## **CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE: Emergency Department**



# **Blepharitis**

Disclaimer: This Clinical Practice Guideline ('CPG') was written for use in The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital Emergency Department. It should be used under the guidance of an Ophthalmology or ENT registrar. If clinical advice is required, please contact the Eye and Ear Admitting Officer for assistance: EYE: +61 3 9929 8033; ENT: +61 3 9929 8032. Links to internal Eye and Ear documents cannot be accessed from the website CPG.

See also: red eye, chalazion, preseptal cellulitis

## **Description:**

Chronic lid margin disease/inflammation

### Red Flags:

- Consider sebaceous cell carcinoma in adult if intractable, asymmetric or unilateral blepharitis
- Consider pediculosis palpebrarum

### **How to Assess:**

### **History:**

- Itching, burning, foreign body sensation, eyelid swelling, crusting on eyelid margins
- Symptoms often worse in the morning

#### **Examination:**

- Skin: can be associated with rosacea and seborrhoeic dermatitis
- Lids:
  - Anterior blepharitis: injected lid margins, crusting/scales at lash bases
  - Posterior blepharitis: thickened secretions, inspissated and inflamed meibomian glands, chalazia
  - May have lash loss and trichiasis if chronic disease
- Cornea:
  - Tear film dysfunction, marginal keratitis

## **Acute Management:**

- Lid hygiene:
  - Warm compresses to eyelids to loosen crusts, 3 minutes QID, reheating clean flannel/face washer as it cools
  - o Lid massage: circular motion, moderately firm with eye lids closed
  - Gentle cleansing of lid margins with dilute baby shampoo or commercial preparation from chemist with non-medicated makeup pads
- Ocular lubricants: if associated with dry eyes or corneal changes
- Topical chloramphenicol 1% eye ointment BD to lid margins for moderately severe cases for 7 days
- For intractable cases (e.g. associated with rosacea, recurrent chalazia, or recurrent marginal keratitis):
  - Doxycycline 50-100 mg (child 8 years or older: 1 mg/kg up to 50 mg) oral daily for a minimum of 8 weeks. Consider referral to a dermatologist if required.
  - For children younger than 8 years, and in pregnant or breastfeeding women consider:
    - Erythromycin ethyl succinate 400 mg (child 1 month or older: 10 mg/kg up to 400 mg) orally, daily for a minimum of 8 weeks.
- Severe/ulcerative blepharitis may benefit from a short course of hydrocortisone
   1% eye ointment BD to lid margins

# Follow up:

- Mild to moderate: optometrist or GP follow up
- Moderate to severe: ophthalmology review

### **Additional notes:**

Give patient copy of <u>Blepharitis Fact Sheet</u>

#### **Evidence Table**

Author(s)	Title	Source	Level of Evidence (I - VII)
	Wills Eye Manual 6th edition 2012		
	Oxford Handbook of Ophthalmology 2006		VII

#### The Hierarchy of Evidence

The Hierarchy of evidence is based on summaries from the National Health and Medical Research Council (2009), the Oxford Centre for Evidence-based Medicine Levels of Evidence (2011) and Melynk and Fineout-Overholt (2011).

- I) Evidence obtained from a systematic review of all relevant randomised control trials.
- II) Evidence obtained from at least one well designed randomised control trial.
- III) Evidence obtained from well-designed controlled trials without randomisation.
- IV) Evidence obtained from well-designed cohort studies, case control studies, interrupted time series with a control group, historically controlled studies, interrupted time series without a control group or with case series.
- V) Evidence obtained from systematic reviews of descriptive and qualitative studies.
- VI) Evidence obtained from single descriptive and qualitative studies.
- VII) Expert opinion from clinician, authorities and/or reports of expert committees or based on physiology.

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