**Editor’s Comment:**

In this manuscript, the author presents an overview of current knowledge about neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis (NCL), in particular the etiology, transmission, epidemiology, predisposing factors, clinical features, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, monitoring, and treatment of the disease. It also recommends ways to move towards the control of NCL. NCL is a rare, fatal, inherited lysosomal storage disorder characterized by progressive neurodegeneration and intracellular accumulation of autofluorescent lipofuscin in neurons and other cells of the body. NCL has a genetic etiology and is caused by pathogenic gene mutations. NCL affects domestic animals, wild animals, and humans. The disease has a worldwide distribution, affecting animals of both sexes and humans of all age groups. It affects different species and breeds of domestic animals, different species of wild animals and different races/ethnic groups of people, which the author has illustrated in tables. Clinical cases of all forms of NCL show almost the same clinical features, which include blindness, ataxia, circling, dementia, aggression, incoordination, respiratory and swallowing difficulties, seizures and premature death in young patients

I believe that this chapter is of great importance to the scientific community and is ready for publication as it

**Editor’s Details:**

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