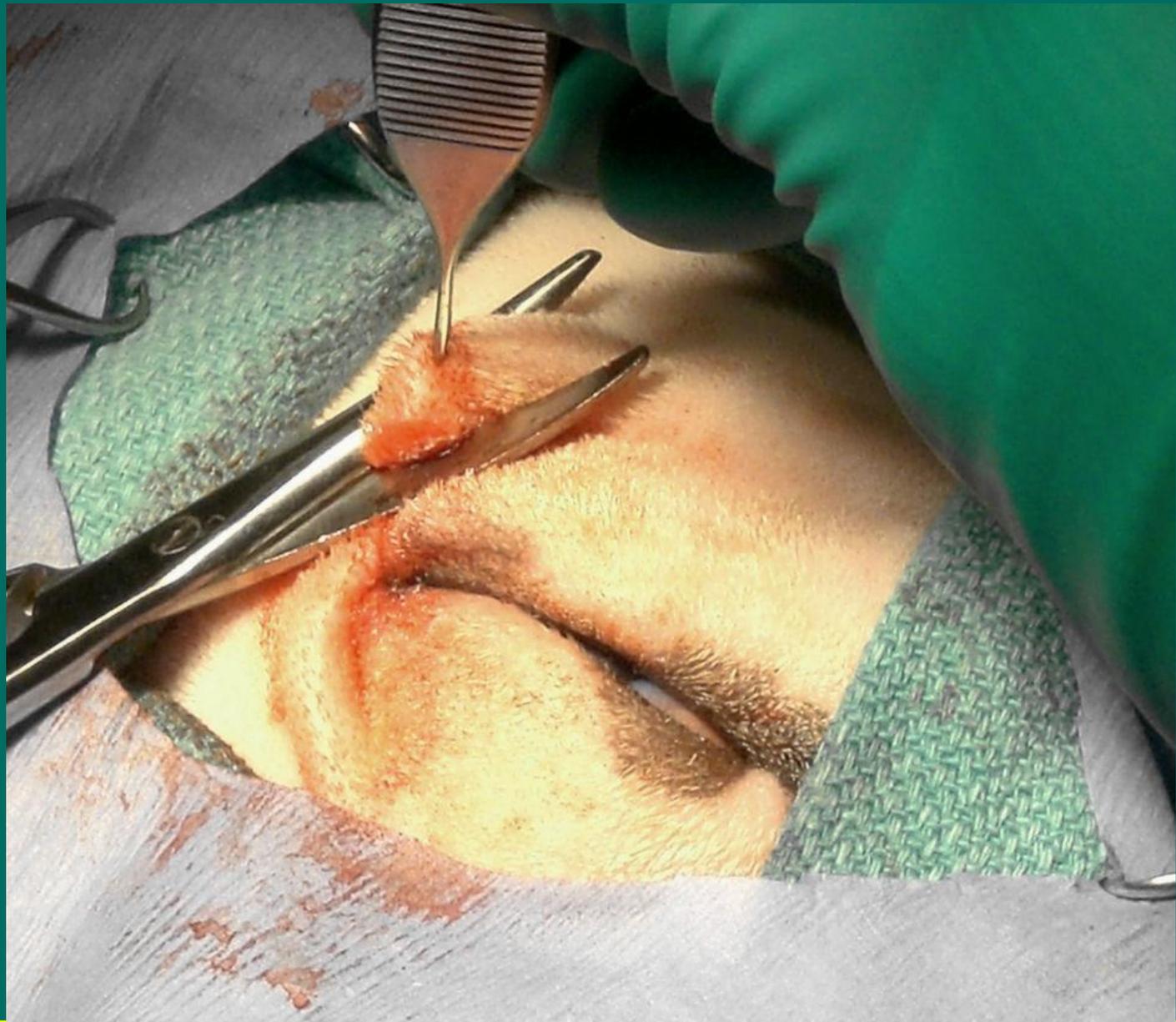
Lateral Canthoplasty



Sasha



Sasha

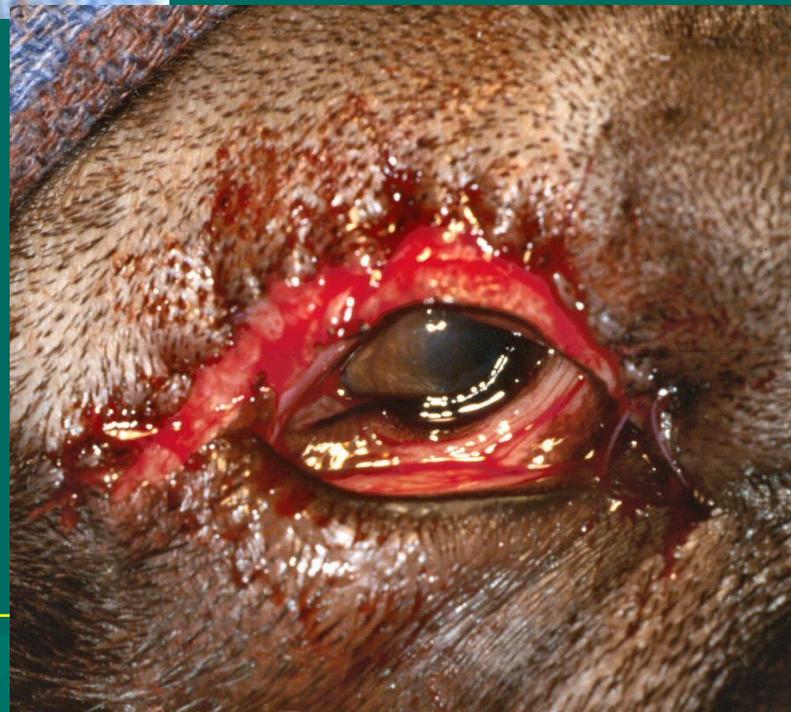






Sasha

Stades



Brow Sling



6X 20 cm Mersilene polyester fiber mesh
(Ethicon)

- Protect the surgery



Feline Entropion

- secondary to symblepharon following neonatal conjunctivitis
- secondary to chronic blepharospasm due to conjunctivitis in adults
- the Persian breed appears prone to lower eyelid entropion

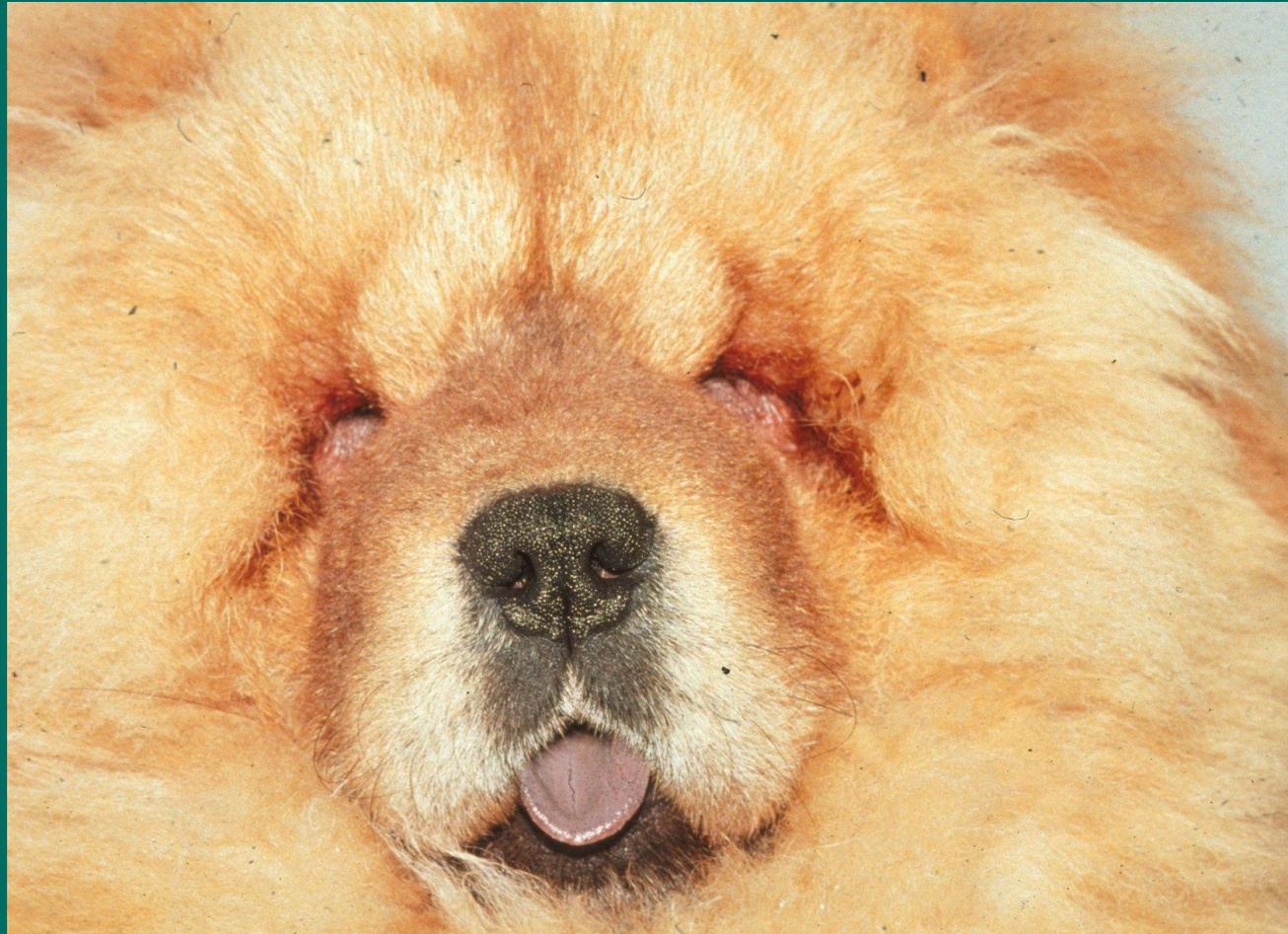


“Squinty”



Taz

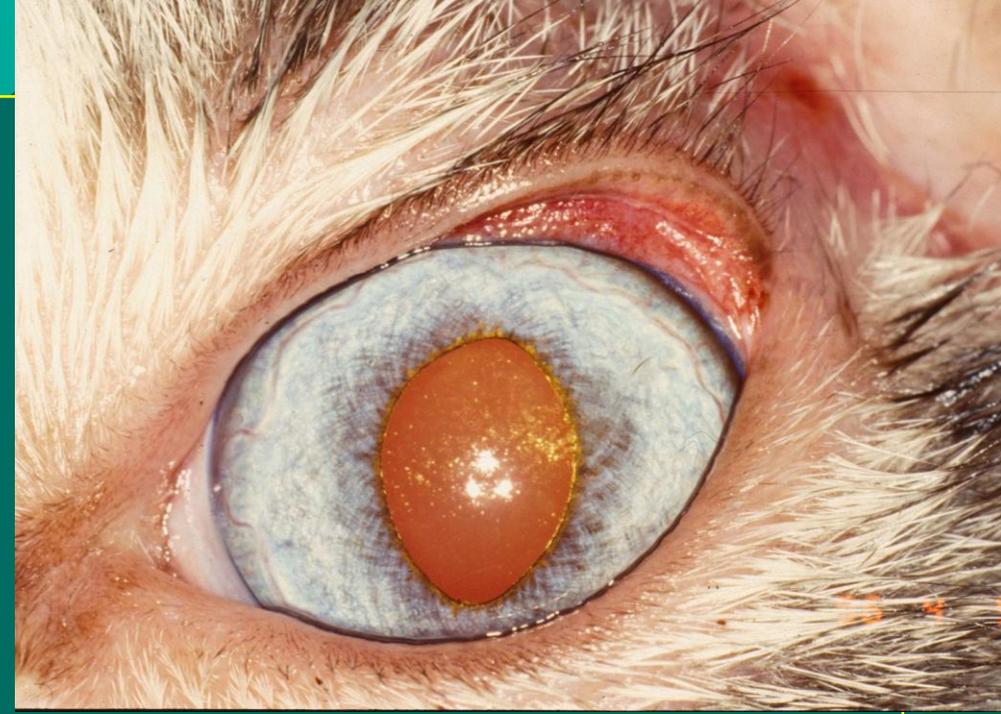
Some entropion is more severe!!





Ectropion

- Eversion of lid margin
- Basset Hounds, Saint Bernards, Bloodhounds, and American Cocker Spaniels
- Acquired due to cicatricial scarring
- Senile due to decreased tone of the orbicularis oculi muscle
- Physiologic in hunting breeds
- V to Y correction





Ectropion from salivary mucocele

"Brachycephalic complex"

- lagophthalmos (due to macropalpebral fissure)
- ventral medial entropion
- aberrant dermis in medial canthus (synonym - nasal trichiasis)
- +/- nasal fold trichiasis
- decreased corneal sensation (leads to decreased blink reflex).



"Brachycephalic complex"

- Abnormal tear film dynamics with decreased corneal protection and lubrication
- Chronic exposure with pigmentary keratitis
- Nonhealing corneal ulcers
- Ulcers that tend to progress to perforation in short periods (i.e. 24-48 hrs)!!!!



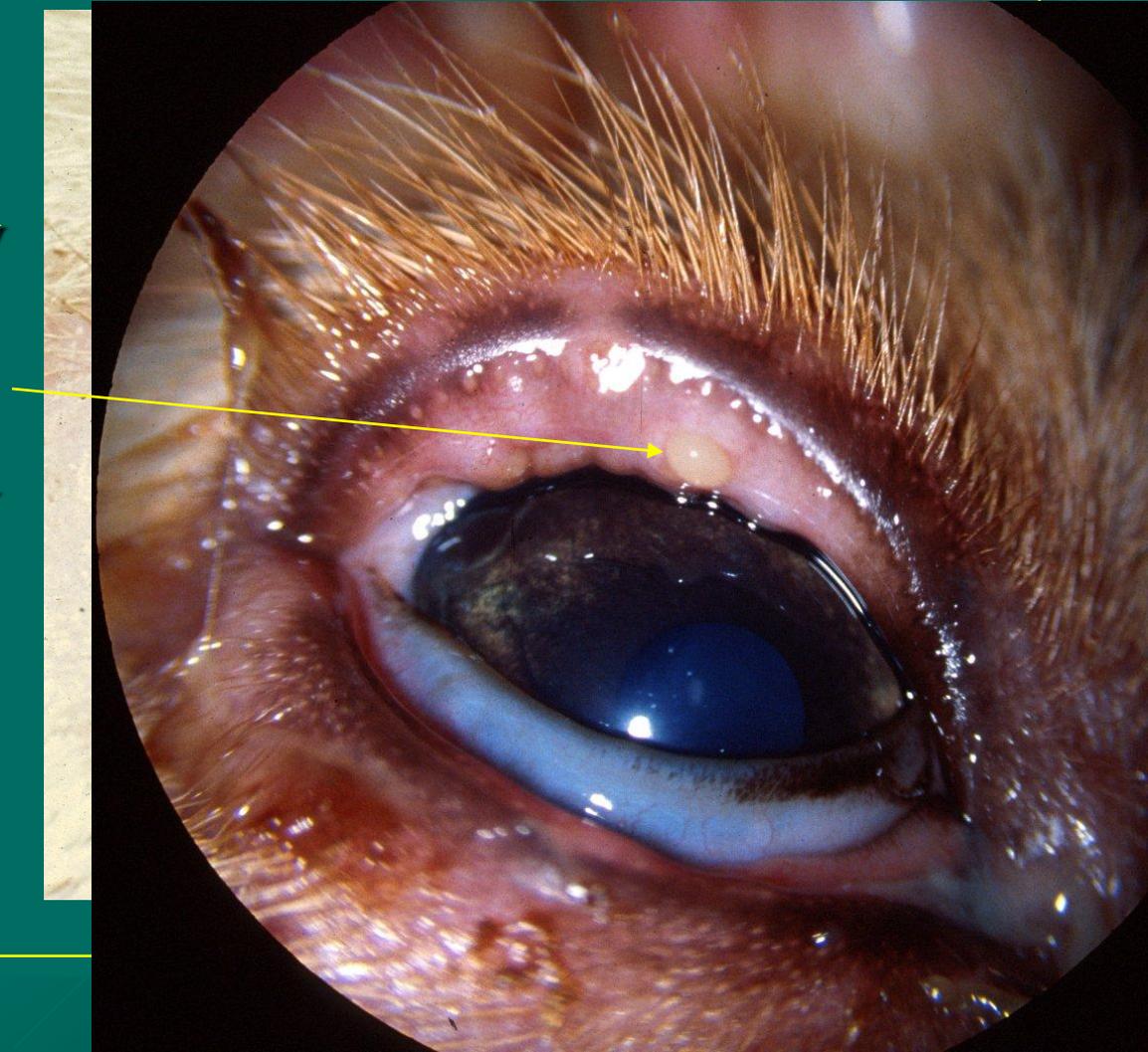
Blepharitis

- Bacteria frequently found in blepharitis cases are *Staphylococcus* and *Streptococcus*
 - Consider deep biopsy and culture for lid pyodermas
- Lids require systemic therapy



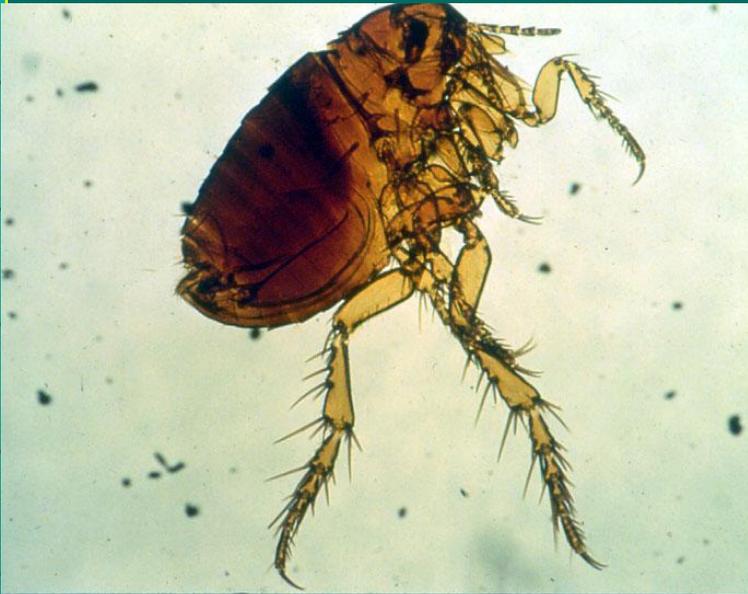
Blepharitis

- Always examine the meibomian glands closely in blepharitis cases (through the palpebral conjunctiva) to see if they are involved.



■ Stick Tight flea
blepharitis

– *Echidnophaga
gallinacea*

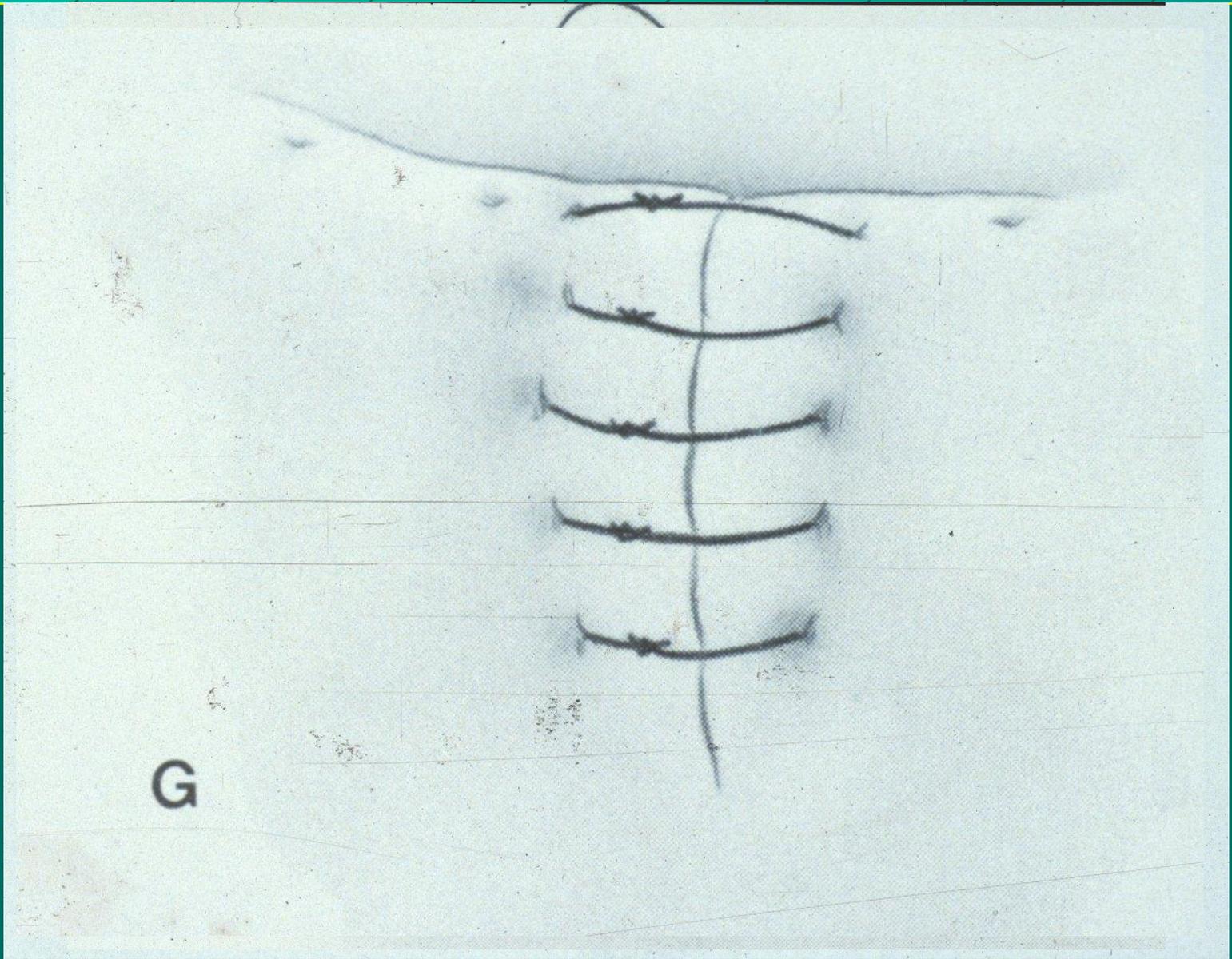


Pigeon Pox





Lid lacerations need to be repaired!!



G



SOAC 032110

Lid burns



Zoe

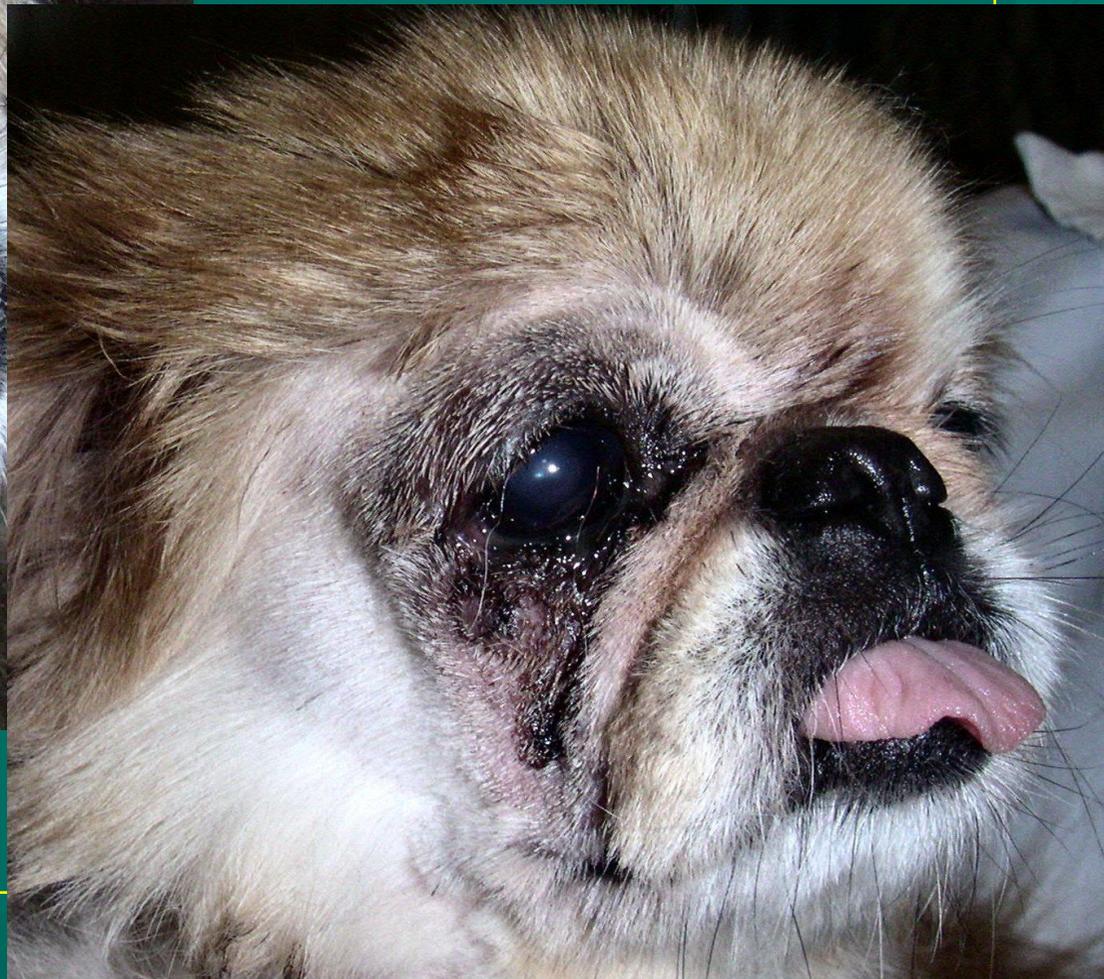
Canine Eyelid Tumors

- The majority of canine eyelid tumors are benign.
- Sebaceous gland adenomas are most common and frequently found in older dogs.
- Papillomas and melanomas are also noted.





- George



■ Lymphoma

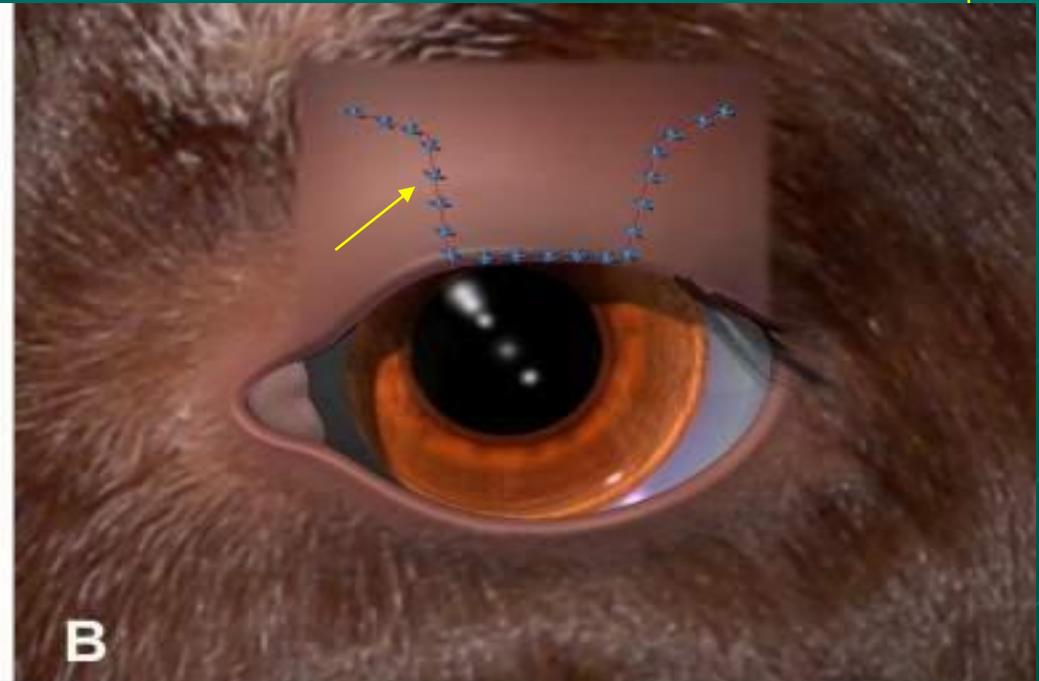
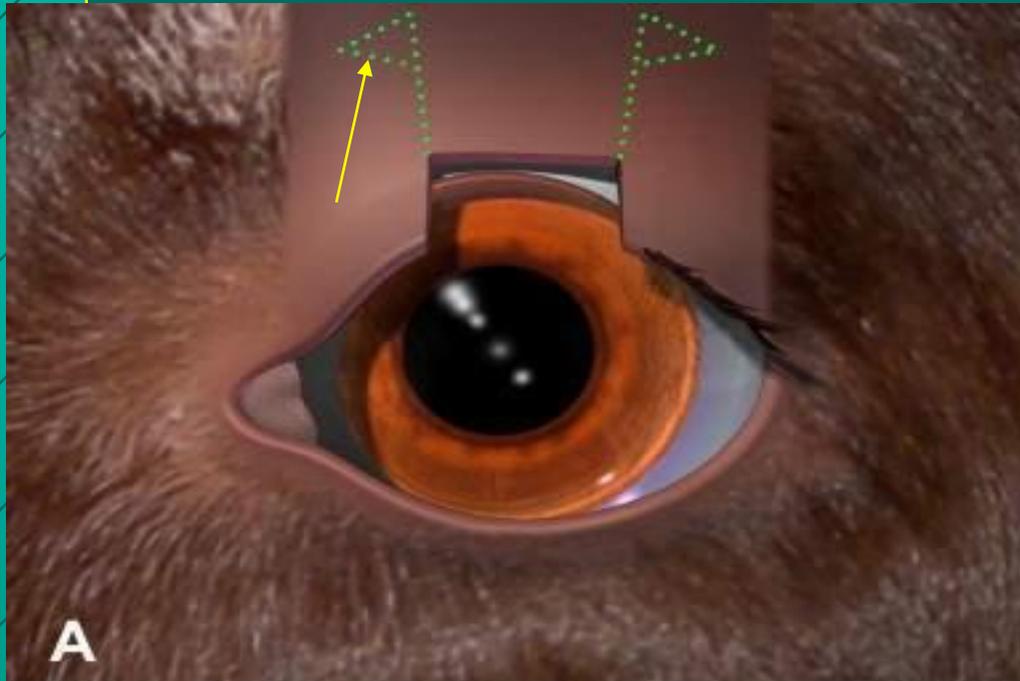


Feline Eyelid tumors

- SCC is the most common lid tumor of cats
- highly invasive and ulcerative
- will occasionally metastasize
- associated with actinic radiation
- most prevalent in older white cats.

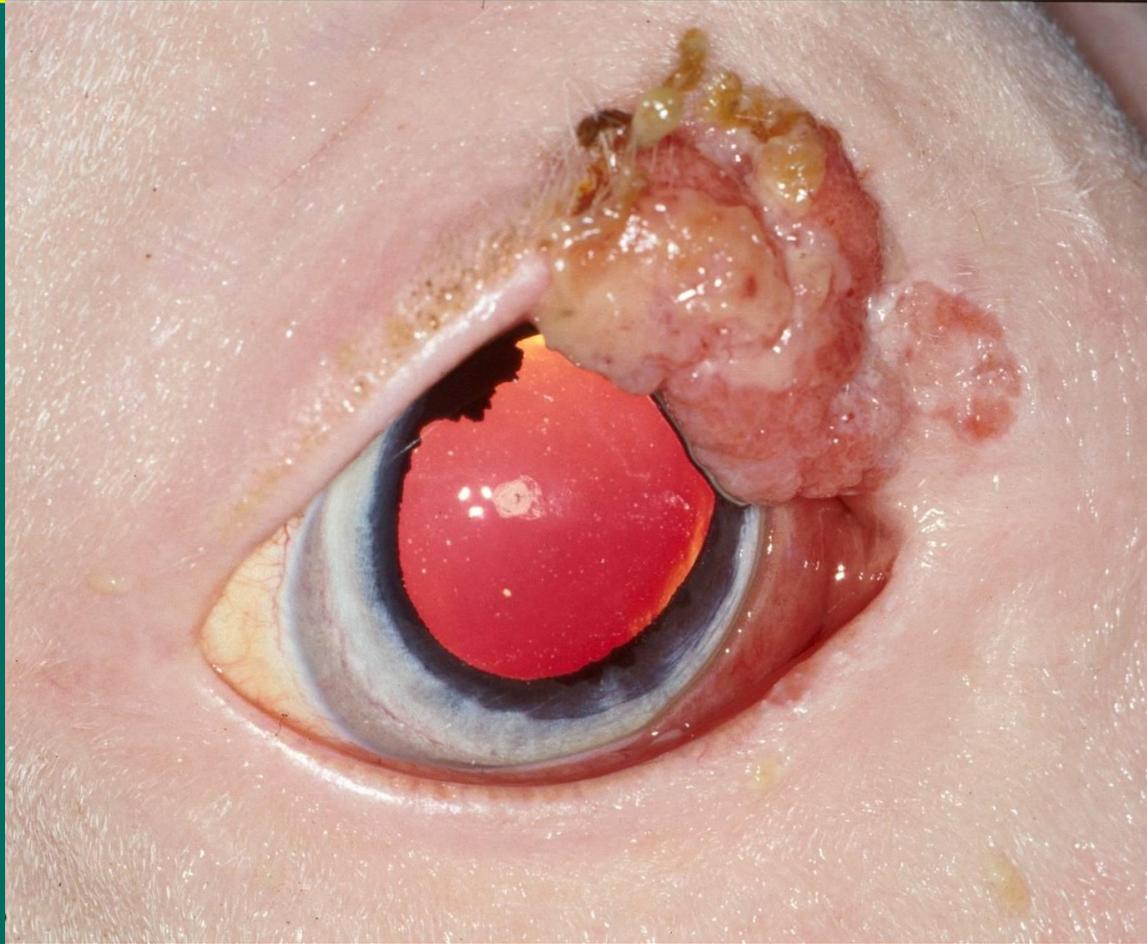


Adjacent Palpebral Skin H-Plasty

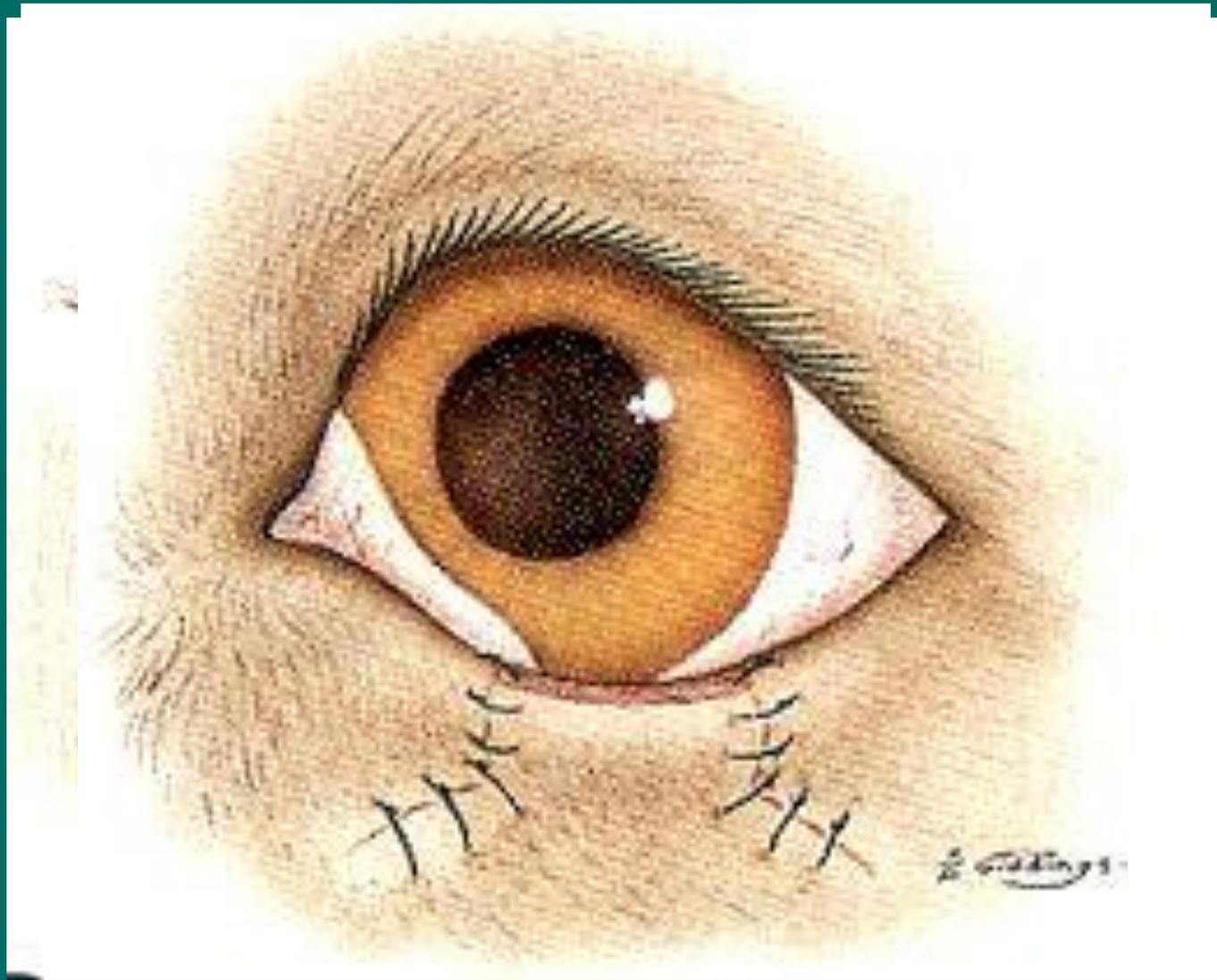


SCC





SCC





Round Cell Tumor

