



Red and Dry Eyes

Redness and dryness are symptoms of a range of eye disorders. Some of these disorders are minor, while others are serious and may result in vision loss. Doctors, pharmacists and optometrists can help identify the cause of red eyes or dry eyes and advise on treatment.

Red eyes

Eye redness is often due to conjunctivitis. Conjunctivitis means inflammation of the conjunctiva, the thin 'skin' that covers the white part of the eye and the inside of the eyelids. Infection, allergy and irritation are common causes of conjunctivitis.

One or both eyes may be affected.

Dry eyes

Eyes need to be covered by a film of tears, which is swept over the eye with each blink. Eyes can become dry and irritated if:

- Blinking is not frequent enough
- Not enough lubricating tears are produced
- Tears do not have the right balance of ingredients to lubricate and protect the eye
- Tears do not stay in the eyes long enough.

Both eyes are usually affected.

Symptoms and Causes

Condition	Eye Symptoms include	Causes include
Irritant conjunctivitis	Red, itchy, burning, watery, gritty	Dust, smoke, pool chlorine, tiredness, excess alcohol, rubbing eyes, sunlight, cosmetics, chemicals; foreign body
Allergic conjunctivitis	Red, irritated, itchy, watery. No pain or pus. Often accompanied by other allergy symptoms (e.g., sneezing, wheezing, itching)	Airborne allergens (e.g., pollens); cosmetics; chemicals
Infective conjunctivitis	<i>Bacterial</i> – red, burning, gritty, pus <i>Viral</i> – red, sore and very watery, but little pus	Viruses or bacteria
Dry eyes	Stinging, burning, gritty, tired, watery, stringy mucus in and around eyes, blurred vision, sensitive to light, difficulty wearing contact lenses	Ageing, some medicines, some medical conditions, blepharitis, eye damage, contact lenses, dry environment, computer use.

Important

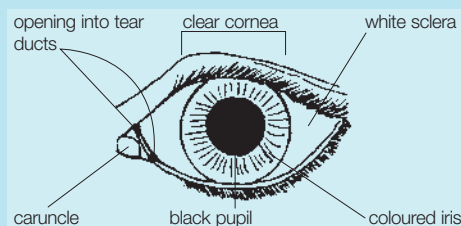
Redness and dryness can be symptoms of a serious eye disorder. Consult a doctor urgently if you also have:

- Discomfort in bright light
- Distortion or loss of vision
- Clouding of the cornea
- Irregular shaped pupil
- Redness localised around the iris or pupil
- Eye pain (rather than itching or burning)
- Headache, nausea or vomiting
- Spilt a chemical in your eye.

In addition, consult a doctor if you have:

- A red eye which does not settle within 24 hours
- A cold with a clear discharge from the eyes that does not settle within a few days

- Discharge of pus from an eye
- A dry mouth as well as dry eyes
- Eyelids that are irritated and have crusts or flakes on them
- A lower eyelid that turns in or down, allowing the tears to run out of the eye.



Treatment

Always ask a doctor, pharmacist or optometrist for advice about eye care, eye problems and eye treatments.

Red eyes

The treatment of eye redness depends on its cause. A variety of non-prescription eye drops are available to relieve allergic and irritant conjunctivitis. Non-prescription antiseptic eye drops can treat mild bacterial conjunctivitis, but prescription antibiotic eye drops may be needed. Redness and discomfort may also be relieved by resting the eyes, avoiding bright light, an eye bath and a warm or cool compress applied to the eye/s.

Dry and irritated eyes

Eye dryness and irritation can be relieved with non-prescription lubricant eye drops, gels and ointments, which lubricate and protect the eye. Preservative-free products are available for people who wear contact lenses or are sensitive to preservatives.

Self care

- Wear wraparound sunglasses when outside in bright or windy conditions.
- Wear eye protection when swimming or working with machines and chemicals.
- Try to identify and avoid allergy triggers.
- Do not rub eyes.
- Blink more often to combat dryness.
- Avoid blowing air in eyes (e.g., hair dryers, fans, car heaters).
- Take regular breaks when reading or using a computer.
- Use good lighting.
- Limit alcohol intake.
- Avoid cigarette smoke.
- Do not use an eye product that was used by or prescribed for someone else.
- Discard unused eye drops and ointments 28 days after opening the container, to avoid contamination.
- Have an annual eye check with an optometrist.

How to use eye drops

1. Wash hands and sit or stand in front of a mirror.
2. Tilt head back and look upwards.
3. With eye open, gently pull down lower eyelid to form a pouch.
4. Approach eye from the side and squeeze one drop into pouch. Do not let the tip of the dropper or tube touch the eye, eye lashes or any other surface.
5. Let go of eye lid and close eye.
6. Press a finger gently against the inner corner of the eye (over the tear duct) for a few minutes, to stop drop draining away from the eye.
7. For a second drop, wait several minutes after the first drop, to avoid washing out first drop.



For young children, close eye gently, put a couple of drops on skin at inner corner of eye, near nose. Tell child to open eyes while tilting head to the side – drops will run in across the eye.

How to use eye ointments

Follow steps 1-3 as for eye drops.

4. Squeeze a small amount of ointment (about 1 cm) along the pouch.
5. Blink several times to spread the ointment.
6. If using eye drops at a similar time of day, use the ointment last.

Related fact cards

- Contact Lens Care
- Smoking
- Hay Fever
- Vision Impairment
- Sinus Problems

For more information

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) leaflets – your pharmacist can advise on availability.

NPS Medicines Line – phone 1300 888 763 Monday to Friday, 9am to 6pm EST.

The Poisons Information Centre – in case of poisoning phone 131 126 from anywhere in Australia.

Pharmacy Self Care Support – phone 1300 369 772 and ask for the Pharmacy Self Care Field Officer.

Pharmacists are medicines experts. Ask a pharmacist for advice when choosing a medicine.

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