

# A modified surgical approach for treating lower eyelid inversion (entropion) in Asian patients

<b>Submission date</b> 18/03/2020	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 10/05/2020	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 18/05/2020	<b>Condition category</b> Eye Diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Lower eyelid involutional entropion causes the eyelid margin and eyelashes to rotate inward and irritate the eye. It usually occurs in individuals above 50 years of age. Many surgical methods have been designed to correct the contributing factors, but even so, recurrence is still a troublesome complication. To reduce the risk for recurrence, surgeons have modified the procedures according to the patients. The type of surgical procedure to be adopted should also be determined according to racial anatomical differences. Therefore, researchers have proposed a new surgical method modified from the Quickert procedure. This surgical design can cover most of the triggering causes in Asians. The aim of this study is to review the outcomes of patients who have undergone this surgery during the past five years (from January 2012 to October 2017).

### Who can participate?

Patients aged over 55 years who had been diagnosed with involutional entropion and underwent the new surgical technique for repair

### What does the study involve?

Information is collected from each patient's medical record including surgical success, complications and recurrence. All surgical procedures and examinations are performed by a single oculoplastic surgeon (CY Chen) using consistent techniques.

### What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The surgical procedure was modified from the Quickert procedure in some steps, and the Quickert procedure has been well confirmed in the correction of lower lid entropion. The modified surgical procedure is thought to be safe and effective, and result in less recurrence, overcorrection and complication.

### Where is the study run from?

Chang Gung Memorial Hospital (Taiwan)

### When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

July 2018 to January 2019

Who is funding the study?  
Chang Gung Memorial Hospital (Taiwan)

Who is the main contact?  
Chauyin Chen  
m7043@cgmh.org.tw  
ccy423@gmail.com

## Contact information

**Type(s)**  
Scientific

**Contact name**  
Mr Chauyin Chen

**Contact details**  
6 , Sec, West, Chia Pu Road, Pu Zih City  
Chiayi  
Taiwan  
61363  
+886 (0)975353261  
m7043@cgmh.org.tw

## Additional identifiers

**Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)**  
Nil known

**ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)**  
Nil known

**Protocol serial number**  
201801039B0D001

## Study information

**Scientific Title**  
Using a modified Quickert procedure combined with prolapsed fat removal to correct involutional lower eyelid entropion in Asians

**Study objectives**  
The researchers propose a new surgical method modified from Quickert procedure. This surgical design can cover most of the triggering causes in Asians.

**Ethics approval required**  
Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

Approved 04/07/2018, Chang Gung Medical Foundation Institutional Review Board (199, Tung Hwa North Road, Taipei, Taiwan, 10507, Republic Of China; +886 (0)3 3196200; ccyi@cgmh.org.tw), IRB No.: 201801039B0

## **Study design**

Retrospective observational cross-sectional cohort study

## **Primary study design**

Observational

## **Study type(s)**

Treatment

## **Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Involitional lower eyelid entropion

## **Interventions**

Every outpatient receiving the modified Quickert procedure is arranged regular follow-ups at the outpatient clinic at the time of pre-op, 1 week and 2 months after surgery, and then when needed according to the patient's other chronic eye diseases.

## **Intervention Type**

Procedure/Surgery

## **Primary outcome(s)**

Success rate: successful surgery was defined as a normal eyelid position at rest, and inability to induce entropion by provocative test. Success rate was measured using external eye photography and provocative test performed in clinic, measured at follow-up after 2 months, and also after 12 months for patients when needed due to their other ocular diseases

## **Key secondary outcome(s)**

Measured at follow-up after 2 months, and also after 12 months for patients when needed due to their other ocular diseases:

1. Recurrence rate: recurrence defined as either the majority of eyelashes remained in contact with the globe or persistent irritation/keratitis in the presence of residual in-turned eyelashes
2. Overcorrection rate: overcorrection defined as ectropion and conjunctiva inside out
3. Complication rate: complication defined as formation of symblepharon, wound infection or wound dehiscence during the follow-up period

## **Completion date**

03/01/2019

# **Eligibility**

## **Key inclusion criteria**

1. Patients aged > 55 years
2. Involitional lower eyelid entropion confirmed by the presenting of trichiasis, eyelid laxity, vertical laxity, and abundant of orbicularis

## **Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Healthy volunteers allowed**

No

**Age group**

Adult

**Sex**

All

**Total final enrolment**

97

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Patients with concurrent eyelid pathologies such as malignant tumor, cicatricial entropion caused by trauma, infection or inflammatory, spastic entropion caused by essential blepharospasm, hemifacial spasm-involucional entropion
2. Post-operative follow-up period of < 2 months
3. Aged < 55 years at the time of surgery
4. Patients with any history of previous surgery for involucional entropion

**Date of first enrolment**

01/01/2012

**Date of final enrolment**

31/10/2017

## **Locations**

**Countries of recruitment**

Taiwan

**Study participating centre**

**Chang Gung Memorial Hospital**

Department of Ophthalmology

6, Sec, West, Chia Pu Road, Pu Zih City

Chiayi

Taiwan

61363

## **Sponsor information**

**Organisation**

Chiayi Chang Gung Memorial Hospital

ROR

<https://ror.org/04gy6pv35>

## Funder(s)

### Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

### Funder Name

Chiayi Chang Gung Memorial Hospital

### Alternative Name(s)

Chia-Yi Chang-Gong Memorial Hospital, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Chia-Yi

### Funding Body Type

Private sector organisation

### Funding Body Subtype

Other non-profit organizations

### Location

Taiwan

## Results and Publications

### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated and/or analyzed during the current study during this study will be included in the subsequent results publication.

### IPD sharing plan summary

Other

### Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
<a href="#">Basic results</a>		29/04/2020	18/05/2020	No	No
<a href="#">Participant information sheet</a>	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes