

Review of: "Recent Trends in Dry Eye Disease Treatment in Asia"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This article summarizes the latest trends in the treatment of dry eye disease (DED) in Asia and discusses the mechanisms of action of the new generation of eye drops and adjunctive treatments. Ophthalmologists are guided to choose different treatments depending on the severity of dry eye.

In the summary/ abstract, it is recommended that the authors start with a broad background and then narrow down the scope by presenting the latest trends in DED treatment that will be summarized in this paper. Apart from that, it would be better if the authors would present the scope of the collected references. Perhaps this section could be improved.

There is at least one punctuation error and extra space between the words in the manuscript. His manuscript needs careful editing and particular attention to English grammar, spelling, and sentence structure.

There is not an adequate discussion of the adverse effects of the new-generation eye drops and adjunctive therapy.

A review of the relevant literature revealed that the authors' list of recent treatments is incomplete and should include the following:

- ① Tacrolimus, lifitegrast 5 %, and HBM9036, which are topical ocular anti-inflammatory drugs for the treatment of DED.
- ② Both oral and topical HA, which are effective at reducing corneal fluorescein staining.
- ③ Topical 3% diquafosol, which belongs to aqueous secretagogue eye drops.
- ④ Perfluorohexyloctane eye drops, which can avoid evaporation through stabilization of the lipid layer.
- ⑤ Therapeutic contact lens.
- ⑥ Vectored thermal pulsation, meibomian gland probing, and BlephEx™, which act on the expression of the lid gland and restore the natural flow of the lid gland.