TWOP TIPS

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OPTOMETRIC MANAGEMENT OF DRY EYE DISEASE (DED)



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TIPS

Types of DED

Aqueous-deficient dry eye

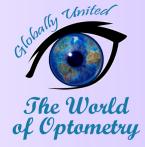
- Sjogren syndrome: Rheumatoid arthritis, Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Non-Sjogren syndrome: Age-related
 Others: Diabetes mellitus, Post-surgery, Use of systemic medication

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Evaporative dry eye

- Meibomian gland dysfunction (MGD)
- Systemic dermatoses: Rosacea, Seborrheic dermatitis
 - Ocular surface-related: Allergic diseases
- Others: Contact lens wear

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Identify the Risk Factors Non-modifiable Risk Factors:

Aging

Gender (Female)

Asian

Sjogren syndrome

MGD

Rosacea

Thyroid disease

Modifiable Risk Factors:
Face mask use
Computer use
Contact lens wear
Low fatty acid intake
Medication
Environmental causes
Smoking



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Diagnosis of DED is via:

- Symptomatology
- Tear break-up time (TBUT)
- Ocular surface staining
- Osmolarity

For the Asymptomatic Patient:

- If there are no signs of ocular surface disease (OSD) = not DED
- If there are signs of OSD + predisposition to dry eye = do preventive management (manage the risk factors)
- If there are OSD signs + neurotrophic conditions (dysfunctional sensation) = DED management.

For the Symptomatic Patient:

No OSD signs = Preclinical state = observe / educate / preventive management

No OSD signs but with neuropathic pain = refer for pain management

With OSD signs = differentiate between DED or other OSDs, by interviewing and doing the diagnostic tests. If it's DED, proceed to DED management. If it's a different OSD, manage so.

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TIPS

Alleviating Dry Eye

- Artificial tears (oil or water-based).
- At home: you can do warm compress, lid hygiene, lash hygiene.
- Clinic: manual expression, lid margin debridement.
- Nutrition: omega-3 fatty acids.
- Patient education: blinking exercises, taking breaks, etc







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