# Article information:

Prevalence of Dry Eye Disease Among US Men: Estimates From the Physicians' Health Studies | External Eye Disease | JAMA Ophthalmology | JAMA Network  
<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamaophthalmology/fullarticle/423423>

# Article summary:

1. Dry eye disease (DED) is prevalent among US men, with an age-standardized prevalence of 4.34% or 1.68 million men aged 50 years and older affected.

2. The prevalence of DED increases with age, hypertension, benign prostatic hyperplasia, and antidepressant use.

3. Women have a significantly higher prevalence of DED than men in all age groups, with a 70% higher prevalence among women vs men in the 50 years and older group as a whole.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Prevalence of Dry Eye Disease Among US Men: Estimates From the Physicians' Health Studies" provides valuable insights into the prevalence and risk factors for dry eye disease (DED) among US men. However, there are some potential biases and limitations to consider.

One potential bias is that the study only included male physicians, which may not be representative of the general population. Additionally, the study relied on self-reported data, which may be subject to recall bias or social desirability bias. The study also did not assess other potential risk factors for DED, such as environmental factors or lifestyle habits.

Furthermore, the article does not provide a comprehensive overview of current treatments for DED or potential interventions to prevent or manage the condition. This could limit its usefulness for clinicians and patients seeking information on how to address DED.

Additionally, while the article notes that women have a higher prevalence of DED than men, it does not explore potential reasons for this difference or how it may impact treatment approaches. This could be an important consideration for clinicians treating both male and female patients with DED.

Overall, while the article provides valuable information on the prevalence and risk factors for DED among US men, it is important to consider its limitations and potential biases when interpreting its findings. Further research is needed to fully understand the causes and best management strategies for this common eye condition.

# Topics for further research:

* Environmental risk factors for dry eye disease
* Lifestyle habits that may contribute to dry eye disease
* Current treatments for dry eye disease
* Interventions to prevent or manage dry eye disease
* Gender differences in dry eye disease prevalence and treatment
* Potential biases in studies on dry eye disease prevalence and risk factors

# Report location:

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