

Monocular diplopia is typically the result of intraocular pathology, which can either be refractive, within the vitreous humor, retina, or simply dry eye.

Binocular diplopia is the result of misalignment of the eyes, best classified into six localization subcategories: supranuclear, internuclear, nuclear (cranial nerves (CN) III, IV, and VI), nerve (CN III, IV, and VI), neuromuscular junction, and muscle. Each of these subcategories is responsible for either a horizontal misalignment, vertical misalignment, or both.

Location		Misalignment	
		Horizontal	Vertical
1. Supranuclear		X	X
2. Nuclear	III	X	X
	IV		X
	VI	X	
3. Nerve	III	X	X
	IV		X
	VI	X	
4. Internuclear		X	
5. Neuromuscular junction		X	X
6. Muscle		X	X

Table 1 depicts the classification of binocular diplopia into 6 locations within the nervous system