

Corneal dystrophies are a group of diverse bilateral genetic and non-inflammatory diseases ~~limited to the cornea~~. Clinically, ~~it is these diseases are~~ categorized into three groups; namely superficial corneal dystrophy, corneal stromal dystrophy, and posterior corneal dystrophy, which are further ~~subcategorized into other classes~~. Macular corneal dystrophy (MCD) is a subcategory of corneal stromal ~~dystrophies~~ dystrophy. Mutation in the carbohydrate (N-~~acetylglucosamine~~ acetylglucosamine 6-O) sulfotransferase 6 (CHST6) gene is usually responsible for MCD. However, all MCD cases cannot be explained by mutations in the CHST6 coding region, deletion/~~or~~ replacement in the upstream region, or mutations in splice sites resulting in ~~loss of~~ splicing signal loss.

RP is a disease ~~with a variety of that causes various~~ disorders. Some patients show symptoms of loss of vision ~~loss~~ during childhood ~~while some, whereas~~ others ~~live without~~ do not show any symptoms until ~~their~~ middle age. Most ~~cases~~ patients present ~~classical~~ with classic symptoms ~~of difficulties, such as difficulty with in~~ adapting to darkness and night blindness (nyctalopia) in ~~old age~~ old age and as well as loss of vision in early adolescence. ~~Following the~~ With disease progression, ~~they~~ patients lose their distant peripheral vision, develop tunnel vision, and finally lose their central vision, which usually occurs at the age around 60 years of sixty age. The reduction ~~of ROD in rod~~ and ~~CONE cone photoreceptors~~ is similar ~~in among~~ other types of RP disorders. Sometimes, the decrease in ~~CONE cones~~ is greater than that in ~~ROD rods~~, which is then called cone-rod degeneration, a form of RP in which ~~the~~ loss of vision and defects in color vision are the predominant initial symptoms.

Comment [A1]: Repetition of words or phrases conveying the same meaning hampers the readability of a sentence. Here, the term "subcategorized" is sufficient to convey the intended meaning.

Comment [A2]: Some singular nouns refer to one specific thing (the only one of its kind) and therefore, "the" is placed before the noun. Here, a specific gene is being referred to. Therefore, a definite article is required.

Comment [A3]: When a sentence involves multiple components separated by commas, each component must possess the correct verb. In this case, the verb "lose" is not applicable to all the three components and the sentence has therefore been revised for accuracy.

Comment [A4]: Only specific terms are capitalized in a sentence; for example, proper nouns and abbreviations. The terms "rod" and "cone" hence need not be capitalized.

Comment [A5]: The en dash (–) is often used instead of the hyphen (-) to indicate two things of equal importance (rods and cones have equal importance even if the degeneration varies here).