

Keywords: Visual impairment; Low vision; Blindness

Introduction

Visual impairment can stem from various causes, including congenital conditions, diseases, injuries, and aging. Congenital conditions, such as albinism or congenital cataracts, are present at birth and can lead to visual impairment if not treated promptly. Diseases like glaucoma, macular degeneration, and diabetic retinopathy are among the leading causes of vision loss worldwide. These conditions often develop gradually and can significantly impair vision over time if left untreated. Eye injuries resulting from accidents or trauma can also cause visual impairment, ranging from minor to severe depending on the extent of the damage. Additionally, aging is a natural factor contributing to visual impairment, as the eyes undergo changes, such as reduced pupil size and decreased lens flexibility, leading to conditions like presbyopia and cataracts [1,2].

condition can result from various factors, including eye diseases like glaucoma, retinitis pigmentosa, or optic nerve damage. Effects of loss of peripheral vision can be profound, impacting daily activities

accommodations, individuals with loss of peripheral vision can lead fulling and independent lives

Difficulty with depth perception: Depth perception relies on

and dignity of every individual, regardless of their level of vision.

Ultimately, the discussion on visual impairment transcends medical considerations and encompasses social, economic, and ethical dimensions. It calls for collective action, empathy, and solidarity to address the challenges faced by individuals with visual impairment and create a more inclusive and compassionate world for all. Through concerted efforts and a commitment to equality, we can strive towards a future where visual impairment no longer limits opportunities but serves as a catalyst for greater empathy, understanding, and unity.

References

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