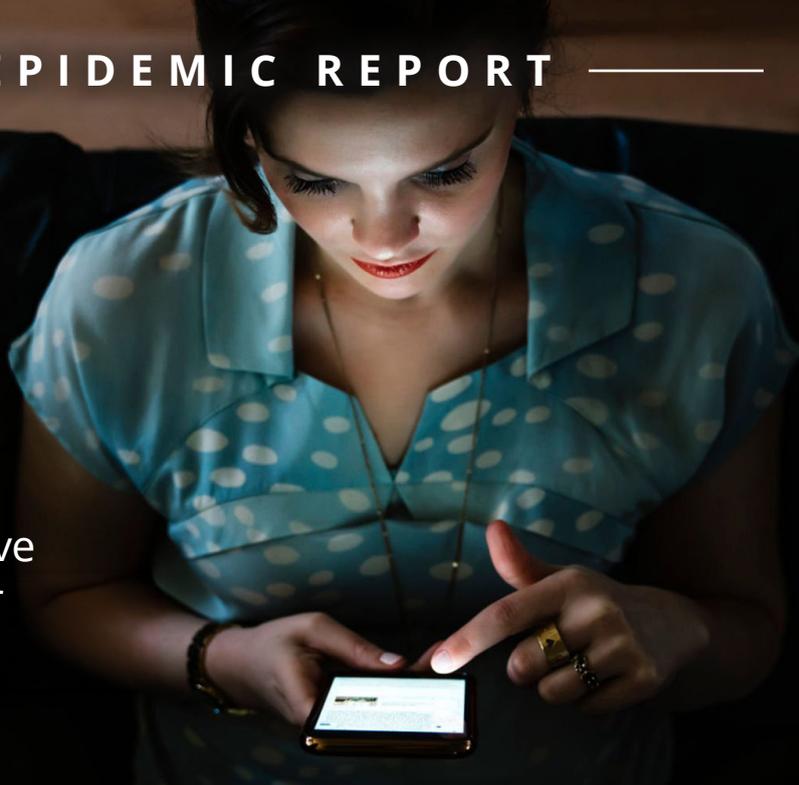


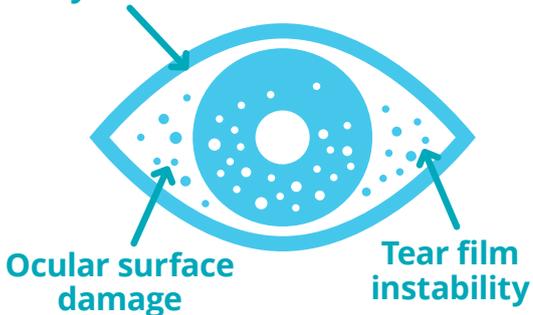
DED YOU KNOW?

Digital eye strain, exacerbated by excessive screen use, is a significant risk factor for evaporative dry eye disease (DED)¹



For digital eye strain and evaporative DED, the hallmark signs are the same¹

Meibomian gland dysfunction

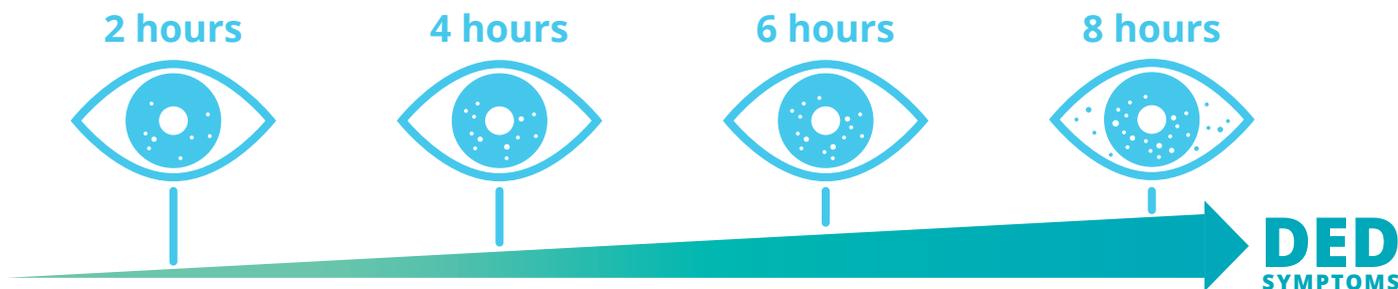


For illustrative purposes only.

- Tear film instability
- Enhanced tear evaporation rate
- Meibomian gland loss
- Alterations to the tear film lipid and mucin layers
- Loss of ocular surface integrity
- Ocular redness
- Decreased TF BUT
- Increased OSDI-assessed symptoms
- Tear hyperosmolarity
- Increased inflammatory markers

The TFOS Lifestyle Report warns of an increased risk for dry eye symptoms in people who use a computer for more than 8 hours per day¹

Digital eye strain severity is proportionate to hours per day of device use¹

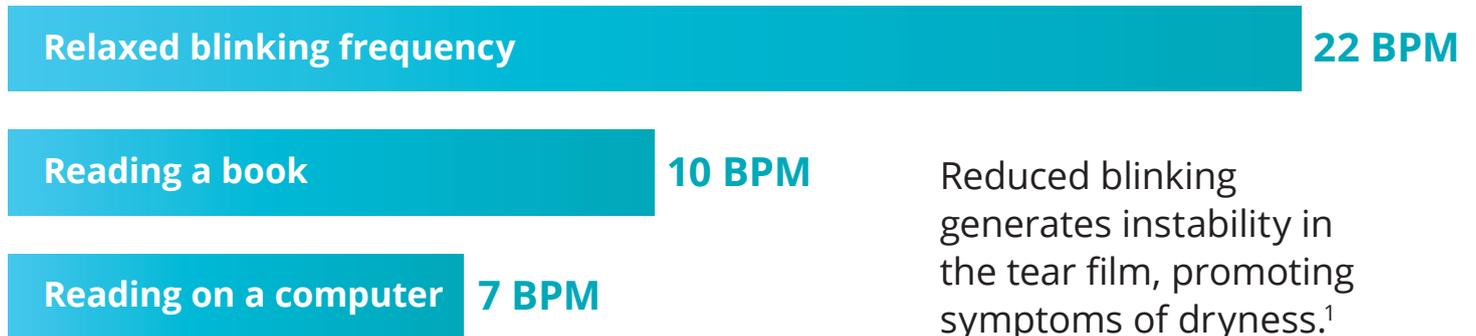


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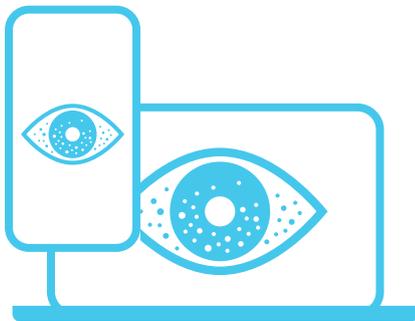
OSDI, Ocular Surface Disease Index; TF BUT, tear film breakup time; TFOS, Tear Film & Ocular Surface Society.

Reading on a digital device results in significantly reduced blink rates¹

Blinks per minute (BPM)



Reduced blinking generates instability in the tear film, promoting symptoms of dryness.¹



Addressing the digital screen use dilemma may increase productivity and improve quality of life¹

As usage rates continue to soar in patient populations young and old, effective management strategies are crucial.¹

For dryness symptoms due to digital screen use, targeted treatment approaches are available¹



Ask patients about their digital screen use habits

Discover a treatment option for patients with evaporative DED.

Reference: 1. Wolffsohn JS, Lingham G, Downie LE, et al. TFOS Lifestyle: Impact of the digital environment on the ocular surface. *Ocul Surf.* 2023;28:213-252. doi:10.1016/j.jtos.2023.04.004