COLOR BLINDNESS
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Treatments

Till today there is no known cure. Research is still continuing in using gene therapy. Special lens can be used (contact lenses), or glasses to improve color perception. If found in children, they can be trained and to deal with their color blindness, and learn about the colors.

Test and Diagnosis

The Ishihara color test series and other color spots test. NArabic digits embedded in the color circle. For children they use squares, circles and cars. Most clinical tests are fast, simple and effective to identify the board categories. The National Eye Institute is trying to find a cure. There are 5 different types of color blindness.

Genetics

This can be inherited. It comes from mutation on the X chromosomes – 9 different chromosomes & 56 different genes. Research for the OMM at John Hopkins University. Mothers are usually the carries, most males are affected. Color blindness is a genetic disorder. Known as X-linked genetic modes of inheritance.

Miscellaneous

Usually attacks males about 8% affect females. Females are usually the carriers. 3 major: Blue-Yellow, Red-Green & total absence of color vision defect.

Reference

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color_blindness
http://healthtools.aarp.org/adamcontent/color-blindness
http://www.buzzle.com/articles/types-of-color-blindness.html

Symptoms

Symptoms vary depending on the percent of cone cells. Some are:
- experience trouble seeing colors
- Fail to register their brightness
- Different hues of the same or similar color is not possible
- May exhibit rapid, side-to-side movement of the eye

In 1798, an English chemist, John Dalton, published a scientific paper on color blindness. He, himself was color blindness, this is why sometimes this disease is known as Daltonism. There are 9 known causes:
- certain drugs like Chloroquine
- Leukemia
- Exposure to certain harmful chemicals
- Glaucoma
- Diabetes
- Alzheimer’s disease
- Aging
- Parkinson Disease
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Genetic disorder