





Albinism is a genetic condition that affects the production of melanin, the pigment that gives skin, hair, and eyes their color. It is caused by a mutation in the gene that codes for the enzyme tyrosinase, which is responsible for the production of melanin. There are two main types of albinism: oculocutaneous albinism (OCA) and ocular albinism (OA). OCA affects both the skin and the eyes, while OA only affects the eyes. There are several subtypes of OCA, including OCA1, OCA2, OCA3, and OCA4. OCA1 is the most common type and is caused by a mutation in the TYR gene. OCA2 is the second most common type and is caused by a mutation in the SLC45A1 gene. OCA3 is a rare type and is caused by a mutation in the TYRP1 gene. OCA4 is a rare type and is caused by a mutation in the SLC6A11 gene. OA is a rare type and is caused by a mutation in the GPR143 gene. Albinism is a lifelong condition that can affect a person's appearance and health. People with albinism often have very light skin and hair, and may have vision problems. They may also be more susceptible to skin cancer and other health problems. However, with proper care and protection, people with albinism can live healthy and happy lives.