

Albinism in snakes

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Albinism in snakes

Are albino snakes dangerous. Are albino snakes blind. How rare are albino snakes. Are albino snakes more aggressive. Are albino snakes poisonous. How common is albinism in snakes.

What exactly is albinism? Albinism is a collective term for many freely related conditions. Everyone with albinism does less than the normal amount of pigmented melanin of the skin. To understand how albinism works, you have to first understand how melanin works. We make melanin in specialized cells. Melanin colours our eyes, skin and hair. Since it can absorb any wavelength of light, melanin protects our skin from the damage of the sun's ultraviolet rays. It also helps our eyes to properly develop and manage visible light. In those with albinism, the amount of melanin made varies from none to almost the normal amount. This can affect the appearance à without melanin, hair and skin are both white. However, a person with slightly reduced melanin may look just like their parents and siblings who are not affected [source: Oetting]. Doctors often diagnose albinism using an eye exam. Since melanin plays a role in eye development, people with albinism universally have unusual eye anatomy and less perfect vision. Albinism isn't contagious, so you can't catch it. It's caused by a DNA mutation passed from parents to children, present at birth. In albinism, the mutation can occur in three areas: The recipe for melanin The proteins that make melanin The parts of the cell that pack and distribute melaninAlbinism has been documented around the world, in many ethnic groups [source: Roy]. Yet, it's rare. In the United States, about one in 18,000 to 20,000 people has some kind of albinism. In other parts of the world, the occurrence can be as high as one in 3,000 [source: NOAH]. Some forms are more common in some populations. Melanin production in cells Albinism is much more than pale skin, hair and eyes. But what is the cellular recipe for melanin that goes dry in people with albinism? If you were on the shoulder of a doctor examining someone with albinism, you would find that most of everything à the brain (except for the vision centers), heart, lungs, digestive system, muscles and immune system à looks healthy. Life expectancy, except for untreated skin cancer, is unchanged. Intelligence is also unaffected. That said, you could think of albinism as a production problem. The problem starts in the melanocytes, cells located throughout the body, including: the lower layer of the uvea epidermis, the area of the eye that contains the iris and other nearby tissues of the inner terrestrial leptomeninge, a membrane around the brain and the spinal cord follicles. Production begins when melanocytes, following DNA instructions, build melanin enzymes and amino acid tyrosine. Production takes place of bags called melanosomes. Melanosomes take enzymes and tyrosine. Inside the melanosomes, enzymes, which act as catalysts within cells, begin a long series of chemical reactions in order to convert tyrosine into the two types of humans of melanin have: the umelanine, which is brown or black, and the Pheomelanine, which is red oo Melanosomes are full of melanin, melanocytes send it to keratinocytes, barrier cells in the highest layer of skin and iris in the eye, and to our hair. How much melanin is sent, and the mixture of pigments brought, determine our basic skin, eyes and hair colors. When melanocytes in hair follicles do not make enough melanin, the color of the hair can vary from white, to yellow, to brown. While the sun beats down on our skin, the cells work to protect it from harmful heat and ultraviolet rays. Within the keratins, melanosomes respond to this storm curiously: They cover the nucleus like a beach umbrella, protecting DNA. Ultraviolet rays can damage DNA and other cell parts, but melanin absorbs rays. For people with albinism, there are not enough melanosomes available in skin cells to fight harmful rays. The resulting lack of melanin leaves the skin vulnerable to sun damage, increasing the risk of sunburn and skin cancer. Albinism and eyes We mentioned earlier that people with albinism often have an imperfect vision. In albinism, the eye produces little melanin during development. This causes parts of the eye to form abnormally, compromising vision. Here's what happens: The iris, or the colored ring in our eye, opens and closes the pupil. The retina, or the screen in the back of the eye, collects the image. Normally, the melanin obscures both parts, allowing the iris to block the light and the retina to absorb it. In albinism, the iris lets pass the light and the retina absorbs it badly. The light disperses in the eye, causing photophobia, a uncomfortable or painful sensation in light. Albinism affects the ability to see images and sensitivity to light. Our fovea, a pit in the center of the retina, is full of millions of cones that provide sensitivity to color to the eye. We need cones to see the details clearly when you read, recognizing a face or watching television. During development, melanin helps our form of fovea properly, but its exact role is unknown. In albinism, the pit cannot form, and the area can have too few cones [source: Kelly]. The press can blush, and the eyes, constantly looking for a clear picture, can make involuntary movements — a condition called nystagmus. The head can be unable to compensate. Albinism also affects the optical nerves. Our optical nerves connect our eyes to our brains. In embryonic development, melanin tells the growing nerves exactly where to go in the eyes. The nerves, directed by melanin, pass through a center of integration on each side of the brain. Half cross — left eye to the right brain — while half go to the centersame part of the brain. This gives each central entrance from both eyes. The brain then overlaps images of the two eyes, taking a 3D photo. In people with albinism, there is a deficiency (or complete lack) of melanin production, and directions need to be abstracted. As a result, almost all optic nerves intersect. The images seen by the two eyes are never combined. The brain brain brain Fit, leaving a single image but some problems to see the depth. In addition to Nystagmus, some people with albinism have strabism, where one eye seems to move independently from the other. It is linked to the wrong optic nerves [Source: King et al]. Our surface of the eye must be curved properly for acute focus. In albinism, errors in the development of the eyes can cause the cornea to the curve irregularly, causing myope, foresight or distorted image, called astigmatism. The goal can focus light not evenly on the retina, also causing astigmatism. Without correction, people with albinism see in the range from 20/60 to 20/400, which in the United States are legally considered blind [Source: Gronskov]. Can you detect albinism? Most cases of albinism are diagnosed in infants. Doctors look for light hair and skin compared to brothers, parents and parents and an ethnic group of a person. Of course, many people have these traits. Doctors confirm with an eye examination, looking for a translucent iris and retina, vision in the range of albinisms and other eye abnormalities. In more mild forms of albinism, the eye seems practically normal. Doctors can order a DNA test for albinism mutations [Source: Gronskov]. In addition to albinism itself, doctors can also test other conditions that list albinism as a side effect. These conditions include: Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome, in which albinism occurs with a bleeding syndrome, immune and simulation tissue, where albinism occurs with a blood cell, immune and syndromes of neurological disorderPrader-Wili and Angelman, in which occasionally occurs albinism With mental disabilities can be diagnosed before birth if a couple has had a child with doctors. Doctors remove cells from placenta, called Chorionic Villi sampling, from 10 to 12 weeks of pregnancy to verify DNA. Later in pregnancy, doctors can test DNA by removing cells from the amniotic fluid, a procedure known as amniocentesis [Source: Gronskov]. Albinism .oculocutaneous (OCA) affects skin and hair color. Ocular albinism (OA) affects vision. Each has types, defined by which gene has mutated and subtypes - and there are hundreds - defined by the exact mutation. New mutations continue to be found. Treations for the date of albinism, there is no way to integrate melanin into people with albinism or to force the body to make it. The skin cannot be obscured and the anatomy of the eyes cannot be completely corrected. But hope is not lost. Treatments for albinism complications are readily available. Visits to the specialists ofLow vision can dramatically improve vision. Here's what they might prescribe: Glassorcontact's goals help you sharpen the vision by correcting the shortness, foresight and astigmatism. Astigmatism. Quote the photosura of annoying photophobia, both inside and out. The glasses that block all ultraviolet rays also protect the retine from damage to the sun. Used in advance, eye patches can treat strabism while strengthening a rebel moving Ocular muscle surgery is an alternative. Vision AIDS, such as large printing books, computer displays and video magnifiers, improve details. Telescopic lenses called bioptics allow you to focus on fire and away. Language synthesizers can help with reading. Even daily tricks also help with vision. A finger place from the eye or from the tilting of the head can reduce twitchy nystagmus while reading. To read the small print or watch television, people with serious lengths can sit in inches away from the book or TV. Unfortunately, the perfect vision cannot be restored because current treatments cannot correct the problem of optical nerve routing or underdeveloped fovea [Source: Oetting]. It is imperative that people with albinism protect their skin from the sun. The protection does not necessarily mean to remain inside the dark. The beach holidays are possible, with precautions. The best protection is a plan for exposure sun management.giovanna CioCCA, M.D., of the center of the skin for children in Miami Children's Hospital, recommends being out of the sun between 10:00 and 4 p.m. And paying attention to snow and sand, which reflect the rays. Recommend the sun protection À ¢ à, ~ "SPF 30, with protection against UVA and UVB rays - on all parts of the exposed body. It should be applied 30 minutes before leaving, applied widely and reapplied often. The best clothes from the sun which blocks are synthetic fabrics, breathable and a wide-brimmed hat. People with albinism can burn sunstay on cloudy days because the UV rays permeate the clouds, struggle says. Without protection, people with albinism develop damage To the skin and skin cancer. The dark spots may seem that they look like freckles. They are not freckles or melanin stains, explains William Oetting, a professor at the University of Minnesota who studied the genetics of albinism. In fact, they are discolorations In which proteins were destroyed à ¢

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