





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. The severity of the condition can vary, with some individuals having very little or no melanin, while others have some. Albinism is a lifelong condition, but it does not affect intelligence or lifespan. People with albinism may experience vision problems, such as nearsightedness, farsightedness, and strabismus (crossed eyes). They may also be more sensitive to sunlight and have a higher risk of skin cancer. There is no cure for albinism, but there are ways to manage the condition, such as using sunscreen and protective eyewear.