autosomal dominant congenital stationary night blindness

Autosomal dominant congenital stationary night blindness is a disorder of the retina, which is the specialized tissue at the back of the eye that detects light and color. People with this condition typically have difficulty seeing and distinguishing objects in low light (night blindness). For example, they are not able to identify road signs at night and some people cannot see stars in the night sky. Affected individuals have normal daytime vision and typically do not have other vision problems related to this disorder.

The night blindness associated with this condition is congenital, which means it is present from birth. This vision impairment tends to remain stable (stationary); it does not worsen over time.

Frequency

Autosomal dominant congenital stationary night blindness is likely a rare disease; however, its prevalence is unknown.

Genetic Changes

Mutations in the RHO, GNAT1, or PDE6B gene cause autosomal dominant congenital stationary night blindness. The proteins produced from these genes are necessary for normal vision, particularly in low-light conditions. These proteins are found in specialized light receptor cells in the retina called rods. Rods transmit visual signals from the eye to the brain when light is dim.

The RHO gene provides instructions for making a protein called rhodopsin, which is turned on (activated) by light entering the eye. Rhodopsin then attaches (binds) to and activates the protein produced from the GNAT1 gene, alpha (α)-transducin. The α-transducin protein then triggers the activation of a protein called cGMP-PDE, which is made up of multiple parts (subunits) including a subunit produced from the PDE6B gene. Activated cGMP-PDE triggers a series of chemical reactions that create electrical signals. These signals are transmitted from rod cells to the brain, where they are interpreted as vision.

Mutations in the RHO, GNAT1, or PDE6B gene disrupt the normal signaling that occurs within rod cells. As a result, the rods cannot effectively transmit signals to the brain, leading to a lack of visual perception in low light.

Inheritance Pattern

This condition is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, which means one copy of the altered gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder.
Other Names for This Condition

- adCSNB
- CSNBAD
- night blindness, congenital stationary, autosomal dominant

Diagnosis & Management

These resources address the diagnosis or management of autosomal dominant congenital stationary night blindness:

- Genetic Testing Registry: Congenital stationary night blindness

These resources from MedlinePlus offer information about the diagnosis and management of various health conditions:

- Diagnostic Tests
  https://medlineplus.gov/diagnostictests.html
- Drug Therapy
  https://medlineplus.gov/drugtherapy.html
- Surgery and Rehabilitation
  https://medlineplus.gov/surgeryandrehabilitation.html
- Genetic Counseling
  https://medlineplus.gov/geneticcounseling.html
- Palliative Care
  https://medlineplus.gov/palliativecare.html

Additional Information & Resources

MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Vision--Night Blindness
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003039.htm
- Health Topic: Vision Impairment and Blindness
  https://medlineplus.gov/visionimpairmentandblindness.html

Educational Resources

- Disease InfoSearch: Night blindness, congenital stationary, autosomal dominant 1
  http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/Night+blindness%2C+congenital+stationary%2C+autosomal+dominant+1/9009
- Disease InfoSearch: Night blindness, congenital stationary, autosomal dominant 2
  http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/Night+blindness%2C+congenital+stationary%2C+autosomal+dominant+2/9010
• Disease InfoSearch: Night blindness, congenital stationary, autosomal dominant 3
  http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/Night+blindness%2C+congenital+stationary%2C+
autosomal+dominant+3/9011

• MalaCards: autosomal dominant congenital stationary night blindness
  http://www.malacards.org/card/autosomal_dominant_congenital_stationary_night_blindness

• Merck Manual Consumer Version: Structure and Function of the Eyes

• Orphanet: Congenital stationary night blindness
  http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=215

• The University of Arizona: Congenital Stationary Night Blindness CSNBAD1
  http://disorders.eyes.arizona.edu/disorders/night-blindness-congenital-stationary-csnbad1

• The University of Arizona: Congenital Stationary Night Blindness CSNBAD2
  http://disorders.eyes.arizona.edu/disorders/night-blindness-congenital-stationary-csnbad2

• The University of Arizona: Congenital Stationary Night Blindness CSNBAD3
  http://disorders.eyes.arizona.edu/disorders/night-blindness-congenital-stationary-csnbad3

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

• American Foundation for the Blind
  http://www.afb.org/default.aspx

• Foundation Fighting Blindness
  http://www.blindness.org/

• Resource List from the University of Kansas Medical Center: Blind/Visual Impairment
  http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/visual.html

• The Foundation Fighting Blindness (Canada)
  http://ffb.ca/

Genetic Testing Registry

• Congenital stationary night blindness
ClinicalTrials.gov
- ClinicalTrials.gov
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?term=%22autosomal+dominant+congenital+stationary+night+blindness%22+%5BDISEASE%5D+OR+%22Night+blindness%22+%5BDISEASE%5D+OR+%22congenital+stationary%2C+autosomal+dominant%22+%5BDISEASE%5D+OR+NCT00569023+%5BID-NUMBER%5D

Scientific articles on PubMed
- PubMed
  http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28congenital+stationary+night%29+AND+%28autosomal+dominant%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D

OMIM
- NIGHT BLINDNESS, CONGENITAL STATIONARY, AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT 1
  http://omim.org/entry/610445
- NIGHT BLINDNESS, CONGENITAL STATIONARY, AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT 2
  http://omim.org/entry/163500
- NIGHT BLINDNESS, CONGENITAL STATIONARY, AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT 3
  http://omim.org/entry/610444

Sources for This Summary
Citation on PubMed: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17044014
Free article on PubMed Central: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2753261/

Citation on PubMed: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18487375

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