Impact of Dry Eye Disease on Work Productivity Among Saudi Workers in Saudi Arabia

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**Purpose:** To assess the impact of dry eye disease (DED) on work productivity in Saudi Arabia and investigate its effect on daily activities.

**Patients and Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional study on male and female Saudi workers age 20 years or older. The data were collected via self-administered questionnaires distributed electronically through social media. We used the Ocular Surface Disease Index questionnaire to diagnose DED patients and assess their DED severity as mild, moderate, and severe.

**Results:** A total of 463 respondents qualified for the study. All patients in the DED groups reported a loss of work productivity. Most patients in the severe DED group (59%) reported difficulty focusing on work due to DED, whereas 17.1% of patients with mild DED and 22.7% with moderate DED reported the same. These findings indicate significantly worsening productivity as DED progresses in severity (p<0.05). Participants with severe DED reported significantly more affected work hours weekly (35.8%) than participants with moderate (6.1%) and mild DED (7.1%).

**Conclusion:** DED has a significant impact on work productivity, with the most pronounced effect among office workers. It is essential to screen office workers for DED and enhance the awareness of its effect on work productivity among the workforce and healthcare providers.

**Keywords:** dry eye syndrome, work performance, office worker, presenteeism, occupation

**Introduction**

Dry eye disease (DED), or keratoconjunctivitis sicca, is a multifactorial disease that is considered a growing public health concern characterized by inflammation of the ocular surface with a high osmolality of the tear film.\(^1,2\) DED affects the ocular surface, meibomian glands, the main lacrimal gland, and the innervation between them.\(^3\) In the past, DED was considered a condition of decreased tear volume, but it is now understood as an abnormality in the tear composition, where the tear has lost the ability to support the ocular surface. DED can be classified as episodic or chronic. Episodic DED arises from many factors, such as prolonged visual tasks with reduced blinking. Chronic DED is exacerbated by the same factors as episodic, but symptoms continuously persist.

DED symptoms are often increased by prolonged visual effort or exposure to any triggering factor.\(^4\) Symptoms can include burning, itching, photophobia, redness, foreign body sensation, pruritus, and blurred vision. In the late stages of the condition, corneal complications can occur. The effects on visual performance may significantly contribute to decreased quality of life in DED patients and reduced performance in many daily activities like driving, watching television (TV), using...
a computer, cooking, and reading.\textsuperscript{5,6} DED is one of the most prevalent ocular diseases worldwide,\textsuperscript{7} occurring in 4.4\% to 50\% of the world’s population.\textsuperscript{8,9} The broad range in incidence is due to variations in the population investigated, geographical differences, and the differences in the methods and definitions used. According to a recent study, the prevalence of DED in Saudi Arabia is 32.1\%.\textsuperscript{10} Generally, DED is one of the leading reasons patients seek care from ophthalmologists and optometrists.\textsuperscript{5}

Many factors are positively associated with DED, including older age, female, air pollution, low humidity, contact lens use, smoking, and extended digital device screen exposure.\textsuperscript{11,12} Many medical conditions are significant risk factors for DED, like depression, history of ocular surgery, cancer treatment, antidepressant, and anti-allergy medications.\textsuperscript{12,13} Patient education is an essential factor in managing DED, and the avoidance of exacerbating factors is an integral part of the treatment plan. In general, artificial tears are the mainstay of therapy for all severity levels of DED.\textsuperscript{5}

Given the high prevalence of DED among the working-age population, with an increased risk, particularly in workers with more visual display terminals usage, it is important to address the impact of DED, as it might have considerable effects on work productivity.\textsuperscript{14,15} The socioeconomic burden of DED on the patients can have direct costs (eg, treatment fees) and indirect costs (eg, absence from work and impaired work performance).\textsuperscript{16} DED may affect working productivity in two different ways, either by presenteeism, which is the loss of work productivity in the attending workers, or absenteeism, which is the patient’s absence from work.\textsuperscript{17} With this in mind, we conducted the present study to assess the impact of DED on work productivity among a Saudi Arabian population.

**Patients and Methods**

This cross-sectional study was conducted from August 2020 to March 2021. Four hundred sixty-three Saudi workers were enrolled in the study. Prior to data collection, institutional review board approval was obtained from Imam Muhammad bin Saud Research Ethics Committee in Riyadh City. We explained the study objectives to the participants and obtained their voluntary consent before enrolling them in the study. The data were collected via an online questionnaire, that has been disrupted randomly through online platforms. Participants younger than age 20 years and those who did not provide informed consent were excluded. Participants were asked to complete a self-reported questionnaire that included demographic variables (eg, age, sex, marital status, education, and job). The participants also answered questions about their physical health, comorbidities, and pharmacotherapy.

The diagnosis and severity assessment of DED was based on the Ocular Surface Disease Index (OSDI) questionnaire, a well-developed validated tool to assess DED.\textsuperscript{18} The Arabic version of the questionnaire was used after it was developed and pretested by a pilot study. The OSDI is a 12-item questionnaire that assesses patients on a scale of 0 to 100, with higher scores representing greater disability. OSDI scores of 13 to 22 indicate mild DED, scores of 23 to 32 indicate moderate DED, and scores of 33 or greater indicate severe DED. Participants with an OSDI score below 13 were excluded from the study for not meeting the minimum score to be classified as mild DED. Statistical analysis was done using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 22.0 (Armonk, NY: IBM Corp.). We used the chi-square test to attain a p-value between categorical dependent and independent data to estimate the association where $p \leq 0.05$ is considered significant.

**Patient and Public Involvement**

Participants from the public were enrolled in the study only to participate in completing a self-administered survey after providing informed consent. No further public contribution was involved in the study.

**Results**

**Patient Demographics:** A total of 463 participants with concerns about DED completed the survey. The study sample covered several age groups, including 150 respondents (32.4\%) aged 21 to 30 years, 124 respondents (26.8\%) aged 31 to 40 years, 146 respondents (31.5\%) aged 41 to 50 years, and 43 respondents (9.3\%) older than age 50 years. Most survey respondents were women (n=316, 68.3\%; 147 men, 31.7\%), and most respondents were nonsmokers (n=377, 81.4\%; 86 smokers, 18.6\%).

**DED Severity:** Nearly half of all respondents (49.5\%) indicated a prior diagnosis of DED, while the remainder (51\%) reported they had not been diagnosed with DED. Most respondents with DED had severe DED (70.6\%), 14.3\% reported moderate DED, and 15.1\% reported mild DED.

**DED Factors:** Table 1 presents demographic factors and their association with DED severity. Neither age nor smoking status significantly affected DED severity.
However, sex had a significant effect on DED severity as 73.1% of those with severe DED were women compared with only 26.9% of severe DED reported in men (p=0.001).

Table 1 presents employment factors and DED severity. Employment status had no significant effect on the severity of DED (p=0.721). However, office workers had a higher incidence of severe DED than field workers.

Table 2 presents employment factors and DED severity. Employment status had no significant effect on the severity of DED (p=0.721). However, office workers had a higher incidence of severe DED than field workers.

![Table 1](https://doi.org/10.2147/OPTH.S313158)

| Age (years) | Mild | Moderate | Severe | P-value |
|-------------|------|----------|--------|---------|
| Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| 20–30 | 31 | 44.3% | 24 | 36.4% | 95 | 29.1% | 0.070 |
| 31–40 | 21 | 30.0% | 18 | 27.3% | 85 | 26.0% | 0.001* |
| 41–50 | 12 | 17.1% | 20 | 30.3% | 114 | 34.9% | 0.014* |
| >50 | 6 | 8.6% | 4 | 6.1% | 33 | 10.1% | 0.621 |

**Note:** *p<0.05.

| Sex | Mild | Moderate | Severe | P-value |
|-----|------|----------|--------|---------|
| Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| Male | 26 | 37.1% | 33 | 50.0% | 88 | 26.9% | 0.001* |
| Female | 44 | 62.9% | 33 | 50.0% | 239 | 73.1% | 0.086 |

| Smoking | Mild | Moderate | Severe | P-value |
|---------|------|----------|--------|---------|
| Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| Yes | 19 | 27.1% | 14 | 21.2% | 53 | 16.2% | 0.086 |
| No | 51 | 72.9% | 52 | 78.8% | 274 | 83.8% | 0.014* |

**Note:** *p<0.05.

Table 2: The Demographic Factors and Dry Eye Disease Severity

| Severity of Dry Eye | Mild | Moderate | Severe | P-value |
|---------------------|------|----------|--------|---------|
| Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| Age (years) | 20–30 | 31 | 44.3% | 24 | 36.4% | 95 | 29.1% | 0.070 |
| | 31–40 | 21 | 30.0% | 18 | 27.3% | 85 | 26.0% | 0.001* |
| | 41–50 | 12 | 17.1% | 20 | 30.3% | 114 | 34.9% | 0.014* |
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**Note:** *p<0.05.

Table 2: Employment Factors and Dry Eye Disease Severity

| Employment status | Incidence (%) | Severity of Dry Eye | P-value |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------|
| | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| University student | 90 (19.4%) | 16 | 17.8% | 13 | 14.4% | 61 | 67.8% | 0.721 |
| Employee | 373 (80.6%) | 54 | 14.5% | 53 | 14.2% | 266 | 71.3% | 0.001* |

| Employment type (students excluded) | Incidence (%) | Severity of Dry Eye | P-value |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------|
| | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| Office worker | 307 (82.3%) | 42 | 13.7% | 34 | 11.1% | 231 | 75.2% | 0.000* |
| Field worker | 66 (17.7%) | 12 | 18.2% | 19 | 28.8% | 35 | 53.0% | 0.000* |

| Work experience (years) | Incidence (%) | Severity of Dry Eye | P-value |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------|
| | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| 1–5 | 83 (17.9%) | 18 | 21.7% | 13 | 15.7% | 52 | 62.7% | 0.347 |
| 6–10 | 97 (21.0%) | 14 | 14.4% | 9 | 9.3% | 74 | 76.3% | 0.014* |
| 11–15 | 55 (11.9%) | 7 | 12.7% | 10 | 18.2% | 38 | 69.1% | 0.014* |
| >15 | 153 (33.0%) | 17 | 11.1% | 24 | 15.7% | 112 | 73.2% | 0.014* |
| Not employed | 75 (16.2%) | 14 | 18.7% | 10 | 13.3% | 51 | 68.0% | 0.014* |

| Time spent at work daily | Incidence (%) | Severity of Dry Eye | P-value |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------|
| | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| <4 hours | 17 (3.7%) | 6 | 35.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 11 | 64.7% | 0.014* |
| 4–6 hours | 146 (31.5%) | 23 | 15.8% | 17 | 11.6% | 106 | 72.6% | 0.014* |
| 7–8 hours | 232 (50.1%) | 27 | 11.6% | 34 | 14.7% | 171 | 72.9% | 0.014* |
| >8 hours | 68 (14.7%) | 6 | 35.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 11 | 64.7% | 0.014* |

| Time spent on electronic devices at work daily | Incidence (%) | Severity of Dry Eye | P-value |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------|
| | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| <2 hours | 59 (12.7%) | 12 | 20.3% | 8 | 13.6% | 39 | 66.1% | 0.103 |
| 2–4 hours | 122 (26.3%) | 22 | 18.0% | 22 | 18.0% | 78 | 63.9% | 0.014* |
| 4–6 hours | 127 (27.4%) | 17 | 13.4% | 21 | 16.5% | 89 | 70.1% | 0.014* |
| 7–8 hours | 96 (20.7%) | 16 | 16.7% | 10 | 10.4% | 70 | 72.9% | 0.014* |
| >8 hours | 59 (12.7%) | 3 | 5.1% | 5 | 8.5% | 51 | 86.4% | 0.014* |

| The electronic device used the most in during the day | Incidence (%) | Severity of Dry Eye | P-value |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------|
| | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| Desktop Computer | 137 (29.6%) | 21 | 15.3% | 18 | 13.1% | 98 | 71.5% | 0.559 |
| Laptops | 68 (14.7%) | 9 | 13.2% | 10 | 14.7% | 49 | 72.1% | 0.014* |
| Tablets | 11 (2.4%) | 1 | 9.1% | 4 | 36.4% | 6 | 54.5% | 0.014* |
| Smartphone | 247 (53.3%) | 39 | 15.8% | 34 | 13.8% | 174 | 70.4% | 0.014* |

**Note:** *p<0.05.
(nonoffice worker) (75.2% vs 53.0%). Higher incidences of severe DED correlated to longer durations of work in an office (p=0.014).

In Table 3, the comorbidities of respondents are correlated to DED incidence and severity. Patients with comorbid conditions are significantly more likely to have severe DED. Diabetes was the most common comorbidity (95.2%) among respondents with severe DED. High cholesterol and thyroid disorders were also major comorbidities among respondents with severe DED. Undergoing a vision correction operation or wearing contact lenses did not affect DED severity (p=0.241 and p=0.722, respectively). The use of lubricant eye drops was more prevalent in respondents with severe DED than mild or moderate DED.

Association of DED With Work Productivity and Daily Activities: As noted in Table 4, the severity of DED had no significant effect on missing a working day, and a DED did not force most of the participants to miss a day of work (92.4%). Among respondents, 72.8% reported that DED did not affect their functional performance, while 17.5% reported that DED affected performance 1 to 2 hours daily. Nearly half (47.5%) of participants reported that they faced difficulty focusing due to DED, and DED severity affected the level of difficulty in focusing. Moreover, 67.2% of respondents indicated they had to take a break during work because of DED, and those with severe DED were significantly more in need of a break (78.6%) than the mild DED group (38.6%; p=0.00). Additionally, it seems that DED caused many patients (62.4%) to stay away from air-conditioning or make other changes in the work environment to reduce DED symptoms. Severe DED patients who reported that they have to make changes in the work environment represent 76.1% of this population compared to 32.9% of those with mild DED (p=0.00). Finally, when the respondents were asked to self-grade the impact of DED on work performance during the past week on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the worst, DED severity had a significant effect on work performance—the more severe the DED, the higher the negative impact on performance.

Moreover, DED limited the performance of some daily habits, as 9.6% of respondents indicated that DED limited reading at all times, 11.3% reported DED limited reading most of the time, and 34.7% felt that DED limited their reading approximately half of the time (p=0.00). Driving at night has also been impaired by DED, where 5.8% of the sample had this problem always, 8% had it most of the time, and 23.4% had it half of the time. Watching TV or working on a computer are other daily habits that have been affected by DED, where only 14.4% and 17.5%, respectively, of

| Table 3 Participant Health and Dry Eye Severity |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| **Incidence (%)** | **Severity of Dry Eye** | **P-value** |
| | **Mild** | **Moderate** | **Severe** | **Count** | **Percent** | **Count** | **Percent** | **Count** | **Percent** |
| Comorbid condition | | | | | | | | | |
| Hypo/hyperthyroidism | 39 (8.4%) | 3 | 7.7% | 4 | 10.3% | 32 | 82.1% | 0.004* |
| Rheumatoid arthritis | 16 (3.5%) | 3 | 18.8% | 3 | 17.8% | 10 | 62.5% | |
| Diabetes mellitus | 21 (4.5%) | 1 | 4.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 20 | 95.2% | |
| High cholesterol | 57 (12.3%) | 6 | 10.5% | 3 | 5.3% | 48 | 84.2% | |
| Myopia/hyperopia | 160 (34.6%) | 22 | 13.8% | 24 | 15% | 114 | 71.3% | |
| Astigmatism | 42 (9.1%) | 4 | 9.5% | 10 | 23.8% | 28 | 66.7% | |
| No comorbid conditions | 128 (27.6%) | 31 | 24.2% | 22 | 17.2% | 75 | 58.7% | |
| Undergone vision correction operations | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 108 (23.3%) | 14 | 13.0% | 11 | 10.2% | 83 | 76.9% | 0.241 |
| No | 355 (76.7%) | 56 | 15.8% | 55 | 15.5% | 244 | 68.7% | |
| Contact lens use | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 99 (21.4%) | 13 | 13.1% | 16 | 16.2% | 70 | 70.7% | 0.722 |
| No | 364 (78.6%) | 57 | 15.7% | 50 | 13.7% | 257 | 70.6% | |
| Lubricant eye drops use | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 279 (60.3%) | 30 | 10.8% | 33 | 11.8% | 216 | 77.4% | 0.00* |
| No | 184 (39.7%) | 40 | 21.8% | 33 | 17.9% | 111 | 60.3% | |

Note: *p<0.05.
respondents reported performing these two habits without impairment from DED (Table 5).

**Discussion**

Our results suggest that DED harms work productivity in both presenteeism and absenteeism, and this is consistent with many previous international studies reporting various degrees of impairment.15,19,20 The loss of work productivity due to DED is not negligible, as it was comparable with several other health conditions such as depression, osteoarthritis, back pain, and migraine, according to the Work Limitations Questionnaire.21,22

**Table 4 The Impact of Dry Eye Disease on Work Productivity**

| Incidence (%) | Severity of Dry Eye | P-value |
|---------------|---------------------|---------|
|               | Mild | Moderate | Severe |
|               | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| Work hours missed due to dry eye weekly | | | | | | |
| 1–2 | 23 (5.0%) | 4.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 20 | 6.1% | 0.094 |
| 3–5 | 2 (0.4%) | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 0.6% |
| 6–8 | 8 (1.8%) | 1.4% | 0 | 0.0% | 8 | 2.5% |
| >8 | 428 (92.4%) | 94.3% | 65 | 98.5% | 297 | 90.8% |
| Work hours affected due to dry eye weekly | | | | | | |
| 1–2 | 81 (17.5%) | 2.9% | 3 | 4.5% | 76 | 23.2% | 0.00* |
| 3–5 | 23 (5.0%) | 4.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 19 | 5.8% |
| 6–8 | 13 (2.8%) | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 13 | 4.0% |
| >8 | 337 (72.8%) | 92.9% | 62 | 93.9% | 210 | 64.2% |
| Face difficulty in focusing due to dry eye | Yes | 220 (47.5%) | 12 | 17.1% | 15 | 22.7% | 193 | 59.0% | 0.00* |
| No | 243 (52.5%) | 82.9% | 51 | 77.3% | 134 | 41.0% |
| Take a break from work due to dry eye | Yes | 311 (67.2%) | 27 | 38.6% | 27 | 40.9% | 257 | 78.6% | 0.00* |
| No | 152 (32.8%) | 61.4% | 39 | 59.1% | 70 | 21.4% |
| Need to stay away from air-conditioning, office equipment, or make any other changes in the work environment to improve dry eye | Yes | 289 (62.4%) | 23 | 32.9% | 17 | 25.8% | 249 | 76.1% | 0.00* |
| No | 174 (37.6%) | 67.1% | 49 | 74.2% | 78 | 23.9% |
| Impact of dry eye on work performance during past week (0–10) | Mean (SD) | 2.542 (2.73) | 0.84 (1.28) | 1.272 (1.74) | 3.16 (2.88) | 0.000* |

**Table 5 Impact of Eye Problems on Daily Activities**

| Question: Have Problems with Your Eyes Limited You in Performing Any of the Following During the Last Week? | Reading | Driving at Night | Working on Computer | Watching TV |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent |
| None of the time | 59 | 11.5% | 73 | 14.2% | 90 | 17.5% | 74 | 14.4% |
| Some of the time | 132 | 25.7% | 141 | 27.5% | 128 | 25.0% | 154 | 30.0% |
| Half of the time | 178 | 34.7% | 120 | 23.4% | 130 | 25.3% | 139 | 27.1% |
| Most of the time | 58 | 11.3% | 41 | 8.0% | 77 | 15.0% | 68 | 13.3% |
| All of the time | 49 | 9.6% | 30 | 5.8% | 31 | 6.0% | 40 | 7.8% |
| NA | 37 | 7.2% | 108 | 21.1% | 57 | 11.1% | 38 | 7.4% |

**Note:** p<0.05.

**Abbreviation:** SD, Standard Deviation.
Although work productivity was impaired across all dry eye severity groups, the degree of impairment was highly variable with different severity levels, and more common in patients with severe DED. The increased impairment of work productivity with increasing severity was also documented by a previous study using OSDI, and another study using a different way to assess DED severity.

Presenteeism was much more affected by DED than absenteeism, as only a few respondents reported missing working hours due to DED (7.6%), while 29.4% of them reported a negative impact on working hours. These findings are consistent with previously published data on physician-diagnosed dry eye participants among whom absenteeism due to DED was uncommon. Additionally, our findings showed that the performance of daily activities outside of work appeared to be negatively affected by DED, a finding that aligns with the quality of life outcomes of a previous study.

Results from this study support and extend previous findings of the adverse effects of many office-related factors such as computer use and air conditioning, as office workers in the present study experienced a severe form of DED (75.2%) in higher numbers compared to field workers (53%), and most respondents reported the necessity to stay away from air-conditioning to improve their dry eye symptoms. Some strategies have been documented in the literature to improve DED symptoms among office workers, such as wearing protective eyewear and maintaining appropriate humidity levels. Most respondents experienced a severe form of DED, indicating that people seek medical help only when the symptoms become severe. Therefore, people should be encouraged to get routine checkups for DED, especially office workers, and healthcare professionals should provide them with correct information about DED and its effect on their work performance.

This study had some limitations, including a lack of some demographical variations (e.g., most respondents were female, few respondents were older than age 50). Furthermore, the study’s cross-sectional design depended on a self-reported questionnaire, and some participants may overestimate their conditions or not describe them accurately. Moreover, the study had no control group, so it was impossible to compare presenteeism with healthy individuals. Despite these limitations, the assessment of work productivity impairment was similar to a previous study with a control group, which indicated a significantly lower working performance in the population with DED than that in the control group. However, this study represents the first study in Saudi Arabia to explore such an important condition to the best of our knowledge. Moreover, the data revealed some important results and recommendations that may improve our society and our economy.

Conclusion
In conclusion, DED severity is significantly associated with the impairment of work productivity, particularly among individuals with severe DED, with a higher risk in office workers. Furthermore, this study revealed that DED had a significant negative burden on performing ordinary daily activities such as reading, driving, watching TV, and working on a computer. Therefore, it is important to enhance the awareness of DED and its impact on work productivity among office workers. It is also necessary for healthcare providers to take thorough occupational histories in DED patients and provide the appropriate treatment to improve work productivity and the enjoyment of daily habits that DED may have impacted. DED screening among office workers may also be beneficial as most of the study sample had severe DED, yet only half of them were diagnosed by a physician. Moreover, the study demonstrated that prolonged periods of office work cause severe DED, so it is crucial to emphasize the importance of limiting and reducing office working hours and providing time for rest to reduce the severity of DED and improve work productivity.

Further studies should investigate possible protective measures and lifestyle interventions to improve DED symptoms among office workers and determine the cost of work productivity loss against the medical costs of DED treatments.

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