



Treatment Guidance: Dry Eye disease (May 2024)

- Dry eye disease (DED) is a common disorder where an inadequate tear film results in ocular surface irritation.
- The spectrum of DED varies from a mild, self-limiting, irritation to severe, sight-threatening disease. The quality of life impact of moderate DED compares to that of life on haemodialysis or with mild angina.¹
- For information regarding the assessment of a patient presenting with DED symptoms see https://cks.nice.org.uk/topics/dry-eye-disease/.

Summary of Management of DED by Severity

Mild	Soreness, irritation, discomfort	Negligible impact on the vision	Temporary treatment 1-2 x day with over the counter (OTC) drops, lid hygiene
Moderate	Increased discomfort	Transient blurring of vision	Long-term use of preservative-free (PF) drops 4 or more times per day, lid hygiene
Severe	Marked discomfort or pain	Reduction in vision	Specialist management

Treatment advice

SELF CARE

Lid hygiene for all patients with DED:

Daily use of USBheated eye mask (purchase online) for 10minutes followed by lid massage.

Occasional use of lid wipes or cleaning solution (patient to purchase OTC).

Blepharitis management CKS

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First line (mild DED):

Patient to purchase OTC drops and use BD - TDS

Second line (moderate DED) prescribe:

Sodium hyaluronate PF drops QDS and PRN: Xailin Plus HA 0.2% PF (10ml - ££)*

Hy-Opti 0.2% PF (12ml - ££)**

-good for patients who struggle to squeeze bottle **Eyeaze 0.4%** PF (10ml ££)

-thicker longer-lasting but more blurring

Third line (severe DED) – Specialist initiation Drops QDS and PRN:

Thealoz Duo (10ml - £££)

Viscotears TriAction (10ml - £££)

Cationorm (10ml - £££) (may also be used second line)

Nocturnal or early morning symptoms. Use at night:

Ointments:

HydraMed Night (5g - £)

-if stock issues use

Xailin Night (5g - £) or

Hylo Night (5g -£)

Gels:

Carbomer 980 0.2% PF (10g - £)

Thealoz Duo (30 x unit dose vials, UDV - £££)

Anti-inflammatory treatments: SPECIALIST INITIATION ONLY

Only for patients under secondary care with persistent clinical signs despite intensive lubricant treatment:

Softacort (hydrocortisone 0.3% PF, 30 x UDV - £££ (37p/dose)

Prednisolone 0.5% PF (20 x UDV - ££££ (64p/dose) **Ikervis** (ciclosporin 0.1%, 30 x UDV - ££££ (£2.40/dose)

Price Indicator: £ <£3, ££ £3-£6, £££ £6-£12, ££££ >£12

*Xailin Plus HA 0.2% has 90 day 'shelf-life' after opening. ** Hy-Opti 0.2% has a 6 month 'shelf-life' after opening.

¹ Utility assessment to measure the impact of dry eye disease. Ocul Surf. 2006 Jul;4(3):155-61

² TFOS DEWS II Epidemiology Report Ocul Surf. 2017 Jul;15(3):334-365.

³ https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/conditions-for-which-over-the-counter-items-should-not-routinely-be-prescribed-in-primary-care-guidance-for-ccgs/





NHS England Guidance² states:

- "Self-care with OTC medication should be encouraged for conditions that are 'self-limiting' or are a 'minor issue'." This includes patients with mild DED.
- For patients with mild DED whom the prescriber feels has compromised ability to self-care because of medical, mental health or significant social vulnerability to the extent that their health and/or wellbeing could be adversely affected if reliant on self-care we suggest prescribing Eyeaze (carmellose) 1% eye drops PF (10ml £1.81).
- Patients with moderate or severe DED should continue to have treatments prescribed if
 the condition is 'long-term', more complex, 'not minor' or 'complex'. Or if a patient is prescribed
 prescription-only eye drops, which have not responded to OTC, or patients who are not capable
 of self-care.

Referral to Ophthalmology

Referral to a corneal specialist should be considered if the patient has continuing clinical signs or symptoms despite using regular topical lubricants or if there are other features that might suggest a systemic cause, such as *oral dryness* or enlarged salivary glands.

Lid Hygiene

The majority of patients with DED have evaporative dry eye because of **blepharitis** or **meibomian gland dysfunction**.³ Therefore it is recommended that all patients with DED undertake a four-to-six-week trial of lid hygiene consisting of daily use of a USB hot compress for 10 minutes followed by lid massage. Occasional use of **lid wipes** or **cleaning solution** (e.g., Optase, Blephaclean, Blephasol) is also advised. For more information see

https://cks.nice.org.uk/topics/blepharitis/management/management-of-blepharitis/. All products recommended for lid hygiene are to be purchased OTC by the patient.

Topical Treatment

There is significant variety in the quality and value of Dry Eye Disease treatments available OTC. PF treatments may afford better value for a patient because the bottle will last longer with a shelf-life of **up** to 6 months (rather than the usual 28 days for a preserved bottle). Patients requiring drops more than 3-4 times per day should use PF treatment as preservatives damage the ocular surface.

- Thinner/less viscous drops (e.g., hypromellose or polyvinyl alcohol) will provide more temporary relief albeit with less blurring.
- Thicker/more viscous drops (e.g., carboxymethyl cellulose, hyaluronic acid) will cause longer term relief, but may cause blurring of vision.
- Ointments (e.g., HydraMed Night) can be recommended for night-time use if the patient complains of symptoms at night-time or on waking. If the patient prefers (or has a lanolin allergy) a gel (e.g., Carbomer 980) can be used.

Advice for patients on administering eye drops: www.myeyedrops.info; ointment https://patient.info/news-and-features/how-to-use-eye-ointment

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