EDITORIAL

A short illustration on double vision

Claire Brown*

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DESCRIPTION

Diplopia is the condition where one can view 2 images at the same time instead of one image and is known to be referred as to as double-vision. The term diplopia came from 2 Greek words diplous, means double and ops, means eye. Diplopia is often the first exemplification of many systemic disorders, particularly muscular or neurologic processes. A faultless, clear explanation of the symptoms (Example: Constant or intermittent; variable or unchanging; at near or at far; with one eye [monocular] or with both eyes [binocular]; horizontal, vertical, or oblique) is critical to applicable diagnosis and management.

Binocular diplopia is observed when both eyes are open and can be treated and avoided by covering either eye. Monocular diplopia perseveres in one eye in spite of covering the other eye and can generally be corrected by using a pinhole.

When one open eyes and see a single, clear image. But it's the consequence of a composite process that requires the many parts of your vision to work co-operatively. Double vision has chance to occur in one or both the eyes. Monocular diplopia is the medical condition where one can observe the images when one of the eyes was closed. This situation can be treated and is likely to cause less damage, however it is a serious condition which is still needed to be operated and taken care of, whereas for Binocular diplopia one can see both images at the same time, and is a major disorder and to be treated immediately.

The main role of cornea is to focus the reflected light towards the lens of the eyeball and make things to visible. In case of monocular diplopia where one can clearly observe images with one eye closed. In this situation the monocular diplopia was caused due to cornea damage in the uncovered eye, and this situation can be fixed by glasses. The damage of cornea may be by the reasons like Keratoconus, when your cornea becomes cone-shaped, infections, like shingles or herpes, scars, dryness, lens: it sits behind the pupil and helps focus light onto your retina, cataracts are the most common lens problem. We can also fix the condition by surgery.

Ciliary body muscles inside the eye held in positioning the eye balls in the socket and also regulate the eye movement of both eyes in synchronised condition. In few cases the ciliary muscles in one might get damaged which result in loss of synchronised movement of eyes, which influence the imaging. This can be due to problems with the nerves that regulate and control ciliary muscles in eyes.

Myasthenia gravis, is an autoimmune disorder which prevent the nerves from controlling the muscles movements. Graves' disease is a thyroid condition which also affects the muscles of the eye. This situation can cause vertical diplopia in which the images formed are observed one above the other. There are nerves that carry signals from brain to the eye if these nerves are damaged there will be impairment in the vision.

Multiple sclerosis is the condition where the muscles or tissue get harder and stiff which can affect nerves in the brain or spinal cord. Sclerosis has ability to damage the nerves that carry signals to brain that might result in diplopia. Guillain-Barre syndrome was a nerve condition which results in progressive weakness. One of the symptoms for Guillain-Barre syndrome is diplopia. High blood glucose levels can build the intraocular pressure; this may lead to the damage of ciliary muscles or nerves of vision leading to diplopia.

CONCLUSION

I thank all reviewers for their excellent contributions. At this stage we are calling for submissions of articles, commentaries, and letters to the editor for the upcoming issues. We glance forward to receiving your exciting contribution. Finally, I would like to thank you, the contributors and readers for your interest in the journal and I encourage you to continue to send us your valuable feedback and ideas for further improvement of our journal.

Wilmer Eye Institute, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, United States

Correspondence: *Claire Brown, Wilmer Eye Institute, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, United States, E-mail:claire15brown@jhmi.edu*

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