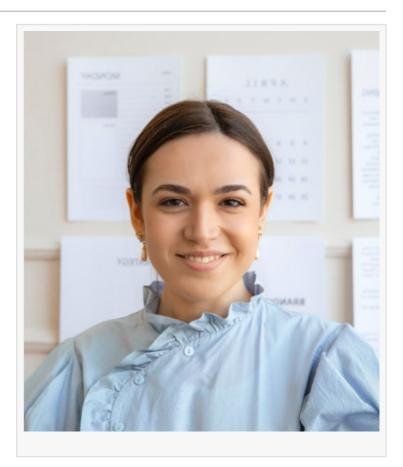


Breakthrough Discovery in the Cause of Congenital Nystagmus

New Research Points to Retinal Cause for Eye Movement Disorder...

CHICAGO, IL, UNITED STATES, September 17, 2024 /EINPresswire.com/ -- A significant scientific discovery has shed light on the cause of congenital nystagmus, a condition where the eyes move uncontrollably and rapidly. Researchers have found that the disorder, long thought to stem from the brain, may actually originate from the retina.

The research team studied mice with congenital stationary night blindness (CSNB) and discovered abnormal activity in the retinal ganglion cells, which send visual signals to the brain. These cells were found to fire in a rhythmic, synchronized manner, driving the erratic eye movements seen in



nystagmus. This breakthrough suggests that the problem may begin in the retina rather than the brain's motor control centers, challenging previous assumptions.

Dr. Astrid Larsen, the study's lead researcher, stated, "This discovery opens up a completely new way of looking at <u>congenital nystagmus</u>. For years, the focus has been on the brain, but now we know the retina is playing a critical role."

Implications for Treatment

This new understanding of congenital nystagmus could lead to <u>better treatments and therapies</u>. Since the condition may have its origins in the retina, future research could focus on addressing these underlying retinal mechanisms, potentially offering patients more effective options for managing their symptoms.

Key Points:

Researchers have found that the rhythmic firing of retinal cells is likely responsible for the involuntary eye movements seen in congenital nystagmus.

These findings came from studying mice with congenital stationary night blindness (CSNB), which is known to be linked to eye movement disorders.

This research challenges the long-held view that congenital nystagmus is a purely neurological condition, highlighting the importance of retinal function.

What is Congenital Nystagmus? Congenital nystagmus is an eye movement disorder that affects roughly 1 in 500 people worldwide. It is characterized by involuntary, often side-to-side, rapid eye movements that are present from birth.

Although the condition is not typically painful, it can affect vision and coordination.

This discovery marks a major milestone in the field of ophthalmology, offering new hope for patients living with congenital nystagmus.

For more information: https://nystagmus.website/nystagmus-insights-from-recent-research/

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