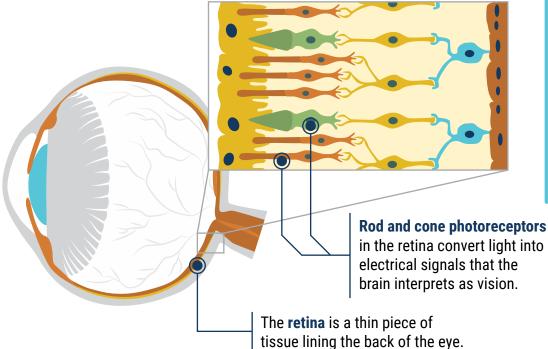
WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT **RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA** WHAT IS RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA?

Retinitis pigmentosa (RP) refers to a group of inherited retinal diseases, often leading to legal and sometimes complete blindness. Forms of RP and related diseases include Usher syndrome, Leber congenital amaurosis, and Bardet-Biedl syndrome, among others. An estimated 100,000 people in the U.S. have RP.



WHAT TO EXPECT WITH RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA:

Symptoms depend on whether rods or cones are initially involved:

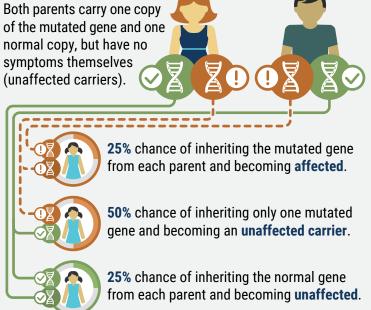




HOW IS RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA INHERITED?

Genetic mutations can be passed from parent to offspring through one of three genetic inheritance patterns:

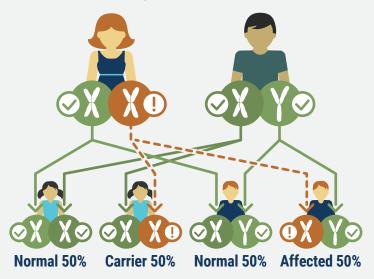
1. Autosomal Recessive:



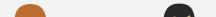
2. Autosomal Dominant: Only one parent is affected with one mutated copy of the gene. A child has a **50% chance** of being affected through the inheritance of the mutated gene.



3. X-linked: The mutated gene for the disease is located on the X chromosome. Female carriers have a **50% chance** of passing the disease gene to their daughters, who become carriers, and a **50% chance** of passing the gene to their sons, who are then affected by the disease.



Affected males will **never pass** an X-linked disease to their sons. However, they will always pass their affected chromosomes to their daughters who will become carriers.

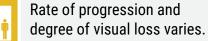


Cones: If and when the disease progresses and cones become affected, **visual acuity, color perception**, and **central vision** are diminished.



Typically diagnosed in children and young adults.



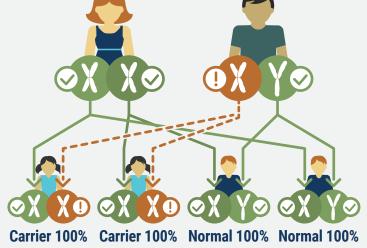




Many people with RP are legally blind by age 40.



Central visual field reduced by varying degrees.





To learn more about living with retinitis pigmentosa, finding a specialist, genetic testing or clinical trials, visit **FightingBlindness.org** or call **888-332-3667**.