We present a case of ectopia cilia in a 28-year-old male patient. Ectopia cilia was seen in the outer third of left upper eyelid. The patient’s maternal grandfather also had ectopia cilia of the left upper eyelid as reported by the patient’s mother. Ectopia cilia is a rare condition seen in humans. Only 12 cases of ectopic cilia in humans have been reported so far in the world. The present case of ectopia cilia is the second case report in the world with pedigree analysis.

Key words: Cilia incarnata, dermoid cyst, distichiasis, ectopia cilia, trichiasis

Introduction

Cilia (eyelashes) are unique hair follicles present at the eyelid margins. The cilial abnormalities include agenesis, cilial row duplication and ectopia cilia. Ectopia cilia are the rarest of cilial anomalies. Only 12 human cases have been reported so far.

Case Report

A 28-year-old male patient came to our hospital outpatient department with complaints of short hair (5-8 mm in length) coming out from the left upper eyelid since childhood as reported by his parents. A pre-operative diagnosis of ectopia cilia was made.

On close examination by the dermatologist and the physician, the ectopia cilia was located 7 mm superior-lateral to the left upper lid margin. The ectopic lash bundle consisted of 11 hair follicles. The ectopic lash measured 4 mm at the base [Figure 1]. The patient’s maternal grandfather (since deceased) had similar ectopia cilia on left upper eyelid as was reported by patient’s mother [Figure 2].

An out-patient surgical excision procedure under local anesthesia was done.

An incision parallel to the lid margin was given and root of the tuft dissected. Histological findings were suggestive of eccrine sweat glands with no features of apocrine glands and dermoid cyst seen as reported by the pathologist. After 3 month’s follow-up, no recurrence was detected.

Discussion

The first case report of ectopia cilia was reported by Weigmann in 1936.[1] The presentations in published works falls in two distinct categories: Cilia protruding from the anterior surface and cilia protruding from posterior surface of the tarsal plate. The anteriorly placed cilia are uniformly located on the lateral quarter of the upper eyelid and associated with the presence of apocrine sweat glands and are congenital in origin.[2] Dalgleish[3] presented two cases - one of them had large apocrine

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sweat glands attached to the follicle. Owen\cite{4} reported a case of ectopia cilia in a 14-year-old boy. Baghestani and Banihashemi\cite{5} reported first case of ectopia cilia with pedigree analysis in a 14-year-old Iranian boy with a positive history of the same anomaly in his paternal grandfather demonstrating evidence of an inherited genetic disorder. Gordon\textit{ et al.}\cite{6} reported that only nine cases of ectopia cilia have been reported so far till 1991.

The differential diagnosis of ectopia cilia includes several eyelash abnormalities such as cilia incarnata, a condition in which an extra eyelash grows from a normal origin through the eyelid to the inner aspect of the tarsal conjunctiva or outward to the skin. Dermoid cysts are the most common periorbital masses presenting in childhood. Wang\textit{ et al.}\cite{7} presented an unusual case of a dermoid cyst presenting with black hairs emerging from a sinus tract on the upper eyelid and mimicking the appearance of ectopic cilia.

Distichiasis and trichiasis are other conditions which also need to be differentiated from ectopia cilia. A distichia is an eyelash that arises from an abnormal spot on the eyelid. Distichiae usually exit from the duct of the meibomian gland at the eye margin. They are usually multiple and sometimes more than one arises from a duct. Trichiasis is a condition in which cilia originates from a normal position on the eyelid turn inward due to entropion. Trichiasis is most commonly associated with trachoma.\cite{8,9}

The nearness of tuft to the tarsal plate, the texture and the direction of the cilia suggest that the origin of the ectopia cilia may probably be related to the eyelashes in our patient.

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