

# Eyelids

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## Eyelid abnormalities may indicate underlying systemic problems



- Which of the following would be considered an eyelid protractor?
  - Müller's muscle
  - corrugator supercilii
  - capsulopalpebral fascia
  - inferior tarsal muscle
- Which of the following would be considered an eyelid retractor?
  - levator palpebrae superioris
  - orbicularis oculi
  - corrugator supercilii
  - procerus
- Which eyelid muscle is directly associated with the eyelashes and helps form the gray line?
  - inferior tarsal muscle
  - Müller's muscle
  - procerus muscle
  - muscle of Riolan
- Which of the following is the most commonly occurring type of ectropion?
  - congenital
  - cicatricial
  - involutional
  - paralytic
- Cicatricial ectropion may be caused by:
  - manually rubbing and pulling the eyelids
  - thermal or chemical burns
  - orbital fat herniation
  - lid-riding poorly fitted eyeglasses
- Damage to which cranial nerve can result in paralytic ectropion?
  - facial
  - oculomotor
  - trochlear
  - trigeminal
- Which of the following is correct regarding the grading of the snap-back test when used for measuring horizontal eyelid laxity?
  - mild laxity – incomplete return unless patient blinks
  - mild laxity – incomplete return even after blink
  - severe laxity – incomplete return unless patient blinks
  - severe laxity – incomplete return even after blink
- Medial canthal laxity as seen in involutional ectropion is best repaired by:
  - doing a full thickness skin graft.
  - doing the horizontal strengthening with a tarsal strip procedure.
  - doing a medial spindle procedure.
  - reattaching the lower eyelid retractors to the base of the tarsal plate.
- Which one of the following pathophysiologic mechanisms contributes to entropion?
  - Stretching of the medial and lateral canthal tendons causes horizontal lid laxity.
  - There is orbital fat hypertrophy.
  - Disinsertion of the capsulopalpebral fascia results in outward tarsal rotation.
  - There is thickening, lengthening and hypertrophy of the tarsal plate.
- Which one of the following is a typical clinical feature of dehiscence or disinsertion of the lower lid retractors?
  - a prominent eyelid crease
  - a coiled appearance of the eyelid
  - a shallow lower conjunctival fornix
  - a loss of the normal 4 mm to 5 mm lower lid excursion
- Which of the following is correct regarding the use of botulinum toxin in the treatment of entropion?
  - It should be injected into the capsulopalpebral fascia.
  - It should be injected into the orbicularis oculi muscle.
  - It works by strengthening the protractors of the eyelid.
  - It works by strengthening the retractors of the eyelid.
- Abnormal eyelashes as seen in distichiasis arise from which gland?
  - Zeiss
  - Moll
  - meibomian
  - lacrimal
- Which of the following is a common characteristic of a patient with floppy eyelid syndrome?
  - They exhibit a chronic follicular conjunctivitis.
  - They exhibit an acute purulent conjunctivitis.
  - They exhibit a chronic papillary conjunctivitis.
  - They exhibit an acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis.
- Eyelash ptosis is a classic finding in patients with:
  - dermatochalasis.
  - blepharochalasis.
  - floppy eyelid syndrome.
  - aponeurotic ptosis.
- Which of the following is correct regarding dermatochalasis?
  - It is considered a normal aging process.
  - It is caused by angioneurotic edema.
  - It is more commonly seen in younger individuals.
  - It is commonly treated with botulinum toxin.
- What is the average palpebral fissure width?
  - 2 mm
  - 5 mm
  - 10 mm
  - 20 mm
- The margin-reflex distance:
  - is the distance between the corneal light reflex in the center of the pupil and the eyebrow.
  - is a more sensitive measurement of ptosis than the palpebral fissure width.
  - is never recorded in negative numbers.
  - is does not correspond to the palpebral fissure measurement.
- MRD1 measurements of 5 mm OD and 2 mm OS indicate that the left eye has how many millimeters of upper eyelid ptosis?
  - 7
  - 5
  - 3
  - 2
- What is the single most important measurement in deciding which surgical procedure should be used to correct eyelid ptosis?
  - snap-back test
  - margin-reflex distance
  - palpebral fissure width
  - levator function
- A levator function test is done on a patient. The eyelid excursion is measured to be 10 mm. This amount of eyelid excursion can be graded as:
  - normal.
  - good.
  - fair.
  - poor.

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|-------------|-------------|
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| 4. a b c d  | 14. a b c d |
| 5. a b c d  | 15. a b c d |
| 6. a b c d  | 16. a b c d |
| 7. a b c d  | 17. a b c d |
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| 10. a b c d | 20. a b c d |

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