

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are blind has increased by 100 million. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing incidence of age-related eye disease, such as cataracts, glaucoma and macular degeneration, and the increasing prevalence of diabetes and hypertension, which can lead to blindness. In addition, the increasing incidence of infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, and the increasing prevalence of congenital blindness, are also contributing factors.

Blindness is a major public health problem, and it is important to identify the causes of blindness and to develop effective interventions to prevent and treat blindness. This paper reviews the current state of knowledge about the causes of blindness and discusses the implications for public health.

The most common cause of blindness is cataracts, which are caused by the clouding of the lens of the eye. Other common causes of blindness include glaucoma, macular degeneration, and diabetic retinopathy.

In addition, infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, and congenital blindness are also important causes of blindness.

The increasing incidence of blindness is a major public health problem, and it is important to identify the causes of blindness and to develop effective interventions to prevent and treat blindness. This paper reviews the current state of knowledge about the causes of blindness and discusses the implications for public health.

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1. Introduction

2. Methodology

3. Results

4. Discussion

5. Conclusion