**KEY POINTS**

- The definition of dry eye disease (DED) continues to evolve since its description in 1930. Most recently, tear film homeostasis is at the core of the definition.
- Inflammation and hyperosmolarity are integral parts of the pathophysiology of DED, as both result from and contribute to the perpetuation of the “vicious cycle.”
- There are 4 main subtypes of DED: aqueous deficiency, meibomian gland dysfunction, mucin deficiency, and exposure related.
- Co-conspirators masquerade as or exacerbate DED. These include medicamentosa, ocular allergy, conjunctivochalasis, contact lens wear.
- Symptoms of DED include ocular discomfort, dryness, burning/stinging, foreign body sensation, photophobia, and blurred/fluctuating vision.

Duke-Elder coined the term *keratitis sicca* in 1930 to describe a “condition associated with a deficiency of lacrimal secretion” characterized by “punctiform opacities, sometimes with filaments, and usually accompanied by a chronic conjunctivitis characterized by a small amount of viscous secretion.” Based on previous case reports, he surmised...