Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) is the most common type of NF. About 1 child in every 3,000 children is born with NF1.

Neurofibromatosis type 2 (NF2) is the second most common type of NF, and affects about 1 in every 25,000 people.

Approximately 1 in every 40,000 people is born with schwannomatosis, which is the rarest type of NF.

Neurofibromatosis causes tumors to grow on nerves throughout the body.

Tumors due to NF can lead to deafness, blindness, disfigurement, bone abnormalities, learning disabilities, disabling pain, and cancer.

The cause of NF is a change in a gene. A gene is a sequence of DNA, which is the genetic code that is passed down from parents to children.

A child can inherit NF from a parent. About half of the time, however, a child with NF is the only person in the family who has NF.

Neurofibromatosis is not the result of anything a child’s parents did wrong. Anyone could be born with NF.

NF is not contagious. Touching or being near a person with NF cannot transmit the condition.