Rett Syndrome is a neurodevelopmental disorder that affects females. It is characterized by typical signs of the syndrome, which manifest in the first 2 years of life. The syndrome is caused by mutations in the MECP2 gene, which is involved in the development of the brain. The symptoms of Rett Syndrome can vary widely and include loss of motor skills, ataxia, and other neurological symptoms. Some girls may use their eyes to communicate, while others may have difficulty using pronouns and have deficits in language production. The syndrome is caused by a balanced translocation or deletion of the MECP2 gene, which leads to a deficiency of the MeCP2 protein. This protein is important for the proper development of the brain and its absence can lead to a variety of symptoms. There is no cure for Rett Syndrome, but interventions can help improve the quality of life for those affected. In the United States, the Rett Syndrome Research Foundation provides resources and support for research into the causes and treatments of the syndrome. Additionally, the Rett Syndrome Association provides information and support for families affected by the condition.