

Optic neuritis; Optic nerve; Multiple sclerosis

Optic neuritis typically presents with a sudden onset of visual symptoms, most commonly including decreased vision in one eye. Patients may report blurred vision, a loss of color vision, or visual field defects such as central scotoma (a loss of vision in the center of the visual field). Pain is a notable symptom, often described as a deep, aching discomfort that worsens with eye movement. This pain usually precedes visual symptoms and can be a distinguishing feature of optic neuritis compared to other causes of vision loss. In some cases, optic neuritis may be bilateral, though this is less common. The visual impairment can vary in severity from mild to profound, and the course of vision recovery can also be variable [1-3].

3. Roychowdhury T (2004)