

Blepharitis

This article has been translated from WikiSkripta; the **translation** needs to be checked.

This article has been translated from WikiSkripta; the **formatting** needs to be checked.

This article has been translated from WikiSkripta; ready for the **editor's review**.

Template:Infobox - disease **Blepharitis** is a chronic inflammation of the edges of the eyelids. The transition of the skin to the mucous membrane of the conjunctiva is very sensitive to various factors. The most common symptom of inflammation is hyperemia, due to the significant vascular supply. Blepharitis is most often caused by staphylococcal infection or it occurs during seborrhoic dermatitis.

Squamous blepharitis

In this form of blepharitis, we observe the formation of scales between the eyelashes and increased blood flow in the entire edge of the eyelids. It takes place as a chronic inflammation accompanied by itching, burning and eye fatigue. Seborrhoic eczema often appears on the skin of the eyelids. The cause is often uncorrected or poorly corrected refractive error. We observe squamous blepharitis more often in diabetics, in patients with chronic kidney disease or with inflammation of the alimentary canal. Aggravation of hyperemia manifests itself in smoky, cold or, on the contrary, warm premises.

Therapy

- Correction of refractive error.
- Removal of irritating factors.
- Mechanical removal of scales with a cotton brush.
- Rubbing the edges of the eyelids with a 3% AgNO₃ solution.
- Massage with corticosteroid ointment in combination with antibiotics – sulfonamides.

Ulcerative blepharitis

Ulcerative blepharitis is caused by purulent bacteria, in particular streptococci and *S. aureus*. In the terrain already affected by squamous blepharitis, purulent deposits begin to form. Hyperemia, redness and swelling of the edges of the eyelids are visible, and we can see dried secretions between the eyelashes. Eyelashes often fall out or scars form on the edge of the lids causing the eyelashes to grow against the bulb. As a result of inflammation, scarred ectropion, epiphora, chronic conjunctivitis occur.

Therapy

- Local application of antibiotics (sulfonamides).
- In case of severe inflammation, general antibiotic treatment.

Links

Related articles

- Inflammation of the eyelids
 - Meibomianitis
 - Chalazion
 - Hordeolum

References

- ROZSÍVAL, Pavel. *Oční lékařství*. 1. edition. Galén, 2006. 373 pp. ISBN 80-7262-404-0.