

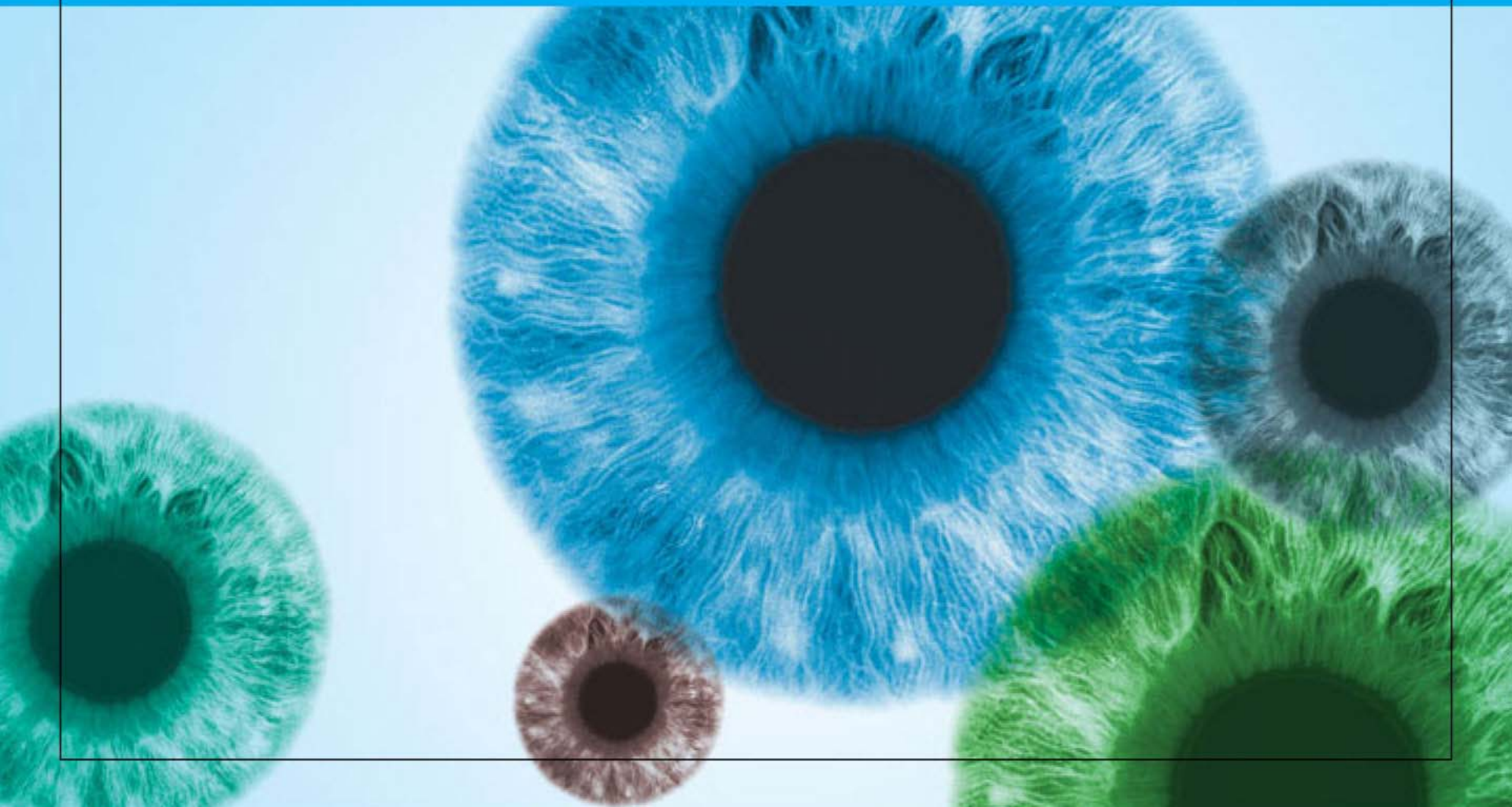
# Eyelid Problems

• **Information and Treatment**

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# The eyelid

**Our eyelids play both a protective and an aesthetic role for our eyes.**

- **Lubricate and wash away irritants.**
- **Shield eyes from bright lights and allow sleep.**
- **Frame the eyes; give us expression.**

**If eyelids are misshapen, irritated or infected, vision may be impaired.**



# Common eyelid problems

- **Dermatochalasis**
- **Blepharoptosis**
- **Entropion**
- **Skin cancer**
- **Eyelid lesions**
- **Blepharitis**

# Dermatochalasis

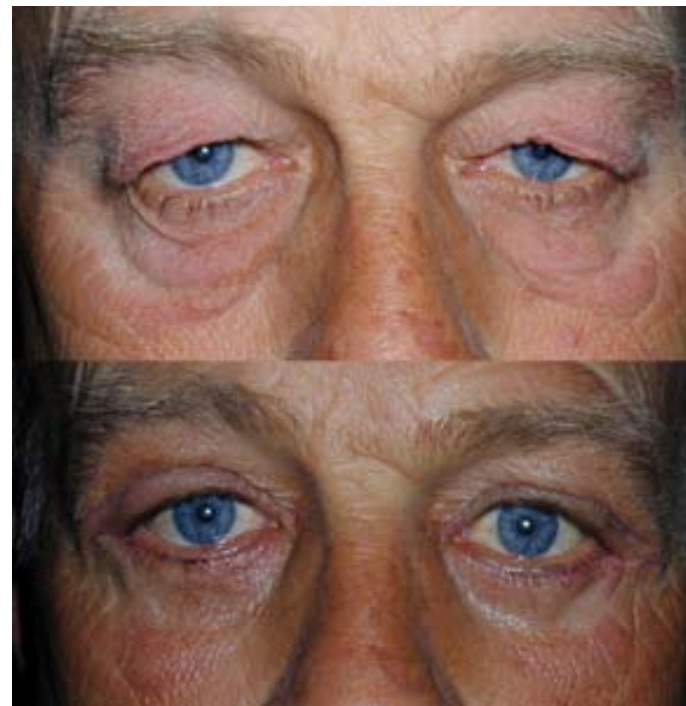
**Dermatochalasis is defined as droopy or baggy eyelids.**

- **Can affect both upper and lower eyelids.**
- **May affect peripheral vision as well as make eyes look and feel tired.**
- **May make wearing eyeglasses difficult if lower lids are significantly affected.**

# Dermatochalasis

**Blepharoplasty is the most common treatment for dermatochalasis.**

- **Outpatient surgery, performed under local anesthesia.**
- **Designed to correct baggy or sagging eyelid skin, muscle and fat pockets.**
- **Provides functional and cosmetic improvement with minimal risk of serious complications.**



**Top: Before blepharoplasty surgery  
Bottom: After blepharoplasty surgery**

# Blepharoptosis (Ptosis)

**Upper eyelid droops, as though there is a shade in your vision.**

- **With severe ptosis, eyelid can fall into your field of vision, impairing peripheral vision; affects activities such as reading and driving.**



**Ptosis eyelid droop**

# Ptosis

- Can be congenital, inherited or acquired.
- May involve interference with the nerve supply to the muscle which lifts the eyelid. Some causes are nerve palsy, myasthenia, or Horner's syndrome.

# Ptosis

**Treatment usually involves outpatient surgery.**

- **Several different types of surgery, depending upon the strength and function of levator muscle (muscle which lifts the eyelid).**
- **Adults-local anesthesia; children-general anesthesia.**

# Goals of ptosis surgery

- Elevate the upper eyelid to restore as normal a field of vision as possible.
- Attempt to achieve the best possible symmetry with the opposite eyelid.



**Top: Before ptosis surgery**  
**Bottom: After ptosis surgery**

# Entropion

**A condition where the lower eyelid and lashes turn inward.**

- **Commonly due to the relaxation of eyelid tissues with gravity and time.**
- **Lid and lashes constantly rub against the cornea, causing a foreign body sensation/constant tearing.**
- **Usually seen in adults, but may occur in children (usually resolves itself as children mature).**



**Entropion: Inward turning of eyelid/eyelashes**

# Entropion

## Symptoms of entropion:

- Red and irritated eyes.
- Excessive tearing and discharge of the eyes, crusting of the eyelid and impaired vision.

If left untreated, entropion can cause infection and scarring of the cornea.

# Entropion

- **Treatment usually involves outpatient surgery under local anesthesia.**
  - Several surgical techniques used to tighten and reposition the eyelid.
  - Surgery relieves redness, tearing and foreign body sensation.



**Top: Before entropion surgery**  
**Bottom: After entropion surgery**

# Ectropion

**Abnormal lower eyelid that turns outward and no longer touches the eye.**

- **Usually due to relaxation of eyelid tissues with gravity and time.**
- **Most often seen in older patients who develop stretching and weakness of the structures supporting the lower eyelid.**



**Ectropion: Outward turning of eyelid and eyelashes**

# Ectropion

- **Causes other than age include trauma, burns, skin cancers, or wound constriction following eyelid or facial surgery.**
- **Ectropion may develop following facial nerve palsy (Bells Palsy), and may be aggravated by constant wiping of the eyelid by a tearing patient, further pulling the eyelid from the eye.**

# Ectropion

- **Symptoms of ectropion include excessive tearing, crusting of the eyelid, discharge, infection and impaired vision.**
- **The exposed inner lining of the eyelid becomes dry, red and inflamed, and ultimately the eye can be damaged.**

# Ectropion

- Treatment occasionally involves using artificial tears or lubricant ointment to protect the cornea.
- If eyelid tissue problems are not addressed, surgery for ectropion may be required.
- If ectropion is a result of scarring, skin cancer, facial nerve palsy or other problem, treatment of underlying condition may be done before or at the same time.



**Top: Ectropion**

**Bottom: After ectropion surgery**

# Eyelid skin cancer

**Most common eyelid skin cancers are:**

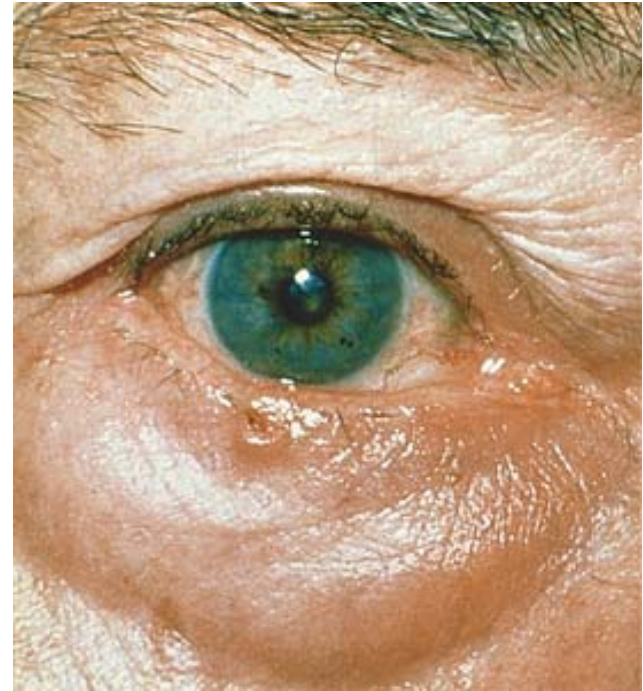
- **Basal cell carcinoma**
- **Squamous cell carcinoma**
- **Malignant melanoma**
- **Sebaceous cell carcinoma**



Basal cell carcinoma

# Eyelid skin cancer

- Lesions occur most often on lower eyelid but may be found anywhere around the eye.
- Symptoms of lesions include a painless elevation or bump in the eyelid, loss of lashes, bleeding or crusting of the eyelid margin.



**Basal cell carcinoma on lower eyelid**

# Eyelid skin cancer

- **Excessive exposure to sunlight is single most important factor associated with skin cancers on the face, eyelids and arms.**
- **Fair-skinned individuals more often affected.**
- **May be hereditary.**

# **Eyelid skin cancer**

**Treatment involves complete removal of the cancer followed by reconstruction of the affected area.**

- Removal of the cancer uses frozen section diagnosis, or Mohs excisional surgery.**
- Usually an outpatient procedure under local anesthesia.**
- After surgery, healing may take up to six months.**
- Any form of eyelid surgery for skin cancer will leave a scar.**
- Efforts are always made to minimize scarring and maximize cosmetic results.**

# Eyelid lesions

## Chalazion

- A painless, slowly enlarging bump on the eyelid, formed by inflammation of the meibomian glands.



Chalazion

# Eyelid lesions

## Hordeolum (Stye)

- A localized infection or inflammation of the eyelid margin involving hair follicles of the eyelashes or meibomian glands.



Stye

## Other eyelid lesions

- **Inclusion cysts:** Proliferation of epidermal cells within a specific skin area.
- **Seborrheic keratoses:** Non-cancerous growths of the outer layer of the eyelid skin.
- **Papilloma:** Non-cancerous warts or tumors on eyelid skin.
- **Dermoid:** Non-cancerous cyst on eyelid skin.
- **Foreign body:** Uncharacteristic growth on eyelid skin.

# Blepharitis

- **Chronic redness, irritation and flaking of the eyelids.**
- **Skin problem that leads to lid infection and irritation of the eye.**

# Blepharitis

## Long term effects of blepharitis can include:

- Thickened lid margins
- Eyelash loss
- Entropion (inward turning of eyelid)
- Ectropion (outward turning of eyelid)
- Chronic irritation of the eyes

# Blepharitis

**Treatment for blepharitis includes applying warm compresses, cleaning, and applying antibiotic ointment to the eyelids.**

# Botox (Botulinum Toxin)

- **Physician-administered facial treatment that can temporarily reduce moderate-severe frown lines between the eyebrows/around eyes (“crows feet”).**
- **Two muscles largely responsible for frown lines between your brows; when those muscles contract, they draw brows together.**
- **As your skin becomes less elastic over time, repeated frowning can result in the moderate to severe lines between your brows.**

# Botox

**Botox is most commonly used for:**

- **Blepharospasm (eyelid twitching)**
- **Hemifacial spasm (involuntary muscular contractions on one side of the face)**
- **Seventh nerve dysfunction (facial nerve dysfunction)**
- **Treatment of facial lines and wrinkles**

# Botox

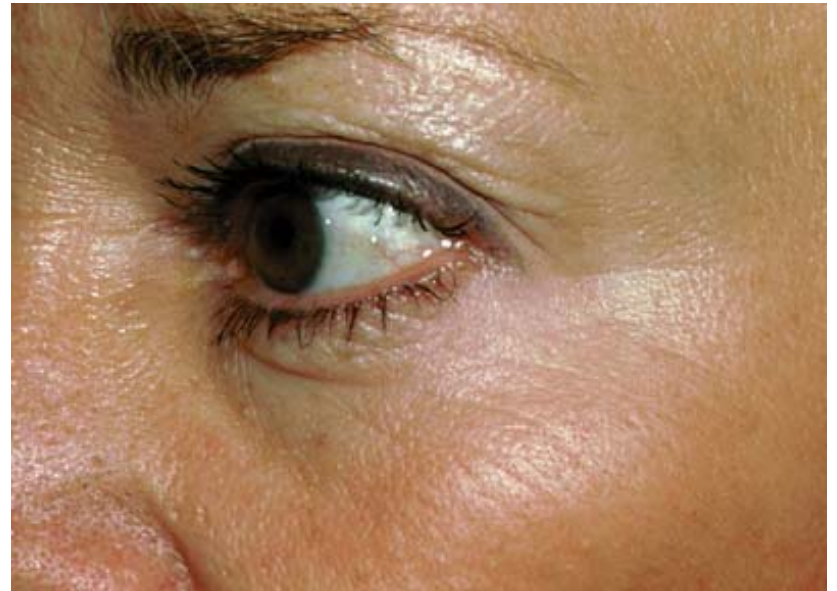
**Botox blocks nerve impulses, which reduces the movement of muscles.**

- **With less movement, the skin in the treated area starts to smooth.**
- **Your ophthalmologist will determine where on your face to administer the few tiny injections of Botox.**
- **No anesthesia is required, though your ophthalmologist may numb the area with a cold pack or anesthetic cream prior to the injections.**
- **Discomfort is minimal and brief.**

# Botox



**Before Botox treatment**



**After Botox treatment**

# Botox

- **You can expect to see results within days after treatment; one Botox treatment can provide visible results lasting up to four months.**
- **If you discontinue Botox treatment, your brows/eyes will eventually return to their pre-treated appearance.**
- **You may consider follow-up treatments.**

# Preserve the health of your eyes

**You should regularly visit your ophthalmologist at the following intervals:**

- **Age 20-29 years: At least once during this period.**
  - Those with risk factors for glaucoma (people of African descent or those who have a family history of glaucoma) should be seen every 3-5 years.
- **Age 30-39 years: At least twice during this period.**
  - Those with risk factors for glaucoma (people of African descent or those who have a family history of glaucoma) should be seen every 2-4 years.
- **Age 40-64 years: Every 2-4 years.**
- **Age 65 years or older: Every 1-2 years.**