

DEW	DRY EYE: DIAGNOSTIC TEST TEMPLATE	
RAPPORTEUR	A.J.Bron	16 th Oct 2004
TEST	Meibography	
TO DIAGNOSE	Meibomian gland morphology and density and drop out. Diagnosis of Meibomian gland dysfunction (MGD)	REFERENCES
VERSION of TEST	V[1]	Shimazaki et al 1995
DESCRIPTION	Meibography implies photographic documentation of the meibomian glands by transillumination of the eyelid.	
NATURE of STUDY	Comparison of 27 SS with 29 age- and gender- matched patients with nonSS dry eye. [See Shimazaki, mixed tests for other test results]	Shimazaki et al 1998
CONDUCT of TEST	Meibography: Assessment of lower lid: Grade 0: No gland drop out Grade 1: Drop out in less than half of lower lid Grade 2: Drop out in more than half of lower lid	Shimazaki et al 1995 Shimazaki et al 1998
Web Video	Not available	
Materials:	Transillumination with L-3920 transillumination device (Inami, Co. Tokyo)	
Standardization	Time of day [] Temperature [] Humidity [] Air speed [] Illumination [] Not sensitive to these factors.	
Diagnostic value	This version : Comparing SS and nonSS dry eye: Meibomian drop out ≥ 1 noted in 84.2 % (16/19) in the SS group and 55.6% (15/27) in the nonSS group (P=0.017). The incidence of severe obstruction (grade3) was also higher in the SS group: (38.9% -7 versus 11.1% - 3 eyes) (P = 0.028).	Shimazaki et al 1998
Repeatability	Intra-observer agreement. [-] Inter-observer agreement. [-]	
Sensitivity	(true positives) [-]	
Specificity	(100 – false positives) [-]	
Glossary	MGD = Meibomian gland dysfunction	

References

- Shimazaki J, Sakata M, et al. (1995). Ocular surface changes and discomfort in patients with meibomian gland dysfunction. *Arch Ophthalmol* 113(10):1266-70.
- Shimazaki J, Goto E, et al. (1998). Meibomian gland dysfunction in patients with Sjogren syndrome. *Ophthalmology* 105(8):1485-8.