

DEWS	DRY EYE: DIAGNOSTIC TEST TEMPLATE	
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TEST	Criteria for classification of gland or lid margin disease	
TO DIAGNOSE	To classify the various subgroups of chronic blepharitis involving the lid margin and meibomian glands.	REFERENCES
VERSION of TEST	[1]	
DESCRIPTION	Various test methods are used, including clinical observation, to classify the type of disease.	
CONDUCT of TEST	All of the many diagnostic tests being evaluated in this workshop.	
Web Video	Not available	
Materials:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple – see other submissions 	
Variations of technique	Many – see other submissions	
Standardization	Time of day [] Temperature [] Humidity [] Air speed [] Illumination [] Other:[Varies depending upon test being evaluated.]	
Diagnostic value	This version : [I] Tremendous diagnostic value related to being able to classify and subclassify different types of chronic blepharitis. Allows one not only to have insights into potential pathophysiology, but to most effectively direct therapy.	
Repeatability	Intra-observer agreement. [depends on test] Inter-observer agreement. [depends on test]	
Sensitivity	(true positives) [depends on test]	
Specificity	(100 – false positives) [depends on test]	
Other Stats	Please see both my version of Classification of Chronic Blepharitis, as well as the previous NEI workshop classification tables.	
Test problems	Lack of agreement among experts.	
Test solutions	“Either do it my way” or find agreement among the major thought leaders.	
FORWARD LOOK	I see ultimately there being an agreed-upon classification system for chronic blepharitis.	
Glossary		

References

McCulley JP, Dougherty JM, Deneau DG. Classification of chronic blepharitis. *Ophthalmology* 1982;89:1173-80.