Condition: Red-Green color blindness

Inheritance:

X-linked recessive.

Genetic etiology:

Mutation in *OPN1LW* and *OPN1MW*, encoding red- and green-sensitive opsins. These genes are clustered on the X chromosome, with one red pigment gene followed by 1-6 green pigment genes. Unequal crossover events between these genes leads to creation of nonexpressed hybrid genes and deletions.

Frequency:

8% of Caucasian males; 0.5% females.

Clinical features:

Inability to distinguish red and green colors.

Management:

Affected individuals learn to recognize important cues, such as traffic lights.

Genetic counseling:

Based on X-linked inheritance; genetic testing is available.