Oculocutaneous albinism

Oculocutaneous albinism is a group of conditions that affect coloring (pigmentation) of the skin, hair, and eyes. Affected individuals typically have very fair skin and white or light-colored hair. Long-term sun exposure greatly increases the risk of skin damage and skin cancers, including an aggressive form of skin cancer called melanoma, in people with this condition. Oculocutaneous albinism also reduces pigmentation of the colored part of the eye (the iris) and the light-sensitive tissue at the back of the eye (the retina). People with this condition usually have vision problems such as reduced sharpness; rapid, involuntary eye movements (nystagmus); and increased sensitivity to light (photophobia).

Researchers have identified multiple types of oculocutaneous albinism, which are distinguished by their specific skin, hair, and eye color changes and by their genetic cause. Oculocutaneous albinism type 1 is characterized by white hair, very pale skin, and light-colored irises. Type 2 is typically less severe than type 1; the skin is usually a creamy white color and hair may be light yellow, blond, or light brown. Type 3 includes a form of albinism called rufous oculocutaneous albinism, which usually affects dark-skinned people. Affected individuals have reddish-brown skin, ginger or red hair, and hazel or brown irises. Type 3 is often associated with milder vision abnormalities than the other forms of oculocutaneous albinism. Type 4 has signs and symptoms similar to those seen with type 2.

Several additional types of this disorder have been proposed, each affecting one or a few families.

Frequency

Overall, an estimated 1 in 20,000 people worldwide are born with oculocutaneous albinism. The condition affects people in many ethnic groups and geographical regions. Types 1 and 2 are the most common forms of this condition; types 3 and 4 are less common. Type 2 occurs more frequently in African Americans, some Native American groups, and people from sub-Saharan Africa. Type 3, specifically rufous oculocutaneous albinism, has been described primarily in people from southern Africa. Studies suggest that type 4 occurs more frequently in the Japanese and Korean populations than in people from other parts of the world.

Causes

Oculocutaneous albinism can result from mutations in several genes, including TYR, OCA2, TYRP1, and SLC45A2. Changes in the TYR gene cause type 1; mutations in the OCA2 gene are responsible for type 2; TYRP1 mutations cause type 3; and changes in the SLC45A2 gene result in type 4. Mutations in additional genes likely
underlie the other forms of this disorder. The genes associated with oculocutaneous albinism are involved in producing a pigment called melanin, which is the substance that gives skin, hair, and eyes their color. In the retina, melanin also plays a role in normal vision. Mutations in any of these genes disrupt the ability of cells to make melanin, which reduces pigmentation in the skin, hair, and eyes. A lack of melanin in the retina leads to the vision problems characteristic of oculocutaneous albinism.

Alterations in the \textit{MC1R} gene can change the appearance of people with oculocutaneous albinism type 2. This gene helps regulate melanin production and is responsible for some normal variation in pigmentation. People with genetic changes in both the \textit{OCA2} and \textit{MC1R} genes have many of the usual features of oculocutaneous albinism type 2, including light-colored eyes and vision problems; however, they typically have red hair instead of the usual yellow, blond, or light brown hair seen with this condition.

Some individuals with oculocutaneous albinism do not have mutations in any of the known genes. In these people, the genetic cause of the condition is unknown.

\textbf{Inheritance Pattern}

Oculocutaneous albinism is inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern, which means both copies of a gene in each cell have mutations. Most often, the parents of an individual with an autosomal recessive condition each carry one copy of the mutated gene, but they do not show signs and symptoms of the condition.

\textbf{Other Names for This Condition}

- albinism, oculocutaneous
- OCA

\textbf{Diagnosis & Management}

\textbf{Genetic Testing Information}

- What is genetic testing? /primer/testing/genetictesting
• Genetic Testing Registry: Oculocutaneous albinism type 3
• Genetic Testing Registry: Oculocutaneous albinism type 4
• Genetic Testing Registry: Tyrosinase-negative oculocutaneous albinism
• Genetic Testing Registry: Tyrosinase-positive oculocutaneous albinism

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov
• ClinicalTrials.gov
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22oculocutaneous+albinism%22+OR+%22Albinism%22

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources
• GeneReview: Oculocutaneous Albinism Type 1
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1166
• GeneReview: Oculocutaneous Albinism Type 2
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1232
• GeneReview: Oculocutaneous Albinism Type 4
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1510
• MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Albinism
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001479.htm

Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus
• Encyclopedia: Albinism
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001479.htm
• Health Topic: Eye Diseases
  https://medlineplus.gov/eyediseases.html
• Health Topic: Skin Pigmentation Disorders
  https://medlineplus.gov/skinpigmentationdisorders.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center
• Oculocutaneous albinism
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/10958/oculocutaneous-albinism
Educational Resources

- KidsHealth from the Nemours Foundation
- MalaCards: oculocutaneous albinism
  https://www.malacards.org/card/oculocutaneous_albinism
- Merck Manual Home Edition for Patients and Caregivers: Albinism
  https://www.merckmanuals.com/home/skin-disorders/pigment-disorders/albinism
- Orphanet: Oculocutaneous albinism
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=55
- The Vision For Tomorrow Foundation: Albinism: Frequently Asked Questions
  https://www.visionfortomorrow.org/albinism-faqs/
- VisionAware: Albinism and Low Vision
  http://www.visionaware.org/info/your-eye-condition/guide-to-eye-conditions/albinism-6165/125

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- National Organization for Albinism and Hypopigmentation (NOAH)
  https://www.albinism.org
- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD)
  https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/oculocutaneous-albinism/
- Resource list from the University of Kansas Medical Center
  http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/albinism.html
- The Vision of Children
  https://www.visionofchildren.org/

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

- Oculocutaneous Albinism Type 1
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1166
- Oculocutaneous Albinism Type 2
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1232
- Oculocutaneous Albinism Type 4
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1510

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Albinism,+Oculocutaneous%5BMAJR%5D%29+AND+%28ocularcutaneous+albinism%5BBTIAB%5D%29+AND+english%5BLa%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1440+days%22%5Bdp%5D
Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

• ALBINISM, OCULOCUTANEOUS, TYPE IA
  http://omim.org/entry/203100

• ALBINISM, OCULOCUTANEOUS, TYPE IB
  http://omim.org/entry/606952

• ALBINISM, OCULOCUTANEOUS, TYPE II
  http://omim.org/entry/203200

• ALBINISM, OCULOCUTANEOUS, TYPE III
  http://omim.org/entry/203290

• ALBINISM, OCULOCUTANEOUS, TYPE IV
  http://omim.org/entry/606574

• ALBINISM, OCULOCUTANEOUS, TYPE V
  http://omim.org/entry/615312

• ALBINISM, OCULOCUTANEOUS, TYPE VI
  http://omim.org/entry/615312

• ALBINISM, OCULOCUTANEOUS, TYPE VII
  http://omim.org/entry/615179

Sources for This Summary

• Brilliant MH. The mouse p (pink-eyed dilution) and human P genes, oculocutaneous albinism type 2 (OCA2), and melanosomal pH. Pigment Cell Res. 2001 Apr;14(2):86-93. Review. 
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11310796

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17980020
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2211462/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20301683

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14961451
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1182260/

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25093188
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4100393/
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20301345

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20301410

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24066960

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12753405

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14722913

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11775055

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12469324
  Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC420013/

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

Reviewed: October 2015
Published: October 9, 2018

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications
U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health
Department of Health & Human Services