

# Rule Out Lacrimal Gland Prolapse in Blepharoplasty

BY SHARON WORCESTER  
Southeast Bureau

ATLANTA — Lateral orbital fullness noted during upper blepharoplasty is usually caused by orbital fat that can be resected, but the finding can be a result of lacrimal gland prolapse, Dr. Hanspaul Makkar said at the joint annual meeting of the American Society for Dermatologic Surgery and the American College of Mohs Micrographic Surgery and Cutaneous Oncology.

Resection of prolapsed lacrimal gland tissue will cause decreased tear production and could compromise aesthetic outcome, so it is important to be aware of this potential finding, said Dr. Makkar of the University of California, San Francisco.

A preoperative examination is imperative. Lacrimal gland prolapse—which results from dehiscence of ligaments that connect the gland to the orbital rim fossa, and which can occur as a result of trauma or the normal aging process—should

be suspected if the tissue feels firmer and is more circumscribed than surrounding tissue. Palpation will reveal a nontender, sharply bordered, and easily reducible mass, he explained. However, a nonreducible or tender mass merits work-up for a lacrimal gland tumor or inflammatory process.

Keep in mind that in patients with marked herniation of fat, lacrimal gland prolapse might not be detectable except during surgical exploration.

Correction of lacrimal gland prolapse can be achieved easily by resuspending the lacrimal gland to the orbital rim during the upper blepharoplasty procedure. This step is necessary for a good cosmetic outcome.

Dr. Makkar described two of his own patients whose unexpected lacrimal gland prolapse was detected perioperatively. The patients were treated with the resuspension procedure, and outcomes at 6 months were excellent with no signs of recurrent lacrimal gland ptosis, he said. ■

**BENZI<sup>Q</sup> GEL** (benzoyl peroxide) 5.25%  
**BENZI<sup>Q</sup> WASH** (benzoyl peroxide) 5.25%  
**BENZI<sup>Q</sup> LS GEL** (benzoyl peroxide) 2.75%

#### DESCRIPTION Rx Only

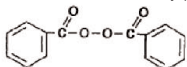
Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ LS Gel (benzoyl peroxide 2.75%), Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ Gel (benzoyl peroxide 5.25%), and Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ Wash (benzoyl peroxide 5.25%) are products intended for topical administration which contain benzoyl peroxide for use in the treatment of acne vulgaris.

**Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ LS Gel Contains:** Benzoyl Peroxide 2.75% in an aqueous vehicle containing Allantoin, Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Juice, Benzyl Alcohol, Carbomer, Disodium EDTA, Disodium Oleamido MEA-Sulfosuccinate, Glycerin, Panthenol, Poloxamer, Purified Water, Sodium Hyaluronate, and Triethanolamine.

**Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ Gel Contains:** Benzoyl Peroxide 5.25% in an aqueous vehicle containing Allantoin, Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Juice, Benzyl Alcohol, Carbomer, Disodium EDTA, Disodium Oleamido MEA-Sulfosuccinate, Glycerin, Panthenol, Poloxamer, Purified Water, Sodium Hyaluronate, and Triethanolamine.

**Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ Wash Contains:** Benzoyl Peroxide 5.25% in an aqueous vehicle containing Allantoin, Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Juice, Benzyl Alcohol, Carbomer, Cetyl Alcohol, Citric Acid, Disodium EDTA, Disodium Oleamido MEA-Sulfosuccinate, Glycerin, Glyceryl Stearate, Laureth-12, Magnesium Aluminum Silicate, Panthenol, PEG-100 Stearate, Propylene Glycol, Purified Water, Sodium Citrate, Sodium Hyaluronate, Sodium Lauryl Sulfoacetate, Sodium Octoxynol-2 Ethane Sulfonate, and Xanthan Gum.

The structural formula of benzoyl peroxide is:



Benzoyl peroxide has a molecular weight of 242.23.

#### CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

##### Mechanism of Action

The exact mechanism of action of benzoyl peroxide in acne vulgaris is not known. Benzoyl peroxide is an antibacterial agent with demonstrated activity against *Propionibacterium acnes*. This action combined with the mild keralytic effect of benzoyl peroxide is believed to be responsible for its usefulness in acne.

Benzoyl peroxide is absorbed by the skin where it is metabolized to benzoic acid and excreted as benzoate in the urine.

##### INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ LS Gel (benzoyl peroxide 2.75%), Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ Gel (benzoyl peroxide 5.25%) and Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ Wash (benzoyl peroxide 5.25%) are indicated for the topical treatment of acne vulgaris.

##### CONTRAINDICATION

Each of the topical products are contraindicated in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients in each product.

##### PRECAUTIONS

General: For external use only. If severe irritation develops, discontinue use and institute appropriate therapy. After reaction clears, treatment may often be resumed with less frequent application. These preparations should not be used in or near the eyes or on mucous membranes.

**Patient Information and Cautions:** Avoid contact with eyes, eyelids, lips, and mucous membranes. If accidental contact occurs, rinse with water. Contact with any colored material (including hair and fabric) will result in bleaching or discoloration. If excessive irritation develops, discontinue use and consult your physician. When using this product, avoid unnecessary exposure to the sun and use a sunscreen.

**Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility:** Data from several studies employing a strain of mice that is highly susceptible to developing cancer suggest that benzoyl peroxide acts as a tumor promoter. The clinical significance of these findings to humans is unknown. Benzoyl peroxide has been found to be mutagenic (Ames Test) and there are no published data indicating it impairs fertility.

**Pregnancy; Teratogenic Effects:** *Pregnancy Category C:* Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with benzoyl peroxide. It is not known whether benzoyl peroxide can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman or can affect reproduction capacity. Benzoyl peroxide should be used by a pregnant woman only if clearly needed. There are no available data on the effect of benzoyl peroxide on the later growth, development, and functional maturation of the unborn child.

**Nursing Mothers:** It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when benzoyl peroxide is administered to a nursing woman.

**Pediatric Use:** Safety and effectiveness in children under 12 years of age have not been established.

##### ADVERSE REACTIONS

Allergic contact dermatitis and dryness have been reported with topical benzoyl peroxide therapy.

##### OVERDOSAGE

If excessive scaling, erythema, or edema occurs, the use of this preparation should be discontinued. To hasten resolution of the adverse effects, cool compresses may be used. After symptoms and signs subside, a reduced dosage schedule may be cautiously tried if the reaction is judged to be due to excessive use and not an allergic reaction.

##### DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ LS Gel and Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ Gel can be applied once or twice daily to the affected areas or as directed by your physician. Use after washing with water and a mild cleanser such as Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ Wash.

Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ Wash should be shaken well before use. The affected areas should be washed once or twice daily or as directed by your physician. Avoid contact with eyes or mucous membranes. Wet skin and liberally apply to areas to be cleansed, massage gently into skin for 10 to 20 seconds, working into a full lather. Rinse thoroughly and pat dry. If drying occurs, it may be controlled by rinsing cleanser off sooner or using the cleanser less often.

##### HOW SUPPLIED

Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ LS Gel (benzoyl peroxide 2.75%) is supplied in 50 g tubes, NDC 13453-225-50  
Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ Gel (benzoyl peroxide 5.25%) is supplied in 50 g tubes, NDC 13453-240-50  
Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ Wash (benzoyl peroxide 5.25%) is supplied in 175 g tubes, NDC 13453-200-18

Store at 15°-25°C (59°-77°F). Protect from freezing.

##### Rx Only

Manufactured for: Chester Valley Pharmaceuticals Inc., Malvern, PA 19355  
Manufactured by: Harmony Labs, Inc., Landis, NC 28088

BZ101 1105

www.benziq.com

**References:** 1. Data on file. Chester Valley Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Malvern, PA. 2. Benzi<sup>Q</sup>™ (benzoyl peroxide) prescribing information. 3. Ebner F, Heller A, Rippke F, Tausch I. Topical use of dexpantenol in skin disorders. *Am J Clin Dermatol*. 2002;3:427-433. 4. Food and Drug Administration. Skin protectant drug products for over-the-counter human use; final monograph. Final rule. *Federal Register*. 2003;68:33362-33381.

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FOR ACNE



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- **Panthenol**  
Promotes moisturization and hydration of the stratum corneum<sup>2,3</sup>
- **Glycerin**  
Attracts and retains moisture, softens skin<sup>2,4</sup>

Please see adjacent full Prescribing Information.



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**BENZI<sup>Q</sup> GEL 5.25%**  
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**BENZI<sup>Q</sup> LS GEL 2.75%**  
(Low Strength)  
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Allergic contact dermatitis and dryness have been reported with topical benzoyl peroxide therapy.

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