In our study, the frequencies of lens opacities, strabismus, blepharitis, and amblyopia are higher as (4) expected in the patient group with Down syndrome than in the control group, which is a finding in line with the information in the literature Due to the high incidence of ocular disorders we mention above , BCVA values were significantly lower in the Down syndrome group than those found in the control group The CRT and pRNFL thickness were higher in the Down syndrome group than the control group as determined by means of the measurements in the SD-OCT images, The authors suggested that this condition might be associated with macular developmental disorders in patients with Down syndrome the IRL measurements were thicker in the patients with Down syndrome, and this may be due to the persistence of inner retinal layers in the patients with Down syndrome , And also babies with Down syndrome have abnormal foveal morphology and persistence of inner retinal layers ?, our study supports previous findings that children with Down syndrome may exhibit a higher incidence of optic nerve head abnormalities (ONHD) and visual impairments despite normal ocular exams