A phoria is a latent deviation that can only be observed when binocular fusion is disrupted. The corneal light reflex will be symmetrical. When the cover test is performed, the uncovered eye will not move to pick up fixation. However, when a phoria is present, the eye under the cover will move to re-establish fusion when the cover is removed. If the eye under the cover moves in when uncovered, the eye had been out (exophoria). Phorias usually cause no problems and generally do not have to be further evaluated. Once a phoria or a tropia has been detected, the cross-cover (or alternate cover) test may be used for measurement. The occluder is moved back and forth across the bridge of the nose to alternately cover each eye without allowing fusion. This technique elicits the largest deviation. The red glass and Maddox Rod may be used to measure phorias or tropias or to determine if there is suppression in one eye. However, since both instruments disrupt fusion, neither can distinguish between a phoria and a tropia.