Genetic Variability of Blue-Green Disorders and Forms of Optic Nerve Atrophy

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It will be demonstrated that blue-green (tritan) disorders may occur both hereditary as a separate entity in the absence of other pathology of the eye, but that they may also occur secondarily in hereditary ocular disorders, especially in dominant optic-nerve atrophy. Furthermore, the various forms of hereditary optic-nerve atrophy will be compared with one another, with the corresponding anomalies of color vision.

Discussion

Apers: Is it possible for the carriers of the gene of the various forms of optic-nerve atrophy (e.g. Leber's disease) to be discovered by electrophysiological test or color tests?

Answer: No, not at the moment.

Delleman: In your discussion of the mode of heredity of Leber's optic-nerve atrophy you made no mention of the fact that men who suffer from this condition never pass it on to their issue.

Have exceptions to this rule been observed meanwhile?

Answer: No.