

Grievance in Teaching in Ophthalmology in India: Article (226) High Court & Article (32) Supreme Court Indian Penal Code-Applicable To All Disciplines

Katta SV*

Retina eye clinic, Chikkadpalli, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

***Corresponding Author:** Katta SV, Retina eye clinic, Chikkadpalli, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

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Abstract

AIOS is second largest society in the world registered under society Act in the constitution of India. Are we justified in learning and also teaching knowingly non-precise/incorrect medical terms to younger generation without even mentioning misnomers and in turn making them habituated? Under article 226 (high court) & 32 (Supreme Court) in the Constitution of India-Grievance.

Our solution is to change or to teach misnomer along with the word. For the past 10 years, the same concept was being projected to the world as 'Questionable medical terms in Ophthalmology'. As some of our AIOS governing council (2013-14) defended as lack of law and not authorized to opine on, retired judge was being consulted and the title is changed with law details.

Retrospective study of ophthalmic literature shows for the last more than hundred years, imprecise medical terms like 'retinoscopy', 'syrringing', 'retinal detachment', 'intracapsular cataract' have been freezed in existence. Incorrect medical terms like Phaco emulsification, small incision cataract surgery, and computer vision syndrome are being added to the medical literature during our own generation. No attempt has been made in the past even with appeal to restore precision. Perhaps none took cognizance of the problem or the need for such correction was not taken seriously. Even with appeal, knowingly publishing incorrect medical terms in scientific journals and passing on to innocent younger generation is grievance. At present evidence based science is kept on the desk of chairman, ethics committee, and international council of ophthalmology for relooking nomenclature. Law is applied to all sciences. Ophthalmology is the starter of the procedure. Global parliament in Ophthalmology is needed.

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Introduction

For the past 10 years, the same concept was being projected to the world as 'Questionable medical terms in Ophthalmology'. As some of our AIOS governing council (2013-14) defended as lack of law and not authorized to opine on, retired judge was being consulted and the title is changed with law Retrospective study of ophthalmic literature shows for the last hundred years, imprecise medical terms like 'retinoscopy', 'syrringing', 'retinal detachment', 'intracapsular cataract' have been in existence Phaco emulsification came approximately 28 years ago, 10 years ago small incision cataract surgery and 5 years ago computer vision syndrome These less precise terms are being added to the medical literature No attempt has been made in the past to restore precision and greater accuracy to the terminology in current use Perhaps none took cognizance of the problem or the need for such correction was not taken seriously.

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Methods

From September 2001 to July 2002, we interacted with and interviewed 394 eye specialists in and around Hyderabad and ascertained their views on the scientific terms in respect Prasad Eye Institute, Hyderabad during the Cart Zeiss Symposium period in July 2002. When verbal, letter, e-mail, and telephonic discussions too were made, a good number of them, who were interested in improving things had responded. Our collective study results: Above 55 years: 76 (40.6%) do not want change, 56 (30.2%) want change but do not know how to bring it about. Below 55 years: 145 (77.3%) want change 7% opine that nothing can be done at this stage, nil %: silent.

Discussion

The well-known Indian scripture BHAGAVATHAM says: "Jivasya tattva-jignasa" = Human being is meant for inquiry about the Absolute Truth. Algos = Chest; after many generations, when 'phone' was invented, 'stethophone' = a term proposed as a more accurate name [1] "Stethoscope" is still under common use even after finding a more precise word "Stethophone" Pre-microscopic era: Retinoscopy: The method of noting refractive condition of the eye by projecting a beam of Discussion: 1) Retina - scopie: View: Are we viewing the retina? VL test (Voie lacrimal) = Route lacrimal is used by French people, but in English, Syringing is in common use. The word RD is correct when RPE is not part of retina, as per Butterworth's Medical Dictionary II edition, which says retina is having only 9 layers. Instead, WCCE = with capsule cataract extraction or TCE = Total cataract extraction or the term "cataractomy" is more precise. In Microscopic era: Extra-capsular cataract extraction (ECCE) Removal of the lens leaving part of the Phakos: Crystalline lens: Discussion a) Are we doing crystalline lens emulsification) If phaco expresses cataract, are we allowed to call it mature phaco or immature phaco c) Many doctors express phaco emulsification as phaco for easy communication; but on the stage, it shows something related to crystalline lens.7) (+) Opacification: Still a crystalline lens. (++) Opacification: a formatted cataract In such conditions, cataract emulsification is more precise g) The person who originally coined the word perhaps preferred to describe the process rather than the result [8] Small incision cataract surgery (Sics): Sufficiently sized incision is found to Discussion: a) How can we call it "Small" when we are bound to do the optimum incision to facilitate the nucleus and the IOL to go out and to go in b) Is there any big incision c) The word "Small" is relative d) Instead, tunnel incision cataract surgery (Tics) is more appropriate. Non-Phaco Sics: People mean non-phaco emulsification sics Discussion: a) the word "Non Phaco Sics" expresses non lenticular cataract surgery. b) The word "Phaco" is being sometimes used for lens and at other times for emulsification c) The coding of the word "Non phaco Sics" shows comparison with phaco for discussion it may be good, but for naming the word "Non ICCE non phaco Sics" appears to be more suitable using instrumentation? In this context, TICE (tunnel incision cataract emulsification) is proper.

Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS): Signs and Symptoms: a) Headache: due to saving more thoughts and making them fewer in a short time and also thought b) Burning: due to reduced blink-rate because of anxiety or apprehension while achieving the target, which in turn is capacity of the mind and also due to continuous exposure to the c) Stiffness of fingers: due to continuous use of "mouse" d) Back ache: due to continuous sitting for longer periods.

The object (Computer) is not responsible. We do not call cinema vision syndrome, TV Vision syndrome, book vision syndrome, gold-smith vision syndrome, tailoring syndrome etc. Fixed distance object visual syndrome (FDOVS) The newly floated disease, under which of choice but we never floated Cinema Vision syndrome. Unless physiology of light rays emanating from electronic material and path physiology of the eye tissues due to exposure of those rays proved, the word "Computer" is less precise critical examination of the existing terminology with reference to authoritative dictionaries, books and journals, I tried to prove the unsuitability of the existing scientific terms and make out a case for their However this concept is in scientific embryological state If we aim at excellence, we may reach at least a reasonably high standard Need of global ophthalmic parliament at ICO level.

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