Dry eye disease in primary Sjogren’s syndrome

Faten Frikha
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Sjogren’s syndrome (SS) is a chronic systemic autoimmune disease characterized by hypofunction of exocrine glands (mainly the lacrimal and salivary glands) with a wide spectrum of extraglandular manifestations. Dry eyes diseases and their complications may be the first presenting symptoms of SS and are commonly seen in ophthalmology practices. This conference provides a brief overview with an update on primary SS (pSS) and dry eye disease (epidemiology, etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, classification criteria, evaluation and management guidelines of dry eye disease) from the perspective of ophthalmology and internal medicine. The most commonly used classification criteria have been the American-European Consensus Group (AECG) criteria. In 2012, new classification criteria developed using the NIH-funded Sjogren's International Collaborative Clinical Alliance (SICCA) registry were published. Recently, a new approach has been developed by the American College of Rheumatology and European League against rheumatism (2016 ACR/EULAR Classification Criteria for Primary Sjogren's Syndrome). Those diagnostic criteria use two dry eye signs: Schirmer's test of <5 mm/5 min, and/or the presence of ocular staining (van Bijsterveld >4 or ocular staining score >5). The assessment of dry eye requires multiple tests including the Schirmer's test, the tear breakup time, the lissamine green staining test, and the corneal staining with fluorescein dye. Many diagnosis and treatment guidelines have been developed, including the Delphi (the Dry Eye Preferred Practice Patterns of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and the International Task Force Delphi Panel on Dry Eye) panel treatment recommendations for dysfunctional tear syndrome (2006), the International Dry Eye Workshop (DEWS) (2007), the Meibomian Gland Dysfunction (MGD) Workshop (2011), and the updated Preferred Practice Pattern guidelines from the American Academy of Ophthalmology pertaining to dry eye and blepharitis (2013).

Recent Publications:

Biography
Faten Frikha is an Associate Professor of Internal Medicine at the Department of Internal Medicine, Sfax University School of Medicine in Tunisia. After her Internal Medicine Residency at the University of Sfax, she completed a Traineeship at Pitie-Salpetriere Hospital in Paris, France. She has her PhD in Internal Medicine in 2015 and is the Author of over 60 articles in scientific journals. She has a Diploma in many interesting fields: Diploma of Manual Therapy (Osteopathy and Physiotherapy) and Spinal Diseases, (2007) Sfax Medicine University; Diploma of Rheumatology and Systemic Diseases, (2009) Paris-Sud University School of Medicine, France; Diploma of Sexology, Sfax University; Diploma of Osteoporosis and Bone Diseases, (2010) Paris VII University, France; Diploma of Hypertension, Cardio-Vascular and Renal Diseases, (2011) Faculty of Medicine, University of Strasbourg, France; Diploma of Dermatology and Systemic Diseases, (2012) Pierre and Marie Curie University, France; and Diploma of Immunotherapy and Biologic Drugs in Inflammatory and Auto-Immune Diseases, (2014) Montpellier University, France.

fatenfrikha@yahoo.fr