DEWS DRY EYE: DIAGNOSTIC TEST TEMPLATE

RAPPOREUR: A.I. Bron

TEST: Meibography

TO DIAGNOSE: Meibomian gland morphology and density and drop out. Diagnosis of Meibomian gland dysfunction (MGD)

REFERENCES: Mathers

VERSION of TEST: [V1]

DESCRIPTION: Meiboscopy is the visualization of the meibomian gland by transillumination of the eyelid. Meibography implies photographic documentation.

NATURE of STUDY: Various studies

CONDUCT of TEST: Film Photography: Trans-cutaneous infrared photography, as in cited papers. Quantification of the number of whole or partial glands missing in the central two thirds of each lower eyelid. In the GPC study, the result from the two eyes was averaged. Images can be read by a masked observer. Videophotography: Quantification: central 10 glands of each lower lid assessed. Mathers et al. 1991

Videophotography: Mathers et al. 1994

RESULTS of STUDY: Various studies

Web Video: Not available

Standardization: Time of day [ ] Temperature [ ] Humidity [ ] Air speed [ ] Illumination [ ] Insensitive to these factors.

Diagnostic value: Employed in Accutane study: Pre-Accutane treatment the meibography score was 1.0; There was a significant fall post treatment, to 2.5 ± 1.2 (p< 0.005). Mathers et al. 1991 (Accutane study).

Repeatability: Intra-observer agreement. [ - ] Inter-observer agreement. [ - ]

Sensitivity: (true positives) [ - ]

Specificity: (100 – false positives) [ - ]

Glossary: MGD = Meibomian gland dysfunction

References:


