



## FELINE CHRONIC SUPERFICIAL ULCER CHECKLIST



### Eyelid examination

- Evidence of **entropion** despite numbing with local anaesthetic?



### Corneal exposure

- Do the eyelids **properly cover the cornea** when blinking? (such as with bulgy-eyed breeds)
- Is the eye in a normal position (**retrobulbar issues**)?
- Is the eye enlarged and blind (**chronic glaucoma**)?



### Corneal cytology

- Presence of eosinophils or mast cells = **eosinophilic keratoconjunctivitis**
- **Bacterial infections** are rare, but can occasionally cause chronic ulceration

**If all of the above are negative, the  
answer is likely FHV-1**

Note: KCS, distichia and ectopic cilia are rare in cats.  
SCCEDs do not exist in cats in the same way that they do in dogs - “SCCEDs” in cats are commonly a manifestation of FHV-1.

Chronic corneal ulceration/irritation of any cause can lead to sequestra formation in cats.

If you're unsure or struggling with an ulcer please refer the patient or seek ophthalmic advice.