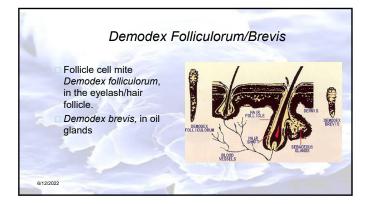
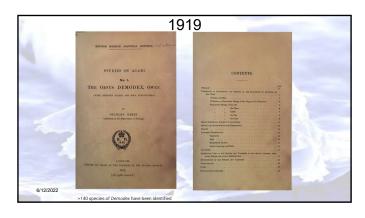


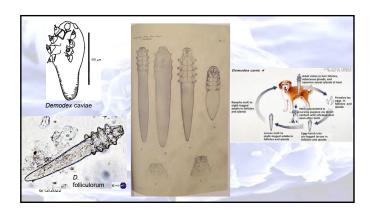
Demodex

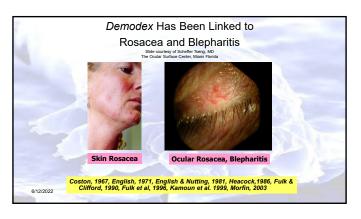
- Mites of the genus Demodex were described as parasites of hair follicles and sebaceous glands in man 180 years ago.
- *Demodex* are the most common obligatory human ectoparasite.
- The hair follicle mite Demodex folliculorum (detected by Henle,1841 and described by Simon 1842) and Demodex brevis (separated in 1963 by Akubulatova)

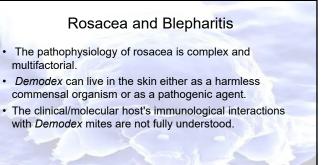
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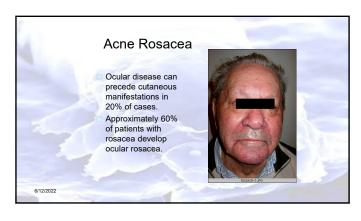


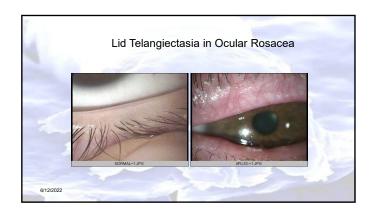












Are Demodex mites principal, conspirator, accomplice, witness or bystander in the cause of rosacea?

• There a statistical association between Demodex mite density and rosacea, facial itching, and chronic blepharitis.

• Existence of more virulent form of mites with higher pathogenicity? *

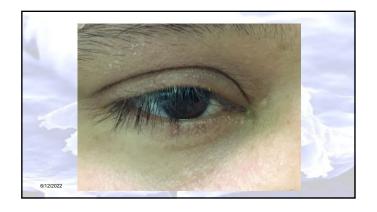
• Endosymbiotic bacteria in certain life periods of the mites?

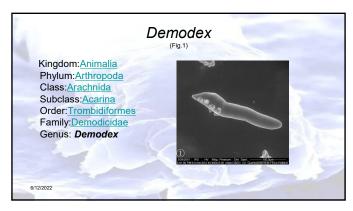
• Interactions between mites and human hosts?

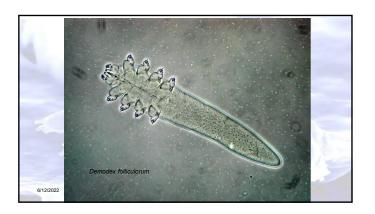
• Interactions between mites and the environment?

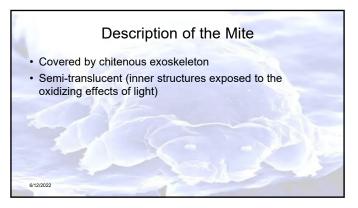


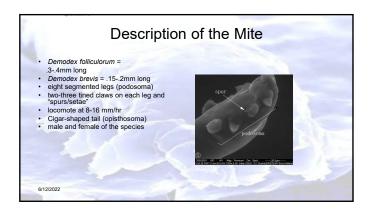


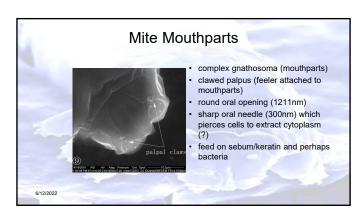


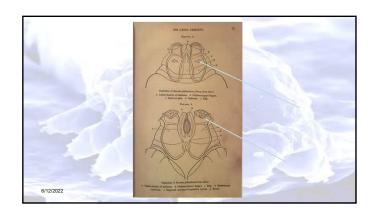














Associated Bacteria

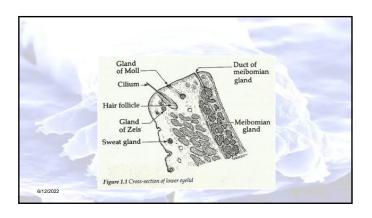
- Demodex flora include Streptococcus spp., Staphylococcus spp. and Bacillus Oleronius
- Patients with Demodex blepharitis have varying degrees of bacterial microbiota imbalance in the conjunctival sac.
- · Demodex serve as bacterial vectors: role for lid hygiene

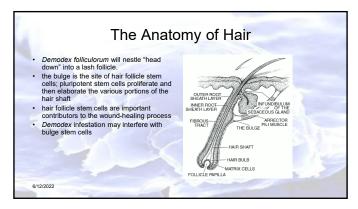
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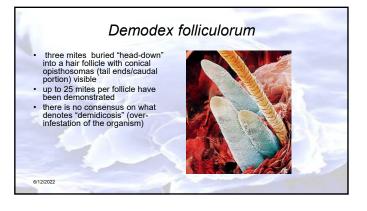
Demodex

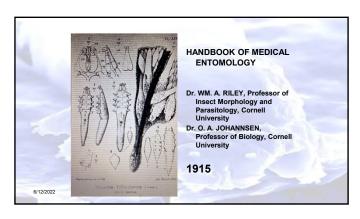
- Demodex populations are age dependent, increasing with age and reaching up to 100% in elderly patients.
- Demodex folliculorum is found in hair and eyelash follicles and elsewhere on the face and body.
- Demodex brevis is generally found in sebaceous glands of the body and in the meibomian and Zeiss glands of the eyelid.

6/12/20









I Clin Med 2022[May]: 616-686.

Mite/Claw Induced Eyelid/Eyelash Changes

interrupts tissue integrity

causes edema/inflammation/distention/hypertrophy/plugging of the lash follicle

epithelial hyperplasia = "cuff"/ "sleeves"/ "cylindrical dandruff" formation

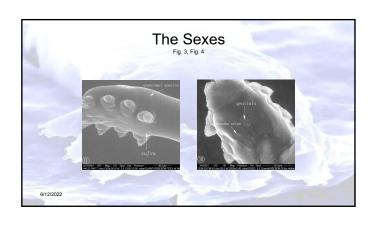
eyelash deposits- mélange/mortar of eggs/digestive excretions/decomposed mites

"spiney" blepharitis

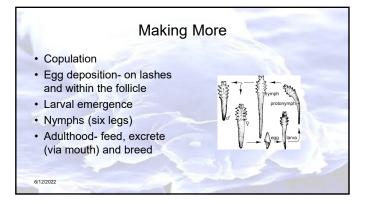
implicated in meibomian gland granulomas/pediatric chalazia (2022) and meibomian gland dysfunction

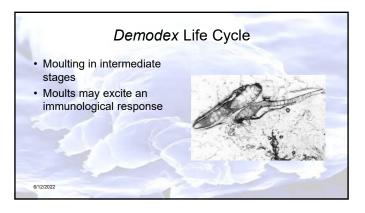
TODAY: "in conclusion, low fluence IPL seems to be a safe and effective alternative for moderate-to-severe pediatric blepharitis, and MG dropout is prone to recover in younger patients." J Clin Med 2022[May]: 674-686.

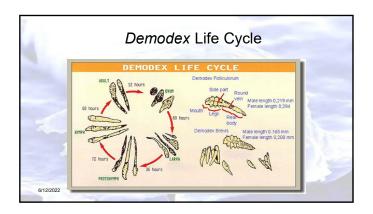


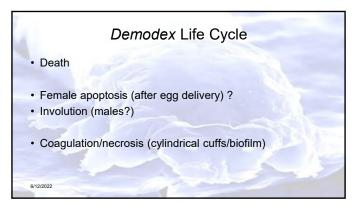


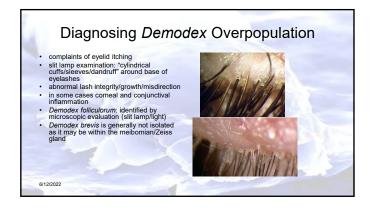


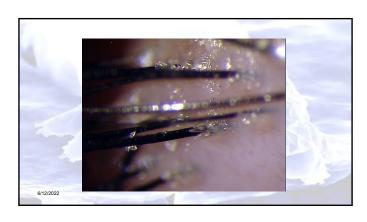






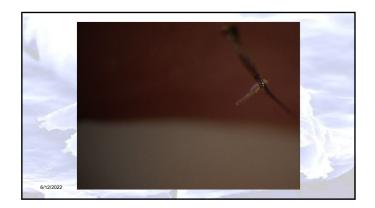




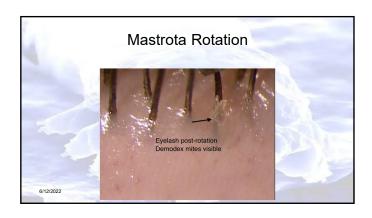


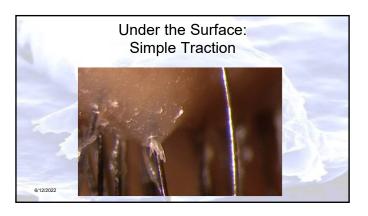


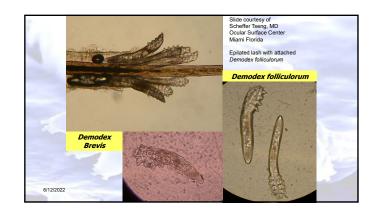


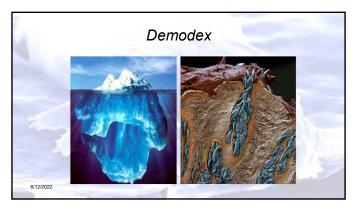


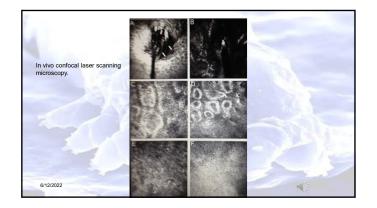


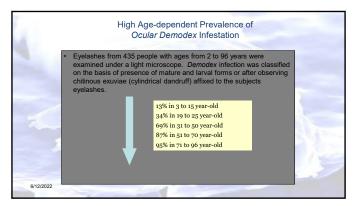












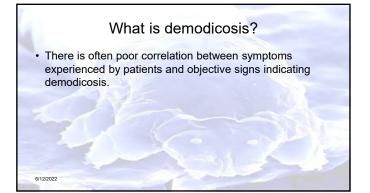
Cytokine. 2011 Jan;53(1):94-9. Tear cytokines and chemokines in patients with Demodex blepharitis.

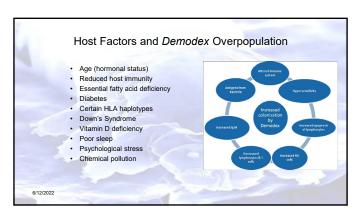
- Infestation of Demodex mites induces change of tear cytokine levels, IL-17 especially, which cause inflammation of the lid margin and ocular surface.
- Host cytokine production is thought to play an important role in ocular discomfort.
- Demodex blepharokeratitis: superficial punctate keratitis, peripheral neovascularization, marginal corneal infiltrates, central stromal infiltrates, corneal scars or opacities, nodules or phlyctenular lesions, limbitis

Demodex and Inflammation

- Demodex upregulates MMPs that are involved in inflammation, collagen lysis and angiogenesis.
- Possibly contributes to lid laxity and ectropion.
- · Response to chitin?
- Mites contain immune-reactive lipases that can produce free fatty acids from sebum triglycerides.

6/12/2022





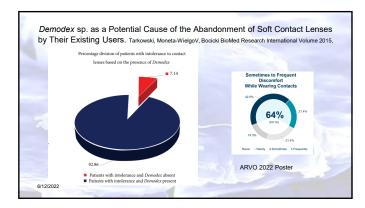
Balance

- The aim of treatment is to address the ecological imbalance of the external ocular environment that is associated with *Demodex* overgrowth.
- Return normal balance of host immune system and Demodex counts.

"Demodex is an inhabitant of human hair follicles, and a mite which we live with in harmony."

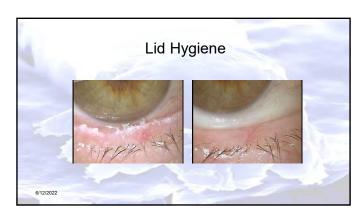
6/12/2022 M. Halit Umar, The Netherlands

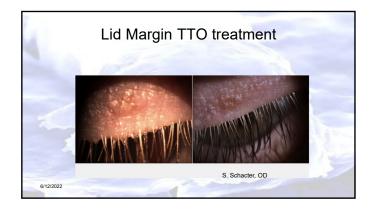
Any homeostatic imbalance caused by ocular surface conditions, such as dry eye or meibomian gland dysfunction can lead to *contact lens discomfort* or contact lens-induced dry eye.

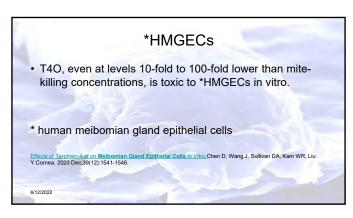






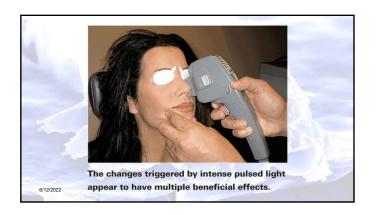


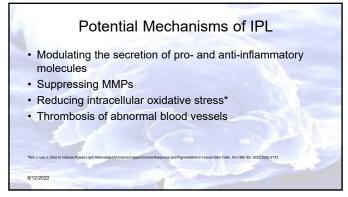








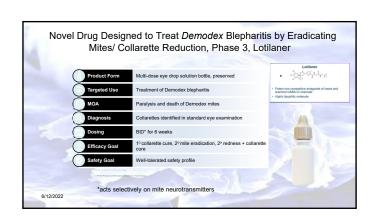


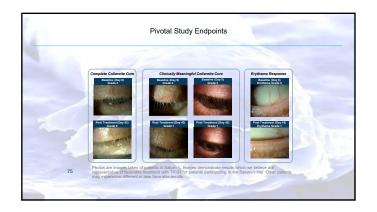


Potential Mechanisms of IPL Heating/liquefication of meibum Reducing epithelial turnover/gland obstruction Photomodulation- activates fibroblasts/increasing collagen synthesis Killing Demodex: exoskeleton of Demodex contains chromophore that absorbs IPL energy. Histologic analysis demonstrated that IPL treatment induces coagulation and necrosis of Demodex.









The problem of symptomatic *Demodex spp.* disease likely reflects an imbalance in the external ocular ecology; however, the role of *Demodex* spp. as a commensal should not be overlooked.

Are *Demodex* Necessary Commensals?

- Follicle mites could play a role in the defense of human skin against pathogenic bacteria, particularly against Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus pyogenes.
- A defense against other mite species?
- · An immune regulator or buffer?
- A follicle "house-cleaner"?

6/12/202

Last thoughts... Although their pathogenic potential remains unclear, the ubiquitous pilosebaceous mite Demodex (generally considered a saprophryte) overpopulation should be considered as cause in recalcitrant cases of blepharitis/conjunctivitis/ corneal pathology. Viife is a continuous interaction between organisms' M. Hait Umar

