DEWS	**DRY EYE: DIAGNOSTIC TEST TEMPLATE**	
RAPPORTEUR	Gary N. Foulks	10th 19 2004
TEST	**MEIBOGRAPHY/MEIBOSCOPY**	
TO DIAGNOSE	Meibomian gland morphology and density and drop-out. Diagnosis of Meibomian gland dysfunction (MGD)	Robin et al. 1985; Jester et al. 1982
VERSION of TEST	[V1]	Robin et al. 1985; Jester et al. 1982
DESCRIPTION	Meiboscopy is the visualization of the meibomian gland by transillumination of the eyelid. Meibography implies photographic documentation	Mathers et al. 1994
CONDUCT of TEST	Meiboscopy: The most basic version uses white light from a Finoff transilluminator. This is applied to the cutaneous side of the everted eyelid and allows observation from the conjunctival surface The presence and morphology of the glands can be observed and gland loss, or "drop-out" quantified. Meibography is the photographic documentation of the image of the gland under such illumination. Variations on the theme include the use of infrared photography or videophotography.	
Web Video	Not available	
Materials:	• Finoff head light, slitlamp biomicroscope • (variation: infrared light source and sensor; videography)	
Variations of technique	1) infrared photography 2) videography Variations in scoring systems	Pflugfelder 1998 Shimazaki 1998 Yokoi 2007
Standardization	Illumination [√]	
Diagnostic value	This version: [x] Most reliable test in patients with ectodermal dysplasia syndrome Other version: [ ]	Kaercher et al. 2004
Repeatability	Intra-observer agreement. [ ] Inter-observer agreement. [ ]	
Sensitivity	**(true positives)** [ ]	
Specificity	**(100 – false positives)** [ ]	
Other Stats	Greatest value is determining presence or absence of gland. Morphological variations, while interesting, are more difficult to quantify.	
Test problems	The limitation is the subjective nature of the observation.	
Test solutions	An improvement could be standardized photographs as reference.	
FORWARD LOOK	Improved photographic documentation.	
Glossary	MGD: Meibomian gland dysfunction	

References

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