

Brief Note on Latest Issue of the Journal

Myran Yanof*

Departments of Ophthalmology and Pathology, College of Medicine, Drexel University, Pennsylvania, USA

*Corresponding author: Myran Yanof, Departments of Ophthalmology and Pathology, College of Medicine, Drexel University, Pennsylvania, USA, E-mail: myran.Yanof@drexelmed.edu

Received date: November 05, 2021; Accepted date: November 19, 2021; Published date: November 26, 2021

Citation: Yanof M (2021) Brief Note on Latest Issue of the Journal. Optom Open Access 6: e110.

Copyright: © 2021 Yanof M. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Editorial

Open Access Journal deals with eyes and related structures which includes such as vision, processing information related to vision. Optometrists are health professionals provide care related to vision. They give a clear idea related to diagnosis, treatment and management of vision. Optometry journal deals with medications, vision tests and abnormalities of eye. Optometrists examine the eyes and other parts of the visual system. They also diagnose and treat visual problems and manage diseases, injuries, and other disorders of the eyes. They prescribe eyeglasses or contact lenses as needed.

In the previous issue released with various aspects were discussed by the authors from different parts of the world. In short communication Dr Kathleen Jedruszczuk, briefly discuss about “Non-Infectious Ocular Manifestations of Atopic Dermatitis” summarised that retinal detachment is a serious complication that can occur in young adults with AD. It typically develops in ages 20-30 and has an incidence rate of 4%-8% in AD patients. Atopic dermatitis is associated with several ocular comorbidities that necessitate prompt treatment [1]. In mini-review Dr Rengaraj Venkatesh, describes briefly on “How Do We Enhance Glaucoma Screening and Reduce Glaucoma Related Blindness?” Glaucoma is the leading cause of irreversible blindness and this burden has been projected to increase significantly in the years to come, and concluded that glaucoma from being the foremost cause of irreversible blindness, various steps like proactive screening, conducting comprehensive eye camps, setting up of primary eye care centres in rural areas, targeted family screening, meticulously following up review patients ensuring compliance, calling up patients who have not reviewed back, early identification of progression with appropriate treatment, institution of adjunctive therapies and health education needs to be enhanced [2]. And the editorial and perspective also did by the two different authors the optic nerve arises at its base and the other two parts of the uveal parcel sit anteriorly (the ciliary body lies around the edge and the iris extends over the opening). It is comprised of three layers, every one of which

can be influenced by infection measures. There is the outside vessel layer, the slim layer and the inner sheet-like Bruch film [3]. In another short communication Dr Hiral Korani, describes briefly on “Concerns of Prosthetic Eye Wearers. Do They Vary in Different Countries?.” Anophthalmic patients face many issues relating to general appearance and concerns related to prosthesis fitting and appearance. This issue has been studied extensively in several countries including India. Most of the concerns identified are similar globally, but some concerns are different when compared to India [4]. This short commentary discusses possible reasons why these concerns differ between countries. It is proven that bilateral vision loss can affect many activities of daily living. This could be a factor driving the concerns for the health of the remaining eye in New Zealand and Germany. Indian society is “collectivistic” where Indian families are closer to the patient, and more involved in their therapeutic management and giving moral support. Thus prosthetic eye wearers in India appear to be less concerned about their remaining eye and their appearance than western counterparts [5].

References

1. Pietruszynska M, Zawadzka-Krajewska A, Duda P, Rogowska M, Grabska-Liberek I, et al. (2020) Ophthalmic manifestations of atopic dermatitis. *Postepy Dermatol Alergol* 37: 174-179.
2. Yoneda K, Okamoto H, Wada Y, Morita K, Takahashi M, et al. (1995) Atopic retinal detachment. Report of four cases and a review of the literature. *Br J Dermatol* 133: 586-591.
3. Kothari N, Young RC, Read SP, Tutiven J, Perez VL, et al. (2017) Retinal detachment associated with atopic dermatitis. *Ophthalmic Surg Lasers Imaging Retina* 48: 513-517.
4. Carmi E, Defossez-Tribout C, Ganry O, Cene S, Tramier B, et al. (2006) Ocular complications of atopic dermatitis in children. *Acta Derm Venereol* 86: 515-517.
5. Nakano E, Iwasaki T, Osanai T, Yamamoto K, Miyauchi M (1997) Ocular complications of atopic dermatitis. *Nippon Ganka Gakkai Zasshi* 101: 64-68.