



THE BLUE BOOK

**Ocular Disorders
Presumed To Be Inherited
in Purebred Dogs**



2015

**Genetics Committee of the
American College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists**



EIGHTH EDITION

Foreword

Ocular disorders, proven or presumed to be inherited in purebred dogs, have been a topic of intense dialogue by Diplomates of the American College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists (ACVO) for many years. Discussions commenced in the latter half of the 20th century during the early days of this College's inception, have continued into the 21st century, and will no doubt continue for years to come. Our knowledge of the existence, nature, progression, and inheritance of ocular disorders continues to expand as this field of veterinary science evolves. The Genetics Committee of the ACVO was originally formed in response to requests by registries, breed groups, and veterinarians, with the intent to provide a scientific advisory panel and guidelines regarding ocular disorders in purebred dogs. The Genetics Committee of today remains engaged in an ongoing effort to update information on ocular disorders for this purpose.

The content of this production has originated from several sources as the ACVO recently created a Companion Animal Eye Registry (CAER), which is a joint effort between the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA) and the ACVO. The addition of eye examination results to the OFA database makes the OFA the most complete source of canine health screening results in the world, allowing responsible breeders to make more informed breeding decisions in an effort to reduce the incidence of inherited disease.

The generation of statistical information is made possible by the efforts of dedicated breeders of purebred dogs who present their dogs to Diplomates of the ACVO for an OFA Companion Animal Eye Registry examination. The research copies of these examinations are then conscientiously submitted to OFA by the examining Veterinary Ophthalmologists. These data generate annual statistics. The statistics for each breed are then reviewed by the Genetics Committee for the most recent year and from the previous 5 years. Recommendations regarding the ocular disorders listed for each breed and the breeding advice are compiled following guidelines detailed elsewhere in this publication. A comprehensive review of the scientific literature since the last published edition was undertaken by all committee members. The scientific articles and breed disorders from the statistical and literature review have been added to the information on each breed in the production of this document. The collective educated clinical experience of the committee members is utilized to reach a consensus of opinion in areas where there remains a paucity of hard scientific proof regarding certain identified breed problems.

The current Genetics Committee has instituted an annual scientific literature search, in addition to the previously established yearly statistical data review. This information is compiled and submitted in an effort to maintain a bank of current information for future editions and versions of this document. The content of all editions past, present, and future will remain dynamic and ever changing as more precise technologies advance the study of the canine genome, as continued scientific research expands our knowledge, and as the database grows.

It is an honor and a privilege to serve the ACVO, our fellow Diplomates, reputable dog breeders, and our most trusted canine companions in this endeavor.

Genetics Committee 2016
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8th Edition
2015 Version Acknowledgements

The following groups and individuals deserve credit for the production of this edition of Ocular Disorders Presumed to be Inherited in Purebred Dogs ("The Blue Book").

The ACVO Board of Regents

Genetics Committee Chairs Dr. Andras Komaromy 2006-2008, Dr. Katie Diehl (2009-2011), Dr. Jacqueline Pearce (2011-2012), Dr. Carrie Breaux (2011-2013), Dr. Kenneth Pierce (2014), Dr. Wendy Townsend (2015) and all Genetics Committee members

The Genetics Committee members (2014-2015): Dr. Ellen Belknap, Dr. Caroline Betbeze, Dr. Shannon Boveland, Dr. Janet Isherwood, Dr. Ruth Marrion, Dr. Jessica Meekins, Dr. Kenneth Pierce, Dr. Lynn Sandmeyer, Dr. Wendy Townsend, Dr. Kristina Vygantas, and OFA Liaison Dr. Katie Diehl

Eddie Dziuk, Chief Operating Officer and Erika Werne, CAER Program Manager for the OFA

Introduction

What is the purpose of this book?

The Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA), Canine Eye Registration Foundation (CERF), other breed registry groups, breed clubs, and practicing veterinarians have requested that the American College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists (ACVO) provide a scientific advisory panel to furnish guidelines regarding ocular disorders of major concern to purebred dogs. The Genetics Committee of the ACVO was formed in response to these requests and is engaged in an ongoing effort to update information on ocular disorders proven or suspected to be hereditary in purebred dogs. The compendium of ocular disorders and breeding recommendations which follow are interim guidelines. They are reviewed regularly and revised whenever additional information becomes available.

How can this information be used?

National and international breed clubs are encouraged to submit their input regarding breeding decisions for ocular disorders found in their breeds. **Local breed clubs** can participate by encouraging and organizing ocular examination clinics and forwarding their requests and concerns to their national organization. **Practicing veterinarians** are encouraged to contribute by informing all owners of potential breeding animals of the value and availability of ocular examinations, prior to breeding. Information regarding ocular disorders found in litters or individuals can be forwarded to the Genetics Committee via any ACVO diplomate. **Individual breeders** wishing to uphold high ethical standards for the improvement of their breed are urged to contribute by annual examination of their breeding animals and by encouraging the same from other breeders. Further information can be obtained from the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA): 2300 E Nifong Boulevard, Columbia, MO, 65201-3806, 573-442-0418. Only through increased awareness of the problems and a sustained cooperative effort to disseminate accurate information, will we be able to control and/or eliminate hereditary eye diseases in purebred dogs.

How do we identify an inherited eye disease?

Although there are noteworthy exceptions, most of the ocular diseases of dogs which are presumed to be hereditary have not been adequately documented. Genetic studies require examination of large numbers of related animals in order to characterize the disorder (age of onset, characteristic appearance, rate of progression) and to define the mode of inheritance (recessive, dominant). In a clinical situation, related animals are frequently not available for examination once a disorder suspected to be inherited is identified in an individual dog. Maintaining a number of dogs for controlled breeding trials through several generations is a long and costly process. Both of these obstacles are compounded by the fact that many ocular conditions do not develop until later in life.

Until the genetic basis of an ocular disorder is defined in a published report, we rely on what statistical information is available from registry organizations, informed opinions and consensus from ACVO diplomates, and must satisfy ourselves with terms like "presumed inherited" and "suspected to be inherited". Several companies provide information on genetic testing greatly assist in providing more information and data to aid in defining the canine genetics of ocular diseases.

When do we suspect that a disorder is inherited in a given breed?

- When the frequency is greater than in other breeds
- When the frequency increases in a given breed as a whole
- When the frequency is greater in related dogs within a breed
- When it has a characteristic appearance and location
- When it has a characteristic age of onset and course of progression (predictable stages of development and time for each stage to develop)
- When it looks identical to an entity which has been proven to be inherited in another breed

Guidelines Used by the ACVO Genetics Committee in Making Breeding Recommendations

In this book, we chose the term "**BREEDING ADVICE**" and intentionally avoided the words "certifiable" and "registerable". The ACVO does not serve as a registry organization. Registry organizations operate independently of the ACVO and set their own standards for registration. However, the OFA does follow the guidelines set forth by the ACVO Genetics Committee in this publication. Any registry organization may use the information in this compendium and results of examinations performed by ACVO Diplomates in the registering of animals with regard to breeding suitability as they see fit.

It is important to recognize that the sensitivity of genetic disorder detection is greater when large numbers of dogs are examined. The extensive number of disorders listed in this book for some breeds may reflect the popularity of the breed and the numbers of animals evaluated. Conversely, the lack of disorders listed for other breeds often reflects only the paucity of examinations reported for each breed. For these reasons, the ACVO Genetics Committee strongly recommends annual evaluations of dogs of all breeds as the imperative first step in the control of hereditary ocular disorders. We would like to acknowledge the contribution of the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA) and Canine Eye Registration Foundation (CERF) for providing statistical summaries of ophthalmic examinations from their files.

For each breed, specific ocular disorders have been listed which are known or suspected to be inherited based on one or more of the following criteria:

- 1) There are published reports in the scientific literature regarding a condition in a particular breed with evidence of inheritance.
- 2) The incidence of affected animals (from OFA and CERF reports) is greater than or equal to 1% of the examined population with a minimum of five affected animals per five year period. Regardless of the population of dogs examined, if 50 or more affected individuals are identified in a five year period, the entity will be listed for that breed.
- 3) A specific request from a breed club that a condition be included for their breed may be considered at the ACVO annual meeting of the Genetics Committee if information is received by August 1. Such requests are reviewed critically and must include specific documentation as to the disorder in question and the numbers seen. Further information from the breed club may be requested. The request must receive agreement by a majority of the committee.
- 4) There is overwhelming opinion by a majority of the Genetics Committee members that clinical experience by ACVO Diplomates would indicate a particular condition should be listed for a breed, in spite of the absence of direct evidence of affected animals on OFA or CERF reports.
- 5) Results of genetic laboratory research and genetic testing.

The "Breeding Advice" given is determined by the significance of the condition to vision and/or very strong evidence of heritability:

Two categories of advice regarding breeding have been established:

NO: Substantial evidence exists to support the heritability of this entity AND/OR the entity represents a potential compromise of vision or other ocular function.

BREEDER OPTION: Entity is suspected to be inherited but does not represent potential compromise of vision or other ocular function.

When the breeding advice is "**NO**", even a minor clinical form of the entity would make this animal unsuitable for breeding. When the advice is "**BREEDER OPTION**", caution is advised. In time, it may be appropriate to modify this stand to "**NO**" based on accumulated evidence. If, in time, it becomes apparent that there is insufficient evidence that an entity is inherited, it may be deleted from the list.

There are currently ten disorders for which there is an unequivocal recommendation against breeding in all breeds:

These are conditions which frequently result in blindness and for which there is definite evidence of heritability in one or more breeds. However, these disorders will not be listed on the individual breed page for a given breed, unless they also meet the criteria described above.

*Note: The prudent approach of these disorders is to assume they are hereditary except in cases specifically known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, or nutritional deficiencies.

- **Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS)** – Breeding is not recommended for any animal demonstrating keratitis consistent with KCS. The prudent approach is to assume KCS to be hereditary except in cases suspected to be non-genetic in origin. See above *note.
- **Glaucoma** – See above *note.
- **Cataract** – Breeding is not recommended for any animal demonstrating partial or complete opacity of the lens or its capsule *unless the examiner has also checked the box for "suspect not inherited" or unless specified otherwise for the particular breed*. See above *note.
- **Lens luxation or subluxation** – See above *note.
- **Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)/persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)** – See above *note.
- **Retinal detachment** – See above *note.
- **Retinal atrophy – generalized (PRA)** - Breeding is not advised for any animal demonstrating bilaterally symmetric retinal degeneration (considered to be PRA unless proven otherwise).
- **Retinal dysplasia, geographic or detached forms** – See above *note
- **Optic nerve coloboma**
- **Optic nerve hypoplasia**

In breeds recognized with Persistent Pupillary Membrane (PPM) as an inherited problem there is an unequivocal recommendation against breeding when there is PPM iris to lens, or PPM iris to cornea, or iris sheets. Breeding advice is "**NO**".

The following breeds are recommended to have a preliminary examination prior to initial pharmacological dilation to best facilitate identification of these disorders:

Dalmatian – iris hypoplasia/sphincter dysplasia

Australian Shepherd – iris coloboma

Miniature American Shepherd/Miniature Australian Shepherd – iris coloboma

Toy Australian Shepherd – iris coloboma

Mastiff – persistent pupillary membrane

Basenji – persistent pupillary membrane

Pembroke Welsh Corgi – persistent pupillary membrane

What can be detected during an Eye Certification Examination?

A routine eye screening examination includes indirect ophthalmoscopy and slit lamp biomicroscopy following pharmacological dilation of the pupils. Gonioscopy, tonometry, Schirmer tear test, electroretinography, and ultrasonography are not routinely performed; thus, dogs with goniodysgenesis, glaucoma, keratoconjunctivitis sicca, or some early cases of progressive retinal atrophy might not be detected without further testing.

The diagnoses obtained during an ophthalmic eye certification examination refer only to the **phenotype** (clinical appearance) of an animal. Thus it is possible for a clinically normal animal to be a carrier (abnormal **genotype**) of genetic abnormalities.

An individual ACVO Diplomate may disagree with the breeding advice contained in this compendium. It is appropriate for this examiner to contact the ACVO Genetics Committee to voice disagreement, initiate change or suggest additions. The members of the Genetics Committee represent the ACVO but acknowledge that the information generated for a breed may not agree with the knowledge and clinical experience of every individual ACVO Diplomate.

What is the role of the responsible dog breeder?

The final beneficiary of the information in this book is the dog breeder. It is up to the conscientious breeder to use this information along with other criteria in selecting which animals to breed. To assist this determination, current certification is recommended. Animals currently free of heritable eye disease will be issued a certificate on receipt of the examination/application by OFA. To avoid confusion between a normal animal (no evidence of heritable eye disorders) and one that may have a minor fault coming under the advice of Breeder Option, the Breeder Option category will be printed on the certificate. This is intended to stimulate conversation as to the specific nature of the Breeder Option condition found in that particular animal, allowing breeders using a dog in a breeding program to make an informed decision.

There are many ocular conditions which are a direct result of selection for a facial conformation considered desirable by breeders.

These include:

- Entropion
- Ectropion
- Macoblepharon
- Exposure keratopathy syndrome

Facial conformation with excessively prominent eyes, heavy facial folds, or eyelids which are either inverted or everted predispose animals to corneal irritation, discomfort and if left untreated, can lead to loss of vision. A responsible breeding program should recognize and select away from these exaggerated facial features.

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Glossary of Terms

(For more detailed definitions, the reader is referred to medical and genetic scientific texts)

Achromatopsia: see **Day blindness**

Canine multifocal retinopathy: characterized by numerous distinct (i.e. multi-focal), roughly circular patches of elevated retina (multifocal bullous retinal detachments). The condition includes numerous distinct (i.e. multi-focal), roughly circular patches of elevated retina with accumulation of material that produces gray-tan-pink colored lesions (multifocal bullous retinal detachments). These lesions, looking somewhat like blisters, vary in location and size, although typically they are present in both eyes of the affected dog.

The disease generally develops in young dogs and might not progress or progress slowly, or may appear to heal with discrete areas of tapetal hyper-reflectivity or hyperpigmentation. Most dogs exhibit no noticeable problem with vision despite their abnormal appearing retinas.

Cataract: any opacity of the lens and/or its capsule, regardless of size or location within the lens. Cataracts are assumed to be hereditary unless associated with known trauma, ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases or nutritional deficiencies.

Ceroid lipofuscinosis: an inherited disease of man and animals characterized by the accumulation of lipopigment in various tissues of the body including the eye. It results in progressive neurologic disease including blindness. (Also called Batten's disease)

Choroidal hypoplasia: a congenital, inherited, non-progressive defect primarily affecting the choroid resulting in some or all of the following: decreased or lack of pigment in the retinal pigment epithelium or choroid, tapetal thinning, and reduced or abnormal choroidal blood vessels.

Chronic superficial keratitis (CSK): see **Pannus**

Collie eye anomaly: a congenital syndrome of ocular anomalies characterized by bilateral and often symmetrical defects including any combination of **choroidal hypoplasia**, **coloboma**, and **retinal detachment(s)**.

Coloboma: a congenital abnormality in ocular development usually characterized by focal absence of tissue, commonly (though not exclusively) located at the 6 o'clock position associated with failure of closure of the optic fissure.

Cone degeneration: the loss of photopic vision caused by selective degeneration of the cone photoreceptors. Also known as day blindness, hemeralopia, or achromatopsia.

Corneal degeneration: opacification of one or more of the corneal layers frequently resulting from deposition of lipid or mineral and occurring secondary to chronic inflammation

Corneal dystrophy: non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers (**epithelium, stroma, endothelium**). The term dystrophy implies an inherited condition. It is usually bilateral although not necessarily symmetrical and the onset in one eye may precede the other.

Corneal dystrophy - endothelial: breed-related loss or dysfunction of corneal endothelial cells resulting in bilateral, progressive corneal edema

Corneal dystrophy - epithelial, stromal: breed-related, non-inflammatory, white to silver-colored opacification of the corneal epithelium and/or stroma frequently resulting from deposition of lipid

Day blindness: see **cone degeneration**

Dermoid: a congenital, non-cancerous growth occurring on the cornea, conjunctiva, or eyelid typified by the presence of skin-like structures

Distichiasis: the presence of abnormally oriented eyelashes, frequently protruding from Meibomian gland ductal openings

Dry eye: see **Keratoconjunctivitis sicca**

Dysplasia: abnormality of development

Dystrophy: non-inflammatory, developmental, nutritional, or metabolic abnormality; dystrophy implies a possible hereditary basis and is usually bilateral.

Ectopic cilia: aberrant hairs emerging through the palpebral conjunctiva which often causes ocular discomfort and corneal disease.

Ectropion: a conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelid margin, which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several factors defining the skin and other structures, which make up the eyelids, orbital contents, and conformation of the skull.

Entropion: a conformational defect resulting in inversion of the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several factors defining the skin and other structures, which make up the eyelids, orbital contents, and conformation of the skull.

Euryblepharon: an exceptionally long eyelid marginal length, which may lead to Ectropion or Entropion. Euryblepharon is synonymous with the term macropalpebral fissure.

Exposure/pigmentary keratitis: a condition characterized by variable degrees of superficial vascularization, fibrosis, and/or pigmentation of the cornea. May be associated with excessive exposure/irritation of the globe due to shallow orbits, lower eyelid medial entropion, lagophthalmos, and macropalpebral fissure.

Glaucoma: characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which causes optic nerve and retinal degeneration and results in blindness. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires tonometry and gonioscopy, which are not part of a routine eye certification examination.

Glaucoma, pigmentary: see **ocular melanosis**

Goniodysgenesis: congenital anomaly characterized by the persistence of a variably fenestrated sheet of uveal tissue spanning the iridocorneal angle, extending from the iris base to the peripheral cornea. Diagnosis is by gonioscopy, which is not part of a routine eye certification examination.

Hemeralopia: see **cone degeneration**.

Imperforate lacrimal punctum: developmental anomaly resulting in an imperforate opening of the lacrimal puncta. An imperforate lower punctum may result in epiphora, an overflow of tears onto the face.

Iridocorneal angle: the junction between the iris and the cornea; the drainage angle. Aqueous humor leaves the anterior chamber via the trabecular meshwork within the iridocorneal angle into the venous circulation.

Iris coloboma: a congenital abnormality in iris development usually characterized by a full-thickness defect in iris tissue, commonly (though not exclusively) located at the 6 o'clock position associated with failure of closure of the optic fissure. A partial-thickness defect in iris tissue should be recorded as iris hypoplasia on the eye certification form.

Iris cyst: see **Uveal cyst**

Iris hypoplasia: a congenital abnormality in iris development usually characterized by a reduced quantity of tissue identified as a partial-thickness defect in iris tissue. Full-thickness iris hypoplasia is rare and should be recorded as an iris coloboma on the eye certification form.

Iris melanoma: see **Uveal melanoma**

Iris sphincter dysplasia: a congenital abnormality in iris development usually characterized by a full-thickness defect in iris tissue at the level of the iris sphincter, causing pupillary dilation. This abnormality has been noted in the Dalmatian breed.

Keratitis: inflammation of the cornea.

Keratitis, punctate: inflammation of the cornea accompanied by multifocal, coalescing areas of stromal corneal ulceration of variable depth.

Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS): an abnormality of the tear film attributed to deficiency of the aqueous portion of the tears. Progressive KCS may result in ocular surface irritation and/or vision impairment via corneal opacification. Also called dry eye. The test for this condition is the Schirmer Tear Test, which is not part of a routine eye certification examination.

Lens subluxation/luxation: partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (secondary glaucoma), causing vision impairment, pain, and/or retinal detachment.

Lenticonus: an anomaly of the lens in which the anterior or posterior surface protrudes in a conical form; usually congenital.

Macroblepharon: an exceptionally large palpebral fissure. Macroblepharon in conjunction with laxity of the lateral canthal structures may lead to lower lid ectropion and upper lid entropion. Either of these conditions may lead to severe ocular irritation.

Merle: an incompletely dominant phenotype in which heterozygous (M/m) dogs exhibit a coat color phenotype of various dilute color patches, while homozygous (M/M) dogs exhibit marked hypopigmentation and ocular defects, including microphthalmia, blindness and colobomas, and deafness. Deafness and ocular defects are sometimes seen in heterozygous individuals.

Micropapilla: a congenital anomaly which results in a small optic disk diameter without vision loss. Contrast with optic nerve hypoplasia, which may have a similar ophthalmoscopic appearance with vision loss.

Microphakia: a congenital anomaly in which there is an abnormally small lens.

Microphthalmos: a congenital anomaly in which the globe is abnormally small. Commonly associated with multiple ocular malformations and when severe, may affect vision.

Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion: a congenital anomaly in the nictitating membrane in which the T-shaped cartilage is malformed and/or folded.

Nictitans gland prolapse: Protrusion of the tear-producing gland of the nictitating membrane from its normal position posterior to the nictitating membrane, to a position superior to the free margin of this structure

Nodular granulomatous episclerokeratitis (NGE): an inflammatory disorder of the sclera and episclera, with occasional corneal involvement, characterized by granulomatous infiltrates. Previously known as **Proliferative keratoconjunctivitis**. This condition is most commonly seen in the Collie.

Nyctalopia: loss of scotopic (night) vision. Causes include genetic defects in photoreceptors and in retinal pigment epithelium, either dystrophy or degeneration of affected cells.

Ocular melanosis: progressive bilateral and sometimes asymmetrical increase in pigmentation with melanocytic accumulation the uveal tract and adjacent tissues. Ultimately progresses to glaucoma and loss of vision in most cases (melanocytic glaucoma). Not associated with systemic disease or metastases. Most often recognized in Cairn Terriers.

Optic nerve coloboma: a congenital abnormality of the optic nerve commonly associated with failure of closure of the optic fissure, resulting in a defect in the optic nerve in the anterior-posterior plane. May result in partial or total vision loss.

Optic nerve hypoplasia: a congenital anomaly, which results in a small optic disk diameter and vision loss. Contrast with micropapilla, which may have a similar ophthalmoscopic appearance but without loss of vision.

Pannus: a bilateral inflammatory disease of the cornea which usually starts as a grayish haze to the inferior or inferiotemporal cornea, followed by the formation of a vascularized subepithelial opacity that begins to spread toward the central cornea; pigmentation may follow the vascularization. If severe, vision impairment occurs. Plasma cell infiltration of the nictitans may occur in conjunction with CSK, or on its own. (Also called “CSK”)

Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA): congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV): congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the regression of the hyaloid artery (the primary vitreous) and the interaction of the blood vessel with the posterior lens capsule/cortex during embryogenesis. This condition is often associated with congenital cataracts and frequently seen with PHTVL.

Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL): congenital defect resulting from failure of regression of the embryonic vascular network which surrounds the developing lens. Often associated with PHPV and a patent hyaloid artery.

Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM): persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands arise from the iris collaret and may bridge from iris to iris, iris to lens, iris to cornea, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber.

Persistent tunica vasculosa lentis (PTVL): clinically insignificant posterior epicapsular lenticular opacities resulting from incomplete regression of the embryonic vascular network which surrounds the developing lens.

Pigmentary glaucoma: see **Ocular melanosis**

Pigmentary uveitis: see **Uveitis, pigmentary**

Pigmentary keratopathy: Pigmentary keratopathy is a condition reported in Pugs in which the cornea becomes pigmented, often resulting in vision impairment. Development of pigmentary keratopathy is associated with congenital uveal pathology – iris hypoplasia and the presence of persistent pupillary membranes – but not with other factors such as Schirmer tear test values or medial canthal entropion.

Plasmoma: see **Pannus**. Also called Atypical Pannus. Bilateral thickening and depigmentation of the nictitans due to invasion of lymphocytes and plasma cells. It may or may not be associated with corneal involvement (Pannus).

Progressive rod-cone degeneration (PRCD): See **PRA**. Typically refers to recessively inherited generalized loss of rod photoreceptors followed by cone degeneration. Many different genetic mutations result in a similar phenotypic presentation.

Progressive retinal atrophy (PRA): an umbrella term used to describe a group of inherited dysplastic, dystrophic, or degenerative diseases of the retinal visual cells (photoreceptors, retinal pigment epithelium, or both).

Proliferative keratoconjunctivitis: see **Nodular granulomatous episclerokeratitis**

Retinal atrophy: a non-specific term used to describe a decrease in the number and deterioration of the cells of the retina, regardless of cause.

Retinal degeneration: see **Retinal atrophy**

Retinal detachment: a separation of the neurosensory retina from the retinal pigment epithelium.

Retinal dysplasia: abnormal development of the retina present at birth. This condition is non-progressive and recognized in 3 forms: **folds**, **geographic**, **detached**.

Retinal dysplasia – folds: seen ophthalmoscopically as linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding. May be single or multiple. In puppies, retinal folds can be seen as a transient phenomenon, resolving as the eye retains maturity.

Retinal dysplasia – geographic: an irregularly shaped area of retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation. This form may be associated with visual impairment.

Retinal dysplasia – detached: severe retinal disorganization associated with separation of the neurosensory retina from the retinal pigmented epithelium. This form results in visual impairment.

Retinopathy: any non-inflammatory condition of the retina. These conditions can usually be detected by ophthalmoscopic examination, but an electroretinogram (ERG) may be required in some instances (e.g. canine multifocal retinopathy).

Rod-cone dysplasia: an inherited retinal disease characterized by abortive or abnormal development of rods and cones. Affected animals become blind early in life, usually within the first 6 months, with the exception of *rcd4* in the Gordon and Irish Setter dogs. See specific breed pages for rod-cone dysplasia type descriptions.

Rod dysplasia: abnormal development of the visual cells resulting in vision impairment in dim light by 6 months and total blindness at 3-5 years.

Uveal cyst: a pigmented, fluid-filled epithelial-lined structure arising from the posterior iris or ciliary body epithelium. Cysts may remain attached to the pupil margin, iris, or ciliary body, or may detach and be free-floating within the anterior chamber. They may rupture and adhere to the cornea or anterior lens capsule. Uveal cysts may occur in any breed. Uveal cysts are commonly benign, although they may be associated with other pathologic conditions in various breeds.

Uveal cyst, anterior chamber: a pigmented, fluid-filled, epithelial-lined structure arising from the posterior iris or ciliary body epithelium which has detached from its site of origin and is free-floating in the anterior chamber.

Uveal cyst, ciliary body: a pigmented, fluid-filled, epithelial-lined structure arising from the ciliary body epithelium and attached to the ciliary body.

Uveal cyst, iris: a pigmented, fluid-filled, epithelial-lined structure arising from the posterior iris epithelium and attached to the iris.

Uveal melanoma: a locally invasive melanocytic neoplasm arising within the uveal tract, may be benign (melanocytoma) or malignant (malignant melanoma). Uveal melanomas are reported in higher frequency in German Shepherd Dogs and Labrador Retrievers. Inherited iris melanoma has been reported in Labrador Retrievers.

Uveitis, pigmentary: a specific form of uveitis most commonly seen in middle-aged to older Golden Retrievers. Clinically manifests early as pigment deposition in a radial fashion on the anterior lens capsule with iridociliary cysts. Later stages are associated with posterior synechia, fibrinous anterior uveitis, cataract, and ultimately glaucoma. Not associated with systemic disease; may be asymmetric in presentation.

Uveodermatologic syndrome: an immune-mediated syndrome of anterior uveitis, chorioretinitis, dermal depigmentation (vitiligo), and hair depigmentation (poliosis). A similar syndrome in humans, called Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome (VKH), is an autoimmune disease directed against melanocytes. Secondary glaucoma and/or retinal detachment are frequent complications of this disease. Seen most commonly in the Akita, Samoyed, and Siberian Husky breeds.

Vitreous degeneration: Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment resulting in blindness.

Breeds Not Listed for Insufficient Data

Attempts have been made to confirm information on the following list of breeds/rare breeds. This list is not an endorsement of the breed status and may change from time to time as additional information is available.

To date there are no published reports of inherited ocular conditions in these breeds and/or the numbers of individuals for which examinations are recorded are too low to identify the presence of significant ocular disorders. Examinations are encouraged to accumulate information and reduce the likelihood of undetected conditions becoming problematic.

Alano Español (Spanish Bulldog)	Chart Polski	Nederlandse Kooikerhondje
Alaskan Noble Companion Dog	Cirneco Dell'Etna	New Zealand Huntaway
American Alsatian	Czechoslovakian Vlcak	North American Shepherd
American Blue Lacy	Danish Broholmer	Northern Inuit
American Bandogge Mastiff	Danish Swedish Farmhound	Olde English Bulldogge
American Bully	Deutscher Wachtelhund	Otterhound
American English Coonhound	Drentsch Partrijshond	Peruvian Inca Orchid
American Foxhound	Drever	Plott
American Husky	Dutch Shepherd	Polish Tatra Sheepdog
Anatolian Shepherd	English Coonhound	Porcelaine Hound
Armenian Gampr	English Foxhound	Portuguese Pointer
Australian Koolie	English Jack Russell Terrier	Pudelpointer
Azawakh	Epagneul Breton	Pumi
Barbet	Estrela Mountain Dog	Pyrenean Mastiff
Basset Fauve de Bretagne	Fila Brasileiro	Redbone Coonhound
Bavarian Mountain Scent Hound	French Spaniel	Russian Toy
Beauceron	German Longhaired Pointer	Russian Tsvetnaya Bolonka
Bergamasco	German Spitz	Scottish Deerhound
Biewer	Grand Basset Griffon	Seppala Siberian Sled Dog
Blue Mountain Shepherd	Vendeen	Shikoku
Bluetick Coonhound	Hovawart	Skye Terrier
Boz Shepherd	Jindo	Slovakian Wirehaired Pointer
Braque d'Auvergne	Kai Ken	Small Munsterlander
Braque du Bourbonnais	Korean Poongsan	Somali
Braque Francais	Kromforhlander	Spanish Greyhound
Braque Francais Pyrenees	Kyi Leo	Spanish Mastiff
Canadian Eskimo Dog	Lamalese	Stabyhoun
Cao de Castro Laboreiro	Large Munsterlander	Tamaskan
Catalan Sheepdog	Magyar Agar	Tibetan Mastiff
Caucasian Ovcharka	Manchester Terrier	Treeing Walker Coonhound
Central Asian Shepherd	Maremma Sheepdog	Welsh Sheepdog
	Mudi	White Shepherd
	Native American Indian Dog	Xoloitzcuintli
	Native American Village Dog	Yakutian Laika

Genetic Testing For Canine Ocular Disorders

Contact Information for Genetic Testing Laboratories (as of July 25, 2016)

OptiGen, LLC

Cornell Business & Technology Park
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www.optigen.com

Animal Health Trust

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Newmarket
Suffolk
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CB8 7UU
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Fax: 01638 55 56 66 (UK)
Email: dnatesting@aht.org.uk
www.aht.org.uk

Animal Genetics Inc.

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Email: contact@animalgenetics.us
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Dogenes

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GenSol Diagnostics

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Goldstein Molecular and Genetics Laboratory

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MSU - Laboratory of Comparative Medical Genetics

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Orthopedic Foundation for Animals

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Fax: 573-875-5073
Email: ofa@offa.org

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AFFENPINSCHER - 1

AFFENPINSCHER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AFFENPINSCHER-2

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Affenpinscher breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2007.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2011 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2009.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AFFENPINSCHER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	1.9%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		0		1	0.7%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		4	7.7%	9	5.8%	7	5.2%	1	4.8%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		1	0.7%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		1	0.7%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		1	1.9%	1	0.6%	4	3.0%	0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		2	3.8%	7	4.5%	15	11.1%	2	9.5%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		0		1	0.7%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		3	2.2%	1	4.8%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		3	5.8%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		1	1.9%	4	2.6%	3	2.2%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	1.9%	0		0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		2	3.8%	1	0.6%	0		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		2	3.8%	1	0.6%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		1	0.6%	1	0.7%	0	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		0		2	1.5%	0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0		2	1.3%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		2	1.3%	1	0.7%	0	
900.100 other, not inherited		1	1.9%	7	4.5%	0		0	
900.110 other, suspected as inherited		1	1.9%	0		0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		41	78.8%	137	88.4%	118	87.4%	19	90.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AFGHAN HOUND - 1

AFGHAN HOUND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
D.	Cataract	Not defined	2, 4-7	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AFGHAN HOUND - 2

cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

The characteristic cataract in the Afghan Hound begins as equatorial lens vacuoles in dogs from 4 months to 2 years of age. The opacities then extend into the anterior and posterior cortices. Rapid progression can occur with visual impairment in young adults. Test breedings have been done which support a hereditary basis; however, the exact mode of inheritance is unknown.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2007.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
3. Vainisi SJ, Goldberg MF. *Animal models of inherited disease. In: Genetic and Metabolic Eye Disease* Little Brown and Company, Boston, 1974.
4. Roberts SR, Helper LC. Cataracts in Afghan hounds. *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* 1972; 160: 427.
5. Roberts SR. Hereditary cataracts. *Vet Clin North Am.* 1973; 3: 433.
6. Barnett KC. The diagnosis and differential diagnosis of cataract in the dog. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1985; 26: 305.
7. Barnett KC. Hereditary cataract in the dog. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1978; 19: 109-120.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AFGHAN HOUND

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 800		2000-2009 778		2010-2014 511		2015 72	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
10.000 glaucoma		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		2	0.2%	0		0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		12	1.5%	6	0.8%	8	1.6%	0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		0		0		1	1.4%
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		2	0.2%	0		1	0.2%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		75	9.4%	85	10.9%	61	11.9%	12	16.7%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		1	0.1%	2	0.4%	0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		4	0.5%	0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		10	1.2%	29	3.7%	16	3.1%	2	2.8%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		9	1.1%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		35	4.4%	44	5.7%	40	7.8%	8	11.1%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.1%	0		0		1	1.4%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		3	0.4%	2	0.3%	2	0.4%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		3	0.4%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		1	0.1%	3	0.4%	0		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		5	0.6%	4	0.5%	1	0.2%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		2	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.324 incomplete cataract, anterior sutures		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.325 incomplete cataract, posterior sutures		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.326 incomplete cataract, nucleus		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		1	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AFGHAN HOUND

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0	0	1 0.2%	0
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	0	1 0.1%	0	0
110.200 vitritis	0	0	1 0.2%	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	1 0.1%	2 0.3%	2 0.4%	0
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	2 0.3%	1 0.2%	0
FUNDUS				
97.120 coloboma	1 0.1%	1 0.1%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	0	4 0.5%	1 0.2%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	0	2 0.4%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	4 0.5%	2 0.3%	3 0.6%	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	1 0.2%	1 1.4%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	3 0.4%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	5 0.6%	15 2.9%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	4 0.5%	30 3.9%	10 2.0%	2 2.8%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	9 1.1%	2 0.3%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	647 80.9%	623 80.1%	422 82.6%	53 73.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AIREDALE TERRIER - 1

AIREDALE TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 2 1	Breeder option NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	2	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	3	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AIREDALE TERRIER - 2

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2014 and/or Data from OFA/CERF All-Breeds Report, 2013

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AIREDALE TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 317		2000-2009 305		2010-2014 120		2015 31	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		3	0.9%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		2	0.6%	0		0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		1	0.3%	3	1.0%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		19	6.0%	22	7.2%	10	8.3%	3	9.7%
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		7	2.2%	1	0.3%	1	0.8%	0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		3	0.9%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		1	0.3%	0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		9	2.8%	9	3.0%	6	5.0%	1	3.2%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		3	0.9%	4	1.3%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		14	4.4%	3	1.0%	4	3.3%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		2	0.6%	0		0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		3	2.5%	1	3.2%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		2	1.7%	1	3.2%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		7	2.2%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		10	3.2%	30	9.8%	8	6.7%	2	6.5%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		4	1.3%	1	0.3%	2	1.7%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		2	0.6%	3	1.0%	1	0.8%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		2	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		0		1	0.8%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		2	0.6%	1	0.3%	1	0.8%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		0		1	0.8%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		3	0.9%	5	1.6%	0		1	3.2%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		5	1.6%	4	1.3%	0		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		2	0.6%	3	1.0%	0		1	3.2%
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		2	0.6%	1	0.3%	0		1	3.2%
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		2	0.7%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		1	0.3%	1	0.8%	1	3.2%
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		4	1.3%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		3	0.9%	0		0		0	
110.135 PHPV/PTVL		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		2	0.7%	5	4.2%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.120 coloboma		1	0.3%	0		0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AIREDALE TERRIER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	8 2.5%	8 2.6%	4 3.3%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	4 1.3%	1 0.3%	4 3.3%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	9 2.8%	2 0.7%	1 0.8%	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.3%	0	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	2 0.7%	6 5.0%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	5 1.6%	30 9.8%	3 2.5%	3 9.7%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	2 0.6%	3 1.0%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	226 71.3%	231 75.7%	97 80.8%	26 83.9%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AKBASH - 1

AKBASH DOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Akbash breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AKBASH DOG

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	4.0%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		3	12.0%	0		0		0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		1	9.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		1	4.0%	1	9.1%	0		0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		2	8.0%	0		0		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		1	4.0%	0		0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1	4.0%	0		0		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		1	4.0%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		1	4.0%	0		0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		19	76.0%	10	90.9%	2	100.0%	1	100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AKITA - 1

AKITA

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects	Not defined	1, 2	NO
B.	Entropion	Not defined	1, 3	Breeder option
C.	Distichiasis	Not defined	4	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	1, 5	NO
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1, 6	NO
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option
H.	Strabismus	Not defined	7	NO
I.	Uveodermatologic syndrome	Not defined	1, 8-16	NO

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects

Multiple ocular defects consisting of small eye (microphthalmia), opacity of the lens (cataract), conical shape of the posterior lens (posterior lenticonus), and folding of the retina into rosettes (retinal dysplasia) have been reported in related Akita pups. Cataracts affected primarily the nuclear and cortical lens. Retinal dysplasia affected the superior retina overlying the tapetal fundus. Affected dogs may have severe visual dysfunction. An autosomal recessive mode of inheritance is suspected but not proven.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AKITA - 2

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull. OFA/CERF data indicates that entropion in the Akita usually occurs by 2 years of age.

C. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make strong recommendations with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

In the Akita, many of these strands bridge between the iris and lens thus resulting in focal cataract and possible vision impairment.

E. Cataract

Lens opacity which may affect one or both eyes and may involve the lens partially or completely. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membranes, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as Progressive Retinal Atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

The age of onset has been reported to be between 2 and 3 years of age with initial loss of night vision progressing to complete blindness.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AKITA - 3

G. Retinal Dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and the more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

H. Strabismus

Strabismus is characterized as the deviation of one or both eyes from the normal position; the eyes may turn in, out, up or down. In the Akita, a severe unilateral or bilateral ventral (down) or ventromedial (down and in) strabismus has been described with resulting vision loss. The strabismus was caused by restrictive fibrosis (scarring) of the extraocular muscles (the muscles that rotate the eye in different directions), possibly due to chronic inflammation (extraocular myositis).

I. Uveodermatologic syndrome

Uveodermatologic syndrome in the Akita bears many similarities to a condition in people called Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada (or VKH) syndrome. Thus, the condition in dogs is often referred to as VKH or VKH-like syndrome. It is an immune-mediated disease in which pigmented cells (melanocytes) in the eye and in the skin are destroyed by white blood cells (lymphocytes). The first clinical signs are usually inflammation of the intraocular structures (or uveitis) in both eyes. The uveitis is very difficult to control medically and ultimately results in blindness in most affected dogs. Whitening of the hair (poliosis) and skin (vitiligo) may also be noted in advanced cases. The genetics of this condition are unclear, but some genetic predisposition is indicated by the higher prevalence of this disorder in Akitas compared with other dog breeds. Affected dogs are generally young, ranging in age between 1 ½ to 4 years.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AKITA - 4

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AKITA

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 5124		2000-2009 4138		2010-2014 1266		2015 249	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		20	0.4%	10	0.2%	2	0.2%	1	0.4%
10.000 glaucoma		2	0.0%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		58	1.1%	40	1.0%	5	0.4%	0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		9	0.2%	4	0.1%	2	0.2%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		23	0.4%	24	0.6%	16	1.3%	4	1.6%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		6	0.1%	0		0		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		3	0.1%	3	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		25	0.5%	22	0.5%	7	0.6%	0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		110	2.1%	106	2.6%	44	3.5%	10	4.0%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		22	0.4%	12	0.3%	3	0.2%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		10	0.2%	10	0.2%	3	0.2%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		5	0.4%	2	0.8%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		2	0.2%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		28	0.5%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		72	1.4%	123	3.0%	40	3.2%	9	3.6%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		5	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		1	0.4%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		4	0.1%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		16	0.3%	9	0.2%	4	0.3%	4	1.6%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		2	0.0%	0		0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		4	0.1%	0		1	0.4%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		8	0.2%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		22	0.4%	12	0.3%	4	0.3%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		5	0.1%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		2	0.0%	0		0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		7	0.1%	7	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.4%
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		5	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		2	0.0%	3	0.1%	3	0.2%	1	0.4%
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		20	0.4%	3	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.8%
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		1	0.0%	0		0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AKITA

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	9 0.2%	3 0.1%	3 0.2%	1 0.4%
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	4 0.1%	1 0.0%	0	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	2 0.0%	4 0.1%	1 0.1%	2 0.8%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	1 0.0%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	103 2.0%	77 1.9%	12 0.9%	8 3.2%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	11 0.2%	10 0.2%	0	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	2 0.0%	2 0.0%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	64 1.2%	21 0.5%	3 0.2%	1 0.4%
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	5 0.1%	1 0.0%	0	0
120.920 retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	1 0.1%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	3 0.1%	3 0.1%	2 0.2%	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	2 0.0%	0	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	11 0.3%	41 3.2%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	13 0.3%	161 3.9%	19 1.5%	10 4.0%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	54 1.1%	12 0.3%	4 0.3%	2 0.8%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	4550 88.8%	3740 90.4%	1182 93.4%	223 89.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ALASKAN KLEE KAI - 1

ALASKAN KLEE KAI

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy-epithelial/stromal	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	3	Breeder option
	- iris sheets	Not defined	4, 5	No
D.	Vitreous degeneration-syneresis	Not defined	2	Breeder Option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ALASKAN KLEE KAI - 2

D. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Alaskan Klee Kai breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

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3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2003-2007.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT ALASKAN KLEE KAI

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 26		2000-2009 184		2010-2014 316		2015 69	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	1	3.8%	9	4.9%	31	9.8%	5	7.2%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
CORNEA									
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	0		0		2	0.6%	0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		4	2.2%	5	1.6%	1	1.4%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	0		0		1	0.3%	1	1.4%
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		1	0.5%	5	1.6%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		1	0.5%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		5	2.7%	0		0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	1	3.8%	5	2.7%	2	0.6%	3	4.3%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		4	2.2%	3	0.9%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		1	0.5%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		1	0.5%	5	1.6%	1	1.4%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1	3.8%	3	1.6%	1	0.3%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		2	1.1%	4	1.3%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	1	3.8%	3	1.6%	5	1.6%	1	1.4%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	24	92.3%	168	91.3%	279	88.3%	59	85.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ALASKAN MALAMUTE - 1

ALASKAN MALAMUTE

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1, 2	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	3	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
	- iris to lens	Not defined	3	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
F.	Cone degeneration - day blindness * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 4-10	NO
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Descriptions and Comments

A. Glaucoma

An elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma require measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ALASKAN MALAMUTE - 2

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

F. Cone degeneration - day blindness or hemeralopia

Autosomal recessively inherited early degeneration of the cone photoreceptors. Affected puppies develop day-blindness, colorblindness, and photophobia between 8 and 12 weeks of age. Affected dogs remain ophthalmoscopically normal their entire life. Electroretinography is required to definitively diagnose the disorder. Genetically, the condition results from a deletion in the *CNGB3* gene. A DNA test is available.

G. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ALASKAN MALAMUTE - 3

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT ALASKAN MALAMUTE

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 3490		2000-2009 3591		2010-2014 1346		2015 282	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		1 0.0%		1 0.1%		0	
10.000 glaucoma		1 0.0%		1 0.0%		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		1 0.0%		0		0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		1 0.0%		4 0.1%		0		0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		1 0.0%		0		0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		66 1.9%		80 2.2%		43 3.2%		9 3.2%	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		2 0.1%		0		0		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		1 0.0%		0		0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		29 0.8%		32 0.9%		11 0.8%		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		3 0.1%		3 0.1%		0		0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		0		3 0.1%		0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		133 3.8%		306 8.5%		101 7.5%		20 7.1%	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		7 0.2%		26 0.7%		2 0.1%		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		3 0.1%		6 0.2%		3 0.2%		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		2 0.1%		2 0.1%		0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		6 0.4%		2 0.7%	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		4 0.3%		0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		1 0.0%		1 0.1%		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		125 3.6%		0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		95 2.7%		163 4.5%		73 5.4%		16 5.7%	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		10 0.3%		8 0.2%		2 0.1%		1 0.4%	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		87 2.5%		37 1.0%		13 1.0%		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		6 0.2%		7 0.2%		1 0.1%		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		5 0.1%		10 0.3%		1 0.1%		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		29 0.8%		29 0.8%		4 0.3%		2 0.7%	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		3 0.1%		2 0.1%		3 0.2%		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		1 0.0%		22 0.6%		2 0.1%		3 1.1%	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		8 0.2%		15 0.4%		4 0.3%		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		148 4.2%		146 4.1%		50 3.7%		5 1.8%	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		14 0.4%		17 0.5%		8 0.6%		1 0.4%	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		4 0.1%		3 0.1%		0		1 0.4%	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		30 0.9%		33 0.9%		12 0.9%		3 1.1%	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		8 0.2%		9 0.3%		1 0.1%		1 0.4%	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		3 0.1%		26 0.7%		10 0.7%		0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		0		2 0.7%	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT ALASKAN MALAMUTE

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0	0	10 0.7%	3 1.1%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0	0	0	1 0.4%
100.324	incomplete cataract, anterior sutures	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0	0	2 0.1%	0
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0	0	2 0.1%	0
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	43 1.2%	36 1.0%	1 0.1%	0
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	3 0.1%	3 0.1%	0	1 0.4%
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	4 0.1%	5 0.1%	0	0
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	5 0.1%	1 0.0%	0	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	3 0.1%	8 0.2%	1 0.1%	0
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	1 0.0%	0	0
FUNDUS					
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	0	2 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
97.120	coloboma	1 0.0%	0	0	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	22 0.6%	32 0.9%	6 0.4%	0
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	10 0.3%	7 0.2%	2 0.1%	0
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	1 0.0%	1 0.0%	0	0
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	6 0.2%	9 0.3%	2 0.1%	0
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	2 0.1%	0	0	0
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	2 0.1%	6 0.2%	2 0.1%	0
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	1 0.1%	0
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	0	2 0.1%	0	0
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	5 0.1%	3 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
130.150	optic disc coloboma	1 0.0%	1 0.0%	0	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	16 0.4%	59 4.4%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	9 0.3%	246 6.9%	37 2.7%	21 7.4%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	33 0.9%	17 0.5%	1 0.1%	1 0.4%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	2760 79.1%	2850 79.4%	1115 82.8%	234 83.0%

AMERICAN BANDOGE MASTIFF BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AMERICAN BANDOGGE MASTIFF

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Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0 # %	0 # %	0 # %	1 # %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AMERICAN BULLDOG - 1

AMERICAN BULLDOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Multifocal retinopathy - cmr1 * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	3	NO

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure which, when sustained even for a brief period of time, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated intraocular pressure occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

American Bulldogs with glaucoma were reported to have uveal cysts (evident on ophthalmic exam, ultrasound biomicroscopy and/or histopathology), goniodysgenesis, and anterior segment inflammation. Consistent clinical findings among reported individuals included an absent menace response, diminished to absent light perception, mydriasis, and elevated intraocular pressures.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AMERICAN BULLDOG - 2

C. Multifocal retinopathy

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 (cmr1) is characterized by numerous distinct (i.e. multi-focal), roughly circular patches of elevated retina (multifocal bullous retinal detachments). There may be a serous subretinal fluid, or accumulation of subretinal material that produces gray-tan-pink colored lesions. These lesions, looking somewhat like blisters, vary in location and size, although typically they are present in both eyes of the affected dog.

The disease generally develops in young dogs between 11-20 weeks of age and there is minimal progression after 1 year of age. The lesions may flatten, leaving areas of retinal thinning and RPE hypertrophy, hyperplasia, and pigmentation. Discrete areas of tapetal hyper-reflectivity may be seen in areas of previous retinal and RPE detachments. Most dogs exhibit no noticeable problem with vision or electroretinographic abnormalities despite their abnormal appearing retinas. A DNA test is available.

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 is caused by a mutation in the Bestrophin 1 gene (BEST1) and is described to be recessively inherited in the Great Pyrenees, Dogue de Bordeaux, Bullmastiff, and Mastiff.

References

1. Pumphrey SA, Pizzirani S, Pirie CG, et al. Glaucoma associated with uveal cysts and goniodysgenesis in American Bulldogs: a case series. *Vet Ophthalmol*. 2012;1-9.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.
3. Guziewicz KE, Zangerl B, Lindauer SJ, et al. Bestrophin gene mutations cause canine multifocal retinopathy: a novel animal model for best disease. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2007 May;48:1959-1967.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AMERICAN BULLDOG

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		0		35		85		0	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	0		0		3	3.5%	0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		3	8.6%	6	7.1%	0	
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	0		0		2	2.4%	0	
25.110	distichiasis	0		10	28.6%	20	23.5%	0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	0		0		4	4.7%	0	
CORNEA									
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	0		1	2.9%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		0		1	1.2%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		0		1	1.2%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		0		1	1.2%	0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		0		1	1.2%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		0		3	3.5%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		8	22.9%	8	9.4%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		0		1	1.2%	0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	0		24	68.6%	60	70.6%	0	

AMERICAN BULLY BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AMERICAN BULLY

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0 # %	0 # %	0 # %	1 # %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AMERICAN ESKIMO DOG - 1

AMERICAN ESKIMO DOG

(all varieties)

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Cataract	Not defined	2	NO
C.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	3	NO
D.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	2, 4	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AMERICAN ESKIMO DOG –2

C. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

D. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the American Eskimo is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels, and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. However in the American Eskimo Dog the phenotype can be very variable in the age of onset. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

Other forms of retinal degeneration that are not PRCD are recognized in the breed. The currently available genetic test will not detect these other forms of PRA.

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the American Eskimo Dog breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001 - 2005.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991 - 1998.
3. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011;14:378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

4. Zangerl B, Goldstein O, Philp AR, et al. Identical mutation in a novel retinal gene causes progressive rod-cone degeneration in dogs and retinitis pigmentosa in humans. *Genomics*. 2006;88:551-563.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AMERICAN ESKIMO DOG

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 990		2000-2009 1199		2010-2014 162		2015 72	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	4	0.4%	0		0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	9	0.9%	5	0.4%	1	0.6%	3	4.2%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	1	0.1%	0		0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	4	0.4%	4	0.3%	0		1	1.4%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	1.2%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	8	0.8%	10	0.8%	0		3	4.2%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	1	0.1%	0		0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	4	0.4%	0		0		0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	3	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	35	3.5%	74	6.2%	23	14.2%	4	5.6%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	8	0.8%	12	1.0%	4	2.5%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	2	0.2%	4	0.3%	2	1.2%	1	1.4%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	2	1.2%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.6%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		3	0.3%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	3	0.3%	14	1.2%	3	1.9%	1	1.4%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	5	0.5%	17	1.4%	1	0.6%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	2	0.2%	7	0.6%	3	1.9%	1	1.4%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		5	0.4%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		1	1.4%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		4	0.3%	2	1.2%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		5	0.4%	0		1	1.4%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		0		1	1.4%
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0		0		0		1	1.4%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	5	0.5%	5	0.4%	0		0	
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0		0		0		1	1.4%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		1	0.1%	0		2	2.8%
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	3	0.3%	2	0.2%	0		1	1.4%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		2	0.2%	0		1	1.4%
110.200	vitritis	0		0		0		1	1.4%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	6	0.6%	9	0.8%	2	1.2%	1	1.4%
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	4	0.4%	4	0.3%	0		0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	2	0.2%	0		0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	84	8.5%	88	7.3%	4	2.5%	6	8.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AMERICAN ESKIMO DOG

RETINA CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.1%	0	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	0	1 1.4%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	1 0.1%	1 0.6%	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	0	1 0.1%	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	2 0.2%	1 0.1%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	2 0.2%	6 3.7%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	12 1.2%	74 6.2%	8 4.9%	5 6.9%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	5 0.5%	7 0.6%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	810 81.8%	946 78.9%	140 86.4%	58 80.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AMERICAN HAIRLESS TERRIER - 1

AMERICAN HAIRLESS TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
	- iris to cornea	Not defined	1	NO
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
D.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	2, 3	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AMERICAN HAIRLESS TERRIER - 2

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

D. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma), causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the American Hairless Terrier. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
2. Farias FH, Johnson GS, Taylor JF, et al. An ADAMTS17 splice donor site mutation in dogs with primary lens luxation. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2010 Sep;51:4716-4721.
3. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol*. 2011 Nov;14:378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AMERICAN HAIRLESS TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0 # %	5 # %	16 # %	5 # %
UVEA 93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0	0	1 6.2%	0
LENS 100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0	0	1 6.2%	0
RETINA 120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis		0	0	1 6.2%	0
OTHER 900.000 other, unspecified		0	0	1 6.2%	0
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	5 100.0%	13 81.2%	5 100.0%

AMERICAN HUSKY BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AMERICAN HUSKY

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0 # %	0 # %	0 # %	1 # %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AMERICAN PIT BULL TERRIER - 1

AMERICAN PIT BULL TERRIER

DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A. Persistent pupillary membranes			
- iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
- all other forms	Not defined	1	NO
B. Retinal atrophy	Autosomal	2-4	NO
-cone-rod dystrophy 2 (<i>crd2</i>)	recessive		
* a DNA test is available			
C. Retinal dysplasia			
- folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or from sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Retinal Atrophy

Cone-rod dystrophy 2 (*crd-2*)

A cone rod dystrophy characterized by initial loss of cones (day vision) followed by degeneration of the rods (night vision). Evidence of vision loss is evident at an early age with severe retinal degeneration and complete blindness by a year of age. The disease is a severe early onset retinal blindness more appropriately considered a form of Leber congenital amaurosis (LCA). The condition is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait and caused by a mutation in *IQCB1*. A DNA test is available. (Gustavo Aguirre, personal communication, 2016).

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AMERICAN PIT BULL TERRIER - 2

C. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.
2. Miyadera K, Acland GM, Aguirre GD. Genetic and phenotypic variations of inherited retinal diseases in dogs: the power of within- and across-breed studies. *Mamm Genome*. 2012;23:40-61.
3. Goldstein O, Mezey JG, Schweitzer P, et al. IQCB1 and PDE6B mutations cause similar early onset retinal degenerations in two closely related terrier dog breeds. *Invest Ophthalmol*. 2013;54:7005-7019.
4. Kijas JW, Zanger B, Miller B, et al. Cloning of the canine ABCA4 gene and evaluation in canine cone-rod dystrophies and progressive retinal atrophies. *Mol Vis*. 2004;10:223-232.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AMERICAN PIT BULL TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 14		2000-2009 133		2010-2014 34		2015 9	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	0		5	3.8%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	1	7.1%	0		0		0	
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	1	7.1%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		1	0.8%	4	11.8%	0	
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	1	7.1%	1	0.8%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	1	7.1%	1	0.8%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	1	7.1%	0		0		0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		5	3.8%	1	2.9%	1	11.1%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	2.9%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		1	0.8%	1	2.9%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	0.8%	0		0	
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	2.9%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		1	0.8%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		2	1.5%	0		0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		1	0.8%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1	7.1%	0		1	2.9%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		0		1	2.9%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		10	7.5%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	11	78.6%	118	88.7%	30	88.2%	9	100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AMERICAN STAFFORDSHIRE TERRIER - 1

AMERICAN STAFFORDSHIRE TERRIER***

***Please note that since 1972 the AKC considers the Staffordshire Bull Terrier a different breed from the American Staffordshire Terrier. Since the latter breed evolved from the former, it is possible that the same genetic diseases exist in both.

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 4, 5	NO
E.	Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous/ persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis	Not defined	1, 6, 7	NO
F.	Retinal atrophy -Rod cone dysplasia 1b * a DNA test is available	Autosomal Recessive	8-10	NO
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	2	Breeder option

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AMERICAN STAFFORDSHIRE TERRIER - 2

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull. Selection should be directed against entropion and toward a head conformation that minimizes or eliminates the likelihood of the defect.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make strong recommendations with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

In this breed, cataracts usually develop by one year of age. There is initial opacification of the suture lines progressing to nuclear and cortical cataract formation; complete cataracts and blindness develop by three years of age. A simple autosomal recessive mode of inheritance has been proposed; however, the genetics have not been defined and additional studies will be required.

E. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)/Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)

Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous is a congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery (the primary vitreous) and the interaction of this blood vessel with the posterior lens capsule/cortex during embryogenesis.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AMERICAN STAFFORDSHIRE TERRIER - 3

This condition is often associated with persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL) which results from failure of regression of the embryologic vascular network which surrounds the developing lens.

The majority of affected dogs have a retrolental fibrovascular plaque and variable lenticular defects which include posterior lenticonus/globus, colobomata, intralenticular hemorrhage, and/or secondary cataracts. Vision impairment may result. The disease is an inherited disorder in the breed, but the mode of inheritance has not been defined. The results of current studies cannot rule out autosomal recessive or a dominant trait with incomplete penetrance.

F. Retinal Atrophy

Rod-cone dysplasia 1b [previously considered cone-rod dystrophy 1(crd1)]

The disease was previously considered a cone-rod dystrophy (crd1) based on incorrect phenotype ascertainment using ERG (Aguirre, personal communication, 2016). The term crd1 should no longer be used to refer to the disease in this breed. The disease is more appropriately classified as rod-cone dysplasia 1b(rcd1b). In affected dogs there is evidence of vision loss at an early age with severe retinal degeneration and complete blindness by early adulthood, and ophthalmoscopic evidence of advanced retinal degeneration by 1 year of age. The disease is caused by a mutation in the *PDE6B* gene, with clinical abnormalities similar to what is found in rcd1-affected Irish Setters and rcd1a affected Sloughis. A DNA test is available.

G. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AMERICAN STAFFORDSHIRE TERRIER - 4

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AMERICAN STAFFORDSHIRE TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 125		2000-2009 451		2010-2014 137		2015 14	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		2	0.4%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	7	5.6%	25	5.5%	2	1.5%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	1	0.8%	0		0		0	
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	1	0.8%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		1	0.7%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	5	4.0%	18	4.0%	7	5.1%	0	
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		1	0.2%	1	0.7%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		1	0.7%	0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	1	0.8%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	2	1.6%	26	5.8%	0		0	
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	1	0.8%	0		0		0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	1	0.8%	1	0.2%	0		0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.8%	0		1	0.7%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.8%	0		0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		4	0.9%	0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	0.4%	1	0.7%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.8%	2	0.4%	1	0.7%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	1	0.8%	0		0		0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		2	0.4%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		2	0.4%	0		0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		2	0.4%	0		0	
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		8	1.8%	0		0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		2	0.4%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		3	0.7%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		2	0.4%	6	4.4%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		30	6.7%	2	1.5%	3	21.4%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	1	0.8%	2	0.4%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	108	86.4%	373	82.7%	130	94.9%	13	92.9%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AMERICAN WATER SPANIEL - 1

AMERICAN WATER SPANIEL

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia

Microphthalmia is a congenital defect characterized by a small eye. The condition may be seen alone without vision impairment but it is most often associated with defects of the cornea, iris (coloboma), anterior chamber, lens (cataract) and/or retina (retinal dysplasia).

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

C. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AMERICAN WATER SPANIEL - 2

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the American Water Spaniel breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AMERICAN WATER SPANIEL

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 418		2000-2009 466		2010-2014 139		2015 27	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	2	0.5%	0		0		0	
10.000	glaucoma	2	0.5%	0		1	0.7%	0	
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	1	0.2%	0		1	0.7%	0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	5	1.2%	0		2	1.4%	0	
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	0		1	0.2%	1	0.7%	0	
25.110	distichiasis	113	27.0%	160	34.3%	55	39.6%	8	29.6%
CORNEA									
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	0		0		1	0.7%	0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	2	1.4%	0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
93.150	iris coloboma	1	0.2%	0		1	0.7%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	3	0.7%	7	1.5%	0		1	3.7%
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	1	0.2%	0		0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		5	3.6%	1	3.7%
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	5	1.2%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	10	2.4%	20	4.3%	6	4.3%	2	7.4%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	2	1.4%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	3	0.7%	3	0.6%	1	0.7%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	0.2%	1	0.7%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	2	1.4%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	1	0.2%	0		0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		1	0.2%	0		1	3.7%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	4	1.0%	2	0.4%	1	0.7%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	7	1.7%	4	0.9%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	3	0.7%	2	0.4%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		0		1	0.7%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	1	0.2%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		2	0.4%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1	0.2%	5	1.1%	2	1.4%	0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	3	0.7%	1	0.2%	1	0.7%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		1	0.7%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		0		5	3.6%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		18	3.9%	0		1	3.7%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	0		1	0.2%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AMERICAN WATER SPANIEL

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe	271 64.8%	295 63.3%	84 60.4%	18 66.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ARGENTINE DOGO - 1

ARGENTINE DOGO

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Argentine Dogo breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT ARGENTINE DOGO

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 84		2000-2009 29		2010-2014 12		2015 4	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	0		0		0		1	25.0%
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	1	1.2%	0		0		0	
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	1	1.2%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	12	14.3%	2	6.9%	0		0	
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	1	1.2%	0		0		0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	1	1.2%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	1	1.2%	0		0		0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	8.3%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		1	3.4%	1	8.3%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	1	1.2%	1	3.4%	0		0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	1	1.2%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1	1.2%	0		0		0	
OTHER									
900.100	other, not inherited	0		1	3.4%	0		0	
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	1	1.2%	0		0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	71	84.5%	25	86.2%	10	83.3%	3	75.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AUSTRALIAN CATTLE DOG - 1

AUSTRALIAN CATTLE DOG

(Queensland Heeler or Blue Heeler)

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - Iris to iris	Not defined	3	Breeder option
D.	Cataract	Not defined	4	NO
E.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	4-6	NO
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	4, 7, 8	NO
G.	Retinal atrophy - rod-cone dysplasia type 4 (<i>rcd4</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	9	NO
H.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	10	Breeder option
I.	Ceroid lipofuscinosis	Not defined	4, 11	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AUSTRALIAN CATTLE DOG - 2

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

An elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy).

B. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AUSTRALIAN CATTLE DOG - 3

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that one form of PRA in the Australian Cattle Dog is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. However in the Australian Cattle Dog the phenotype can be very variable in the age of onset. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

Other forms of retinal degeneration that are not PRCD are recognized in the breed. The currently available genetic test will not detect these other forms of PRA.

G. Retinal atrophy - rod-cone dysplasia, type 4 (*rcd4*)

A form of PRA identified also in the Australian Cattle Dog breed. Clinical night blindness is observed on average as late as 10 years of age and progresses to total blindness. This form of PRA has been referred to as late-onset PRA (LOPRA). The disorder is caused by a mutation present in the *C2orf71* gene. A DNA test is available. The test is accurate only for this mutation and is of no value in identifying other forms of PRA.

H. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

I. Ceroid lipofuscinosis

A metabolic disorder of the retina and retinal pigment epithelium with accumulation of lipopigments resulting in retinal degeneration.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AUSTRALIAN CATTLE DOG - 4

References

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2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
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6. Farias FH, Johnson GS, Taylor JF, et al. An ADAMTS17 splice donor site mutation in dogs with primary lens luxation. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2010;51:4716-4721.
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11. Wood PA, Sisk DB, Styer E, et al. Animal model: ceroidosis (ceroid-lipofuscinosis) in Australian cattle dogs. *Am J Med Genet*. 1987;26:891-898.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AUSTRALIAN CATTLE DOG

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 2298		2000-2009 1805		2010-2014 433		2015 91	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	7	0.3%	5	0.3%	2	0.5%	1	1.1%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
NICTITANS									
50.210	pannus of third eyelid	0		0		1	0.2%	1	1.1%
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	0		2	0.1%	0		0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	9	0.4%	10	0.6%	4	0.9%	0	
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	1	0.0%	3	0.2%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	3	0.1%	7	0.4%	0		0	
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	16	0.7%	18	1.0%	8	1.8%	0	
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	2	0.1%	0		1	0.2%	0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	5	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	35	1.5%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	89	3.9%	155	8.6%	29	6.7%	10	11.0%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	15	0.7%	19	1.1%	4	0.9%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	20	0.9%	9	0.5%	6	1.4%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	12	0.5%	7	0.4%	0		0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	4	0.2%	5	0.3%	4	0.9%	1	1.1%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	18	0.8%	23	1.3%	3	0.7%	1	1.1%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	30	1.3%	34	1.9%	4	0.9%	2	2.2%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	23	1.0%	25	1.4%	3	0.7%	0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	2	0.1%	0		0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	5	0.2%	13	0.7%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		3	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		0		1	1.1%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	11	0.5%	11	0.6%	0		0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	5	0.2%	3	0.2%	0		0	
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	5	0.2%	7	0.4%	0		0	
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		1	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AUSTRALIAN CATTLE DOG

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	0	0	3 0.7%	0
97.120 coloboma	1 0.0%	0	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	15 0.7%	20 1.1%	2 0.5%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	4 0.2%	8 0.4%	0	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	0	1 0.1%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	122 5.3%	114 6.3%	14 3.2%	1 1.1%
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	1 0.0%	0	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	0	2 0.1%	1 0.2%	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	1 0.2%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	2 0.1%	0	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	0	1 0.2%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	10 0.6%	10 2.3%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	14 0.6%	111 6.1%	11 2.5%	4 4.4%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	13 0.6%	4 0.2%	0	1 1.1%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	1925 83.8%	1446 80.1%	393 90.8%	81 89.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AUSTRALIAN KELPIE - 1

AUSTRALIAN KELPIE

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	2	NO

Description and Comments

A. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

B. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as Progressive Retinal Atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

The age of onset has been reported to be between 2 and 3 years of age with initial loss of night vision progressing to complete blindness.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Australian Kelpie breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AUSTRALIAN KELPIE

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 77		2000-2009 113		2010-2014 32		2015 3	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	1	1.3%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		1	0.9%	0		0	
93.810	uveal melanoma	0		1	0.9%	2	6.2%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	5	6.5%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	7	9.1%	15	13.3%	6	18.8%	0	
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	2	2.6%	3	2.7%	2	6.2%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	1	1.3%	7	6.2%	0		0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	1	1.3%	0		0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	1.3%	8	7.1%	0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	5	6.5%	2	1.8%	0		0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		2	1.8%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	1	1.3%	0		0		0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	1	1.3%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	1	1.3%	0		0		0	
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		1	0.9%	1	3.1%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	1	1.3%	0		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	4	5.2%	0		1	3.1%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	8	10.4%	3	2.7%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		4	3.5%	3	9.4%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		8	7.1%	0		0	
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	0		1	0.9%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	52	67.5%	89	78.8%	31	96.9%	3	100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 1

AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects	Presumed autosomal recessive with incomplete penetrance	1-6	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1, 7	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	8	Breeder option
D.	Iris coloboma	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Iris hypoplasia	Not defined	9	Breeder option
F.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1 1, 8	Breeder option NO
G.	Cataract * a DNA test is available	Autosomal co-dominant	1, 10, 11	NO
H.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	8	Breeder option
I.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 9, 12, 13	NO
J.	Cone degeneration - day blindness * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	14	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 2

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
K.	Multifocal retinopathy - cmr1 * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	15	Breeder option
L.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	8	Breeder option
M.	Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly) - Optic nerve coloboma - Retinal detachment - Retinal hemorrhage - Staphyloma/coloboma * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 7, 16-19	NO
N.	Coloboma/staphyloma without microphthalmia	Not defined	1	NO
O.	Micropapilla	Not defined	20	Breeder option

It is recommended that this breed be examined prior to pharmacological dilation to best facilitate identification of iris coloboma.

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects

Microphthalmia is a congenital defect characterized by a small eye with associated defects of the cornea, iris (coloboma), anterior chamber, lens (cataract) and/or retina (dysplasia). In the Australian Shepherd, microphthalmia has long been suspected to be associated with merle coat coloration but a definitive genetic relationship has not been established. The eyes of affected homozygous merle (usually white) dogs have extreme forms of this entity and are usually blind at birth. Affected heterozygous merle-coated dogs demonstrate less severe manifestations.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 3

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

D. Iris coloboma

A congenital abnormality in iris development usually characterized by a full-thickness defect in iris tissue, commonly (though not exclusively) located at the 6 o'clock position associated with failure of closure of the optic fissure. A partial-thickness defect in iris tissue should be recorded as iris hypoplasia on the OFA form.

E. Iris hypoplasia

A congenital abnormality in iris development usually characterized by a reduced quantity of tissue identified as a partial-thickness defect in iris tissue. Full-thickness iris hypoplasia is rare and should be recorded as an iris coloboma on the OFA form.

F. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

G. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

In the Australian Shepherd, a mutation in *HSF4* (heat shock transcription factor 4), the HSF4-2 mutation, has been shown to increase the likelihood of cataract formation. The mutation is inherited in a co-dominant manner. Dogs with one copy of the mutation

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 4

develop bilateral posterior cataracts and homozygotes develop a nuclear cataract that typically progresses to a mature cataract. A DNA test is available for this mutation. Other genetic factors can contribute to cataract formation in this breed and will not be detected by this test.

H. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

Congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

I. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the Australian Shepherd is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels, and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

J. Cone degeneration - day blindness or hemeralopia

Autosomal recessively inherited early degeneration of the cone photoreceptors. Affected puppies develop day-blindness, colorblindness, and photophobia between 8 and 12 weeks of age. Affected dogs remain ophthalmoscopically normal their entire life. Electroretinography is required to definitively diagnose the disorder. Genetically, the condition results from a mutation in the *CNGB3* gene. A DNA test is available.

K. Multifocal retinopathy

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 (*cmr1*) is characterized by numerous distinct (i.e. multi-focal), roughly circular patches of elevated retina (multifocal bullous retinal detachments). There may be a serous subretinal fluid, or accumulation of subretinal material that produces gray-tan-pink colored lesions. These lesions, looking somewhat like blisters, vary in location and size, although typically they are present in both eyes of the affected dog.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 5

The disease generally develops in young dogs between 11-20 weeks of age and there is minimal progression after 1 year of age. The lesions may flatten, leaving areas of retinal thinning and RPE hypertrophy, hyperplasia, and pigmentation. Discrete areas of tapetal hyper-reflectivity may be seen in areas of previous retinal and RPE detachments. Most dogs exhibit no noticeable problem with vision or electroretinographic abnormalities despite their abnormal appearing retinas.

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 is caused by a mutation in the Bestrophin 1 gene (*BEST1*) and is described to be recessively inherited in the Great Pyrenees, Dogue de Bordeaux, Bullmastiff, and Mastiff.

L. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

M. Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly)

- Staphyloma/coloboma
- Retinal detachment
- Retinal hemorrhage
- Optic nerve coloboma

A spectrum of malformations present at birth and ranging from inadequate development of the choroid (choroidal hypoplasia) to defects of the choroid, sclera, and/or optic nerve (coloboma/staphyloma) to complete retinal detachment (with or without hemorrhage). Mildly affected animals will have no detectable vision deficit.

This disorder is collectively referred to as "Collie Eye Anomaly". The choroidal hypoplasia component is caused by a 7799 base pair deletion with the gene *NHEJ1*. The mutation is a recessive trait. A DNA test is available and is diagnostic only for the choroidal hypoplasia component of CEA. For colobomas to develop, an additional mutation in a second gene has to be present; that gene is still unknown.

N. Coloboma/staphyloma (unassociated with microphthalmia)

A coloboma is a congenital defect which may affect the iris, choroid or optic disc. Iris colobomas are seen as notches in the pupillary margin. Scleral ectasia is defined as a congenital thinning and secondary distention of the sclera; when lined by uveal tissue it is called a staphyloma. These may be anteriorly located, apparent as a bulge beneath the upper eyelid or posteriorly located, requiring visualization with an ophthalmoscope. These conditions may or may not be genetically related to the same anomalies seen associated with microphthalmia (entity "A" above).

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 6

O. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. It may be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 7

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 26846		2000-2009 44675		2010-2014 20209		2015 4503	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		42	0.2%	36	0.1%	10	0.0%	4	0.1%
10.000 glaucoma		6	0.0%	2	0.0%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.110 eyelid dermoid		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
20.140 ectopic cilia		1	0.0%	4	0.0%	0		0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		0		3	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		2	0.0%	6	0.0%	7	0.0%	0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		2	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		410	1.5%	726	1.6%	376	1.9%	65	1.4%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		2	0.0%	0		2	0.0%	1	0.0%
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		0		1	0.0%
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		2	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		5	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		123	0.5%	156	0.3%	110	0.5%	43	1.0%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		6	0.0%	6	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		63	0.1%	129	0.6%	23	0.5%
93.120 iris cyst		9	0.0%	19	0.0%	7	0.0%	0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		402	1.5%	697	1.6%	274	1.4%	54	1.2%
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		4	0.0%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		679	2.5%	2164	4.8%	1383	6.8%	368	8.2%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		27	0.1%	36	0.1%	23	0.1%	1	0.0%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		17	0.1%	20	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		50	0.2%	42	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		2	0.0%	21	0.1%	1	0.0%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		5	0.0%	16	0.1%	1	0.0%
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		2	0.0%	5	0.0%	1	0.0%
97.150 chorioretinal coloboma, congenital		0		0		13	0.1%	3	0.1%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		169	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		495	1.8%	1249	2.8%	474	2.3%	92	2.0%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		66	0.2%	95	0.2%	50	0.2%	10	0.2%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		111	0.4%	158	0.4%	40	0.2%	9	0.2%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		34	0.1%	38	0.1%	10	0.0%	1	0.0%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		4	0.0%	19	0.0%	6	0.0%	1	0.0%
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		55	0.2%	98	0.2%	35	0.2%	12	0.3%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		35	0.1%	73	0.2%	30	0.1%	11	0.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	5	0.0%	58	0.1%	11	0.1%	4	0.1%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	92	0.3%	142	0.3%	60	0.3%	8	0.2%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	211	0.8%	380	0.9%	132	0.7%	19	0.4%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	60	0.2%	90	0.2%	31	0.2%	8	0.2%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	3	0.0%	17	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	54	0.2%	76	0.2%	17	0.1%	5	0.1%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	49	0.2%	120	0.3%	23	0.1%	5	0.1%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	7	0.0%	73	0.2%	25	0.1%	4	0.1%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		4	0.0%	1	0.0%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		12	0.1%	4	0.1%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		0		1	0.0%
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		0		1	0.0%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		3	0.0%	3	0.1%
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	94	0.4%	110	0.2%	24	0.1%	2	0.0%
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	2	0.0%	12	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	213	0.8%	195	0.4%	57	0.3%	40	0.9%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	24	0.1%	45	0.1%	36	0.2%	3	0.1%
110.200	vitritis	0		0		2	0.0%	2	0.0%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	50	0.2%	106	0.2%	52	0.3%	9	0.2%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		26	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	46	0.2%	50	0.1%	44	0.2%	12	0.3%
97.120	coloboma	44	0.2%	44	0.1%	8	0.0%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	191	0.7%	421	0.9%	258	1.3%	54	1.2%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	18	0.1%	16	0.0%	9	0.0%	2	0.0%
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	47	0.2%	73	0.2%	10	0.0%	2	0.0%
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	10	0.0%	3	0.0%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	31	0.1%	24	0.1%	6	0.0%	0	
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0		0		8	0.0%	2	0.0%
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		5	0.0%	3	0.1%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	8	0.0%	90	0.2%	83	0.4%	19	0.4%
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	71	0.3%	32	0.1%	9	0.0%	2	0.0%
130.150	optic disc coloboma	64	0.2%	49	0.1%	34	0.2%	7	0.2%
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		148	0.3%	397	2.0%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	70	0.3%	1173	2.6%	215	1.1%	102	2.3%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	153	0.6%	96	0.2%	14	0.1%	5	0.1%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	23562	87.8%	39799	89.1%	18054	89.3%	4020	89.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AUSTRALIAN STUMPY TAIL CATTLE DOG - 1

AUSTRALIAN STUMPY TAIL CATTLE DOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

References

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AUSTRALIAN STUMPY TAIL CATTLE DOG

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		2	4.5%	0		0	
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		1	2.3%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	2.3%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		1	2.3%	0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	4.5%	0		0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		2	4.5%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		1	2.3%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		1	2.3%	0		0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		1	2.3%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		3	6.8%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.100	other, not inherited	0		1	2.3%	0		0	
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	0		1	2.3%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	0		38	86.4%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AUSTRALIAN TERRIER - 1

AUSTRALIAN TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Cataract	Not defined	2	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Australian Terrier breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT AUSTRALIAN TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 360		2000-2009 225		2010-2014 188		2015 67	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
10.000 glaucoma		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		2	0.6%	0		0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		0		3	1.3%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		3	0.8%	1	0.4%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		7	1.9%	5	2.2%	5	2.7%	20	29.9%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		3	0.8%	0		0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		5	2.7%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		2	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		10	2.8%	7	3.1%	9	4.8%	1	1.5%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		2	0.6%	0		1	0.5%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.3%	0		1	0.5%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		0		0		2	3.0%
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.3%	0		1	0.5%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		0		1	0.5%	1	1.5%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		1	0.3%	2	0.9%	2	1.1%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		2	0.6%	2	0.9%	0		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		2	0.6%	1	0.4%	1	0.5%	1	1.5%
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.323 incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.326 incomplete cataract, nucleus		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		3	0.8%	2	0.9%	3	1.6%	0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		2	0.9%	0		1	1.5%
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		2	0.6%	1	0.4%	0		0	
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		2	0.6%	1	0.4%	0		0	
120.400 retinal hemorrhage		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110 micropapilla		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		3	1.3%	1	0.5%	0	
900.100 other, not inherited		1	0.3%	7	3.1%	2	1.1%	0	
900.110 other, suspected as inherited		1	0.3%	0		0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

AUSTRALIAN TERRIER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe	325 90.3%	204 90.7%	171 91.0%	48 71.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BASENJI - 1

BASENJI

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - endothelial	Not defined	1	NO
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1-6	Breeder option
	- iris to cornea	Not defined	6	NO
	- iris to lens	Not defined	6	NO
	- iris sheets	Not defined	6	NO
	- endothelial opacity / no strands	Not defined	7	NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1, 8, 9	NO
	- Bas_PRA1 * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 8, 9	NO
F.	Optic nerve coloboma	Not defined	1, 2	NO

It is recommended that this breed be examined prior to pharmacological dilation to best facilitate identification of persistent pupillary membranes.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BASENJI - 2

Description and Comments

A. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

B. Corneal dystrophy - endothelial

Corneal endothelial dystrophy is an abnormal loss of the inner lining of the cornea that causes progressive fluid retention (edema). With time the edema results in keratitis and decreased vision. This usually does not occur until the animal is older. In the Basenji, this condition is less common than corneal endothelial disease caused by attachment of persistent pupillary membranes.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

In the Basenji, this is a particularly significant problem with many cases reported where the strands bridge between the iris and the cornea resulting in localized corneal opacities which may cause vision impairment. This has also been associated with optic nerve coloboma (see "F" below).

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

Bas_PRA1

A specific mutation has been located in the S-antigen (*SAG*) gene that causes a late onset form of retinal degeneration in the Basenji. The condition is inherited in an autosomal

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BASENJI - 3

recessive fashion. Initial thinning of the retina evidenced by irregular hypo and hyper-reflectivity of the tapetal fundus is typically noted at 5 years of age with retinal vascular attenuation noted by 6-7 years of age. Clinically the disease closely resembles *prcd*-PRA. The retinal degeneration progresses gradually and ultimately results in complete vision loss. This mutation is responsible for the majority, but not all cases of PRA within the Basenji breed.

F. Optic nerve coloboma

A congenital cavity in the optic nerve which, if large, may cause blindness or vision impairment.

In the Basenji, this condition has been associated with persistent pupillary membranes (see "C" above).

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BASENJI

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 4293		2000-2009 4463		2010-2014 1393		2015 308	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE										
0.110 microphthalmia			7	0.2%	1	0.0%	0		0	
EYELIDS										
20.160 macropalpebral fissure			1	0.0%	0		0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified			0		3	0.1%	3	0.2%	0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified			0		1	0.0%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis			28	0.7%	25	0.6%	5	0.4%	3	1.0%
CORNEA										
70.210 corneal pannus			2	0.0%	0		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis			0		2	0.0%	0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy			137	3.2%	120	2.7%	46	3.3%	11	3.6%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration			118	2.7%	106	2.4%	8	0.6%	10	3.2%
UVEA										
90.250 pigmentary uveitis			0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.120 iris cyst			1	0.0%	0		0		1	0.3%
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM			0		18	0.4%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma			6	0.1%	3	0.1%	0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris			2112	49.2%	2199	49.3%	771	55.3%	182	59.1%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens			221	5.1%	165	3.7%	58	4.2%	5	1.6%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea			591	13.8%	391	8.8%	91	6.5%	27	8.8%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets			20	0.5%	19	0.4%	0		1	0.3%
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands			0		0		14	1.0%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands			0		22	0.5%	121	8.7%	32	10.4%
97.150 choriorretinal coloboma, congenital			0		0		1	0.1%	0	
LENS										
100.200 cataract, unspecified			47	1.1%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown			138	3.2%	248	5.6%	60	4.3%	15	4.9%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex			20	0.5%	17	0.4%	5	0.4%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex			8	0.2%	4	0.1%	4	0.3%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex			4	0.1%	4	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures			1	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures			25	0.6%	23	0.5%	14	1.0%	1	0.3%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus			6	0.1%	8	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular			10	0.2%	42	0.9%	6	0.4%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex			10	0.2%	14	0.3%	4	0.3%	1	0.3%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex			12	0.3%	9	0.2%	5	0.4%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex			11	0.3%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures			2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures			14	0.3%	11	0.2%	5	0.4%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus			4	0.1%	11	0.2%	6	0.4%	0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular			0		20	0.4%	3	0.2%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract			13	0.3%	7	0.2%	2	0.1%	0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified			3	0.1%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BASENJI

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	5 0.1%	3 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	0	8 0.2%	0	0
110.200 vitritis	0	0	0	1 0.3%
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	8 0.2%	13 0.3%	4 0.3%	0
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	3 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	1 0.0%	0	0	0
97.120 coloboma	8 0.2%	5 0.1%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	7 0.2%	9 0.2%	4 0.3%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	4 0.1%	11 0.2%	4 0.3%	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	1 0.0%	3 0.1%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	237 5.5%	125 2.8%	15 1.1%	2 0.6%
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	1 0.0%	4 0.1%	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	2 0.0%	5 0.1%	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	7 0.5%	2 0.6%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	1 0.0%	0	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	2 0.0%	1 0.0%	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	63 1.5%	28 0.6%	7 0.5%	1 0.3%
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	23 0.5%	55 3.9%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	29 0.7%	189 4.2%	23 1.7%	16 5.2%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	135 3.1%	85 1.9%	4 0.3%	1 0.3%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	1501 35.0%	2008 45.0%	606 43.5%	122 39.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BASSET HOUND - 1

BASSET HOUND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma * a DNA test is available for POAG	Not defined	1-8	NO
B.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Ectropion	Not defined	1, 9, 10	Breeder option
D.	Macroblepharon	Not defined	9, 10	Breeder option
E.	Distichiasis	Not defined	11	Breeder option
F.	Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion	Not defined	12	Breeder option
G.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 13	Breeder option
	- iris to lens	Not defined	14, 15	NO
	- iris to cornea	Not defined	13	NO
H.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
I.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	9	Breeder option
J.	Retinal dysplasia -folds	Not defined	9	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure which, when sustained even for a brief period of time, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated intraocular pressure occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BASSET HOUND - 2

In the Basset Hound both closed angle (PCAG) and open angle (POAG) forms of glaucoma are present. Some Basset Hounds have an abnormality of the iridocorneal angle termed goniodysgenesis. This abnormality is not visible during routine ophthalmologic examination using an indirect ophthalmoscope or a slit-lamp microscope. There appears to be an association between goniodysgenesis and glaucoma, but the mechanism by which the angle defect results in glaucoma has not been determined. It is suspected that mild to severe anterior uveitis impairs outflow of aqueous through the small perforations that are present in the sheet of tissue in the iridocorneal angle; this results in a secondary and often irreversible rise in intraocular pressure that causes blindness.

The inheritance of PCAG and goniodysgenesis in the Basset Hound are not known. Until the inheritance is determined, control should be directed to removing dogs from breeding that have glaucoma and have goniodysgenesis, as well as those dogs that produce progeny affected with glaucoma. Three genetic loci, *COL1A2*, *RAB22A*, and *NEB*, have been implicated as possible contributors to the development of PCAG in the Basset Hound. One is an autosomal recessive missense mutation of a nebulin (NEB) residue on chromosome 19. Because 33% of unaffected animals were homozygous for the risk allele, it was hypothesized that modifying factors may be present. A genetic test is not yet available for PCAG.

POAG in the Basset Hound is caused by a 19 base pair deletion in exon 2 of *ADAMTS17*. This deletion alters the reading frame and is suspected to cause a truncated protein. The trait shows an autosomal recessive mode of inheritance. A DNA test is available.

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

C. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelids, which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

In the Basset Hound, ectropion is associated with an exceptionally large palpebral fissure (macroblepharon) and laxity of the canthal structures. Central lower lid ectropion is often associated with entropion of the adjacent lid segment. This causes severe ocular irritation.

It is acknowledged that factors other than genetics may play a role or be the cause of entropion and/or ectropion. However, when non-genetic factors can be ruled out, selection should be directed to a more normal head conformation that minimizes or eliminates the likelihood of the defects.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BASSET HOUND - 3

D. Macroblepharon

Defined as an exceptionally large palpebral fissure, macroblepharon in conjunction with laxity of the lateral canthal structures may lead to lower lid ectropion and upper lid entropion. Either of these conditions may lead to severe ocular irritation. This term is no longer listed on the CAER form. Please mark other conditions suspected as inherited and write macroblepharon in the comments section.

E. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

F. Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion

A scroll-like curling of the cartilage of the third eyelid, usually everting the margin. This condition may occur in one or both eyes and may cause mild ocular irritation.

G. Persistent pupillary membrane

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

H. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

I. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

Congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BASSET HOUND - 4

J. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached), which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BASSET HOUND - 5

13. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
14. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
15. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2003-2007.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BASSET HOUND

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		2	0.4%	15	1.6%	0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		2	0.4%	10	1.1%	7	2.6%	1	2.5%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		28	5.0%	85	9.2%	9	3.3%	4	10.0%
25.110 distichiasis		6	1.1%	11	1.2%	7	2.6%	1	2.5%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		2	0.4%	1	0.1%	1	0.4%	2	5.0%
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		3	0.5%	7	0.8%	8	2.9%	2	5.0%
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		5	0.9%	3	0.3%	1	0.4%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		3	0.5%	0		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		2	0.4%	0		0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		1	0.2%	2	0.2%	1	0.4%	0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		3	0.5%	1	0.1%	0		1	2.5%
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		1	0.2%	3	0.3%	0		0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		12	2.1%	31	3.4%	5	1.8%	1	2.5%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2	0.4%	8	0.9%	1	0.4%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		10	1.8%	16	1.7%	2	0.7%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		1	0.4%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		1	0.1%	3	1.1%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		6	1.1%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		9	1.6%	30	3.3%	12	4.4%	1	2.5%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		3	0.5%	9	1.0%	5	1.8%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.2%	6	0.7%	1	0.4%	1	2.5%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		0		4	1.5%	1	2.5%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		3	0.3%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		4	0.4%	2	0.7%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		1	2.5%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		3	0.3%	1	0.4%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		2	0.4%	3	0.3%	2	0.7%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		6	1.1%	5	0.5%	1	0.4%	1	2.5%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		2	0.2%	0		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		2	0.4%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		2	0.4%	0		1	0.4%	1	2.5%
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		3	0.3%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BASSET HOUND

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0	0	0	2 5.0%
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0	0	0	1 2.5%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0	5 0.5%	0	0
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	1 0.2%	1 0.1%	0	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1 0.2%	6 0.7%	0	0
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0	1 0.1%	0	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	2 0.4%	0	1 0.4%	0
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	1 0.1%	1 0.4%	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	3 0.5%	7 0.8%	0	0
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0	2 0.2%	0	0
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	1 0.2%	0	0	0
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.2%	0	1 0.4%	0
OPTIC NERVE					
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	1 0.2%	0	0	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	4 0.4%	15 5.5%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	0	39 4.2%	5 1.8%	3 7.5%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	46 8.2%	43 4.7%	2 0.7%	1 2.5%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	432 77.0%	711 77.4%	225 82.7%	28 70.0%

BAVARIAN MOUNTAIN SCENT HOUND BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BAVARIAN MOUNTAIN SCENT HOUND

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		# %	# %	# %	# %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	2 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BEAGLE - 1

BEAGLE

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects	See below	1, 2	NO
B.	Glaucoma * a DNA test is available	Presumed autosomal Recessive	1, 3-14	NO
C.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Prolapse of gland of third eyelid	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	15-20	Breeder option
F.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	21	Breeder option
G.	Cataract	Not defined	21-23	NO
H.	Tapetal degeneration	Presumed autosomal recessive	24-27	Breeder option
I.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1	NO
J.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option
K.	Congenital stationary night blindness	Autosomal recessive	28	NO

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia with multiple congenital ocular defects

A developmental anomaly in which the eyeball is abnormally small. This is often associated with other ocular malformations, including defects of the cornea, anterior chamber, lens, and/or retina.

In the Beagle, the condition may be present unilaterally or bilaterally and is characterized by a small globe and associated ocular defects which are variable. Several forms of the condition, all apparently different, are recognized:

1) In one study, complete lens opacities were noted by 5-6 months of age; the severity of the cataract correlated closely with the extent of microphthalmia. Severely microphthalmic eyes also had multiple retinal folds. The disorder appeared to be inherited; the exact mode was not fully defined, although an X-linked disorder could not be ruled out.

2) A different form of microphthalmia is recognized in association with microphakia and persistent pupillary membrane (PPM). Based on a limited pedigree of one cross, a dominant inheritance was proposed; heterozygotes have PPM and microphakia/cataract and homozygous affected show microphthalmia and multiple congenital ocular anomalies.

3) A third form of microphthalmia is recognized in the breed. This condition is usually unilateral and the fellow eye is normal. The mode of inheritance has not been defined, but autosomal recessive inheritance is suspected.

B. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

Primary open angle glaucoma is present in the breed, and extensive breeding studies have demonstrated its inheritance as autosomal recessive. By one year of age, the intraocular pressure (IOP) is elevated, but the filtration angle is open (early glaucoma). Animals with moderate glaucoma show sustained elevations of IOP, focal disinsertions of the lens zonules and focal closures of the iridocorneal angle. Later the globe enlarges, the lens luxates and the eyes become blind and show the effects of chronic glaucoma. The causative mutation in *ADAMTS10* causes an arginine for glycine substitution at position 661. A DNA test is available.

C. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BEAGLE - 3

been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

D. Prolapse of the gland of the third eyelid

Protrusion of the tear gland associated with the third eyelid. The mode of inheritance of this disorder is unknown. The exposed gland may become irritated. Commonly referred to as "cherry eye". In the Beagle, there is an association between this condition and keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS).

E. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

In the Beagle, corneal dystrophy has been described as an oval opacity located at the junction at the middle and inferior thirds of the cornea. The opacities are caused by accumulation of cholesterol and other lipids within the cornea. Progression was noted with possible vision impairment.

F. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur

G. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

Several different types of cataract (anterior capsular, posterior cortical, other) have been reported in the Beagle, but the mode of inheritance of the defects, is unknown. When one considers that this breed, particularly the laboratory-bred Beagle, has been the subject of extensive ophthalmological examination, the relatively low incidence of cataracts is surprising.

H. Tapetal degeneration

The tapetum lucidum is a modified choroidal structure present in the eyes of many animals that have good night vision. In Beagles there is a recessively inherited defect of the tapetal layer. Absence of this layer is determined by ophthalmoscopy which shows that the fundus

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BEAGLE - 4

has a uniform reddish coloration. The degeneration of the tapetum occurs as a result of abnormal postnatal development of this structure. The degeneration of the tapetum does not affect vision and does not result in functional or structural damage to the retina. As such, the condition probably represents an insignificant inherited variation of no functional significance.

I. Retinal atrophy - generalized (PRA)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality may be detected by electroretinogram before it is apparent clinically. In all breeds studied to date, PRA is recessively inherited. The disease in the Beagle has not been characterized sufficiently to establish the disease frequency, the disease mechanism, or the age when early diagnosis by ophthalmoscopy and/or electroretinography is possible.

J. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

K. Congenital stationary night blindness (CSNB)

A non-progressive retinal disease characterized by night blindness; day vision is normal. This condition is very rare and has only been found to date in a research colony in Japan. The condition is inherited in an autosomal recessive manner. Affected dogs had normal retinas on clinical examination, but no detectable rod photoreceptor responses with an electroretinogram (ERG). The causative mutation is not yet known.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BEAGLE - 5

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BEAGLE - 6

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BEAGLE

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 429		2000-2009 758		2010-2014 342		2015 92	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		2	0.5%	2	0.3%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		1	1.1%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		55	12.8%	143	18.9%	70	20.5%	25	27.2%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		1	0.2%	0		2	0.6%	1	1.1%
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		8	1.1%	2	0.6%	0	
CORNEA									
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		1	0.2%	2	0.3%	3	0.9%	0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		3	0.7%	13	1.7%	3	0.9%	1	1.1%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		1	0.2%	2	0.3%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		9	2.1%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		8	1.9%	24	3.2%	11	3.2%	3	3.3%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		1	0.2%	4	0.5%	2	0.6%	1	1.1%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.2%	4	0.5%	1	0.3%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1	0.1%	1	0.3%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		3	0.4%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		3	0.4%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		3	0.7%	0		0		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		8	1.9%	5	0.7%	1	0.3%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		4	0.9%	2	0.3%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1	0.2%	3	0.4%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		2	0.3%	0		0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.323 incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex		0		0		0		1	1.1%
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		12	2.8%	6	0.8%	1	0.3%	0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		1	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BEAGLE

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1 0.2%	0	0	0
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	1 0.2%	0	0	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	0	1 0.1%	2 0.6%	1 1.1%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	1 0.1%	1 0.3%	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	11 2.6%	18 2.4%	3 0.9%	1 1.1%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	2 0.3%	3 0.9%	1 1.1%
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	6 1.4%	2 0.3%	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	2 0.5%	0	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	1 0.1%	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	2 0.5%	2 0.3%	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	1 0.1%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	4 0.5%	14 4.1%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	2 0.5%	42 5.5%	11 3.2%	5 5.4%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	5 1.2%	3 0.4%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	329 76.7%	556 73.4%	270 78.9%	62 67.4%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BEARDED COLLIE - 1

BEARDED COLLIE

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 2 2	Breeder option NO
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
D.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly) - staphyloma/coloboma - retinal detachment - retinal hemorrhage - optic nerve coloboma * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	2-5	NO

Description and Comments

A. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BEARDED COLLIE - 2

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

D. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached), which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

E. Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly)

- Staphyloma/coloboma
- Retinal detachment
- Retinal hemorrhage
- Optic nerve coloboma

A spectrum of malformations present at birth and ranging from inadequate development of the choroid (choroidal hypoplasia) to defects of the choroid, sclera, and/or optic nerve (coloboma/staphyloma) to complete retinal detachment (with or without hemorrhage). Mildly affected animals will have no detectable vision deficit.

This disorder is collectively referred to as "Collie Eye Anomaly". The choroidal hypoplasia component is caused by a 7799 base pair deletion with the gene *NHEJ1*. The mutation is a recessive trait. A DNA test is available and is diagnostic only for the choroidal hypoplasia component of CEA. For colobomas to develop, an additional mutation in a second gene has to be present; that gene is still unknown.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BEARDED COLLIE - 3

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BEARDED COLLIE

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 1485		2000-2009 1733		2010-2014 463		2015 91	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	2	0.1%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	8	0.5%	10	0.6%	6	1.3%	1	1.1%
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	18	1.2%	22	1.3%	7	1.5%	2	2.2%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	1	0.1%	4	0.2%	0		1	1.1%
93.150	iris coloboma	1	0.1%	0		0		0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	45	3.0%	79	4.6%	25	5.4%	5	5.5%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	1	0.1%	4	0.2%	3	0.6%	1	1.1%
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	1	0.1%	0		0		0	
95.120	ciliary body cyst	0		0		3	0.6%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	12	0.8%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	114	7.7%	187	10.8%	61	13.2%	10	11.0%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	24	1.6%	8	0.5%	4	0.9%	1	1.1%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	10	0.7%	3	0.2%	2	0.4%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	14	0.9%	12	0.7%	1	0.2%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	3	0.2%	2	0.1%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	13	0.9%	5	0.3%	3	0.6%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	1	0.1%	3	0.2%	2	0.4%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	3	0.2%	3	0.2%	0		1	1.1%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	13	0.9%	19	1.1%	5	1.1%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	9	0.6%	18	1.0%	5	1.1%	1	1.1%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	5	0.3%	15	0.9%	2	0.4%	1	1.1%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		10	0.6%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	8	0.5%	4	0.2%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	2	0.1%	5	0.3%	2	0.4%	0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		2	0.4%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	2	0.1%	3	0.2%	0		0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	1	0.1%	4	0.2%	0		1	1.1%
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	5	0.3%	1	0.1%	0		0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	1	0.1%	3	0.2%	2	0.4%	0	
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	7	0.5%	15	0.9%	0		0	
97.120	coloboma	1	0.1%	3	0.2%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BEARDED COLLIE

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	21 1.4%	26 1.5%	5 1.1%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	0	1 0.2%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	4 0.3%	4 0.2%	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	1 0.2%	1 1.1%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	1 0.1%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	14 0.8%	23 5.0%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	10 0.7%	63 3.6%	4 0.9%	2 2.2%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	15 1.0%	5 0.3%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	1191 80.2%	1411 81.4%	392 84.7%	76 83.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BEDLINGTON TERRIER - 1

BEDLINGTON TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Imperforate lacrimal punctum	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	3, 4	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	4	NO
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1	
F.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option
G.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic - detached	Presumed autosomal recessive	1, 5, 6	NO

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia

Microphthalmia is a congenital defect characterized by a small eye. The condition may be seen alone without vision impairment but it is most often associated with defects of the cornea, iris (coloboma), anterior chamber, lens (cataract) and/or retina (retinal dysplasia).

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded. Breeding discretion is advised.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BEDLINGTON TERRIER - 2

C. Imperforate lacrimal punctum

A developmental anomaly resulting in failure of opening of the lacrimal duct located at the medial lid margins. The lower punctum is more frequently affected. This defect usually results in epiphora, an overflow of tears onto the face.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

F. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

G. Retinal dysplasia - geographic, detached

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

These two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. Retinal dysplasia is known to be inherited in many breeds. The genetic relationship between the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BEDLINGTON TERRIER - 3

In the Bedlington Terrier, studies have indicated an autosomal recessive mode of inheritance for this form of retinal dysplasia. Affected animals are generally blind at birth due to complete retinal detachment and disorganization. Cataracts may also be seen with this condition.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. Barnett KC. Imperforate and micro-lachrymal puncta in the dog. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1979 Aug;20:481-490.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
5. Rubin LF. Heredity of retinal dysplasia in the Bedlington terrier. *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* 1968;152:260.
6. Rubin LF. Hereditary retinal detachment in Bedlington terriers. *Vet Med Small Anim Clin.* 1963;3:387.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BEDLINGTON TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 416		2000-2009 780		2010-2014 325		2015 73	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	0.2%	2	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		2	0.5%	0		0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		49	11.8%	51	6.5%	20	6.2%	7	9.6%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		4	1.0%	0		6	1.8%	1	1.4%
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
CORNEA									
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		1	0.2%	5	0.6%	1	0.3%	0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		5	1.2%	73	9.4%	36	11.1%	8	11.0%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		4	1.0%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		2	0.5%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		13	3.1%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		24	5.8%	53	6.8%	31	9.5%	6	8.2%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		6	0.8%	1	0.3%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		6	0.8%	2	0.6%	0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.2%	0		1	0.3%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		9	1.2%	4	1.2%	1	1.4%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1	0.1%	1	0.3%	1	1.4%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		7	1.7%	23	2.9%	7	2.2%	1	1.4%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		5	1.2%	8	1.0%	5	1.5%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		10	2.4%	13	1.7%	8	2.5%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		4	0.5%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		7	0.9%	2	0.6%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		3	0.4%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		3	0.7%	11	1.4%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	3	0.9%	0	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		1	0.1%	1	0.3%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BEDLINGTON TERRIER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	3 0.7%	3 0.4%	0	2 2.7%
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	0	1 0.1%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1 0.2%	0	2 0.6%	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	0	1 0.1%	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	1 0.3%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	1 0.2%	0	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	1 0.2%	4 0.5%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	8 1.0%	5 1.5%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	2 0.5%	31 4.0%	6 1.8%	4 5.5%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	3 0.7%	3 0.4%	1 0.3%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	324 77.9%	590 75.6%	243 74.8%	56 76.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BELGIAN LAEKENOIS - 1

BELGIAN LAEKENOIS

There are 4 varieties of Belgian Shepherd- the Groenendael, Laekenois, Malinois and Tervuren. In Europe these varieties may be interbred and are not considered genetically distinct thus it is likely that the same genetic diseases exist in all four. In the United States the Groenendael (known as the Belgian Sheepdog), Malinois, Tervuren and Laekenois are recognized as separate breeds.

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Belgian Laekenois breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BELGIAN LAEKENOIS

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		0		5	5.3%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		0		1	1.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0		1	1.1%	0		0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		8	8.5%	5	15.6%	3	33.3%
VITREOUS									
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		1	1.1%	3	9.4%	0	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		1	1.1%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		1	5.6%	5	5.3%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		3	3.2%	1	3.1%	0	
900.100 other, not inherited		0		4	4.3%	1	3.1%	1	11.1%
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		17	94.4%	76	80.9%	28	87.5%	8	88.9%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BELGIAN MALINOIS - 1

BELGIAN MALINOIS

There are 4 varieties of Belgian Shepherd- the Groenendael, Laekenois, Malinois and Tervuren. In Europe these varieties may be interbred and are not considered genetically distinct thus it is likely that the same genetic diseases exist in all four. In the United States the Groenendael (known as the Belgian Sheepdog), Malinois, Tervuren and Laekenois are recognized as separate breeds.

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Chronic superficial keratitis/pannus	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO
D.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	4	Breeder Option
E.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	3	Breeder option
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized/ Retinopathy	Not defined	2, 5	NO

Description and Comments

A. Chronic superficial keratitis/pannus

A bilateral inflammatory disease of the cornea which usually starts as a grayish haze to the ventral or ventrolateral cornea, followed by the formation of a vascularized subepithelial growth that begins to spread toward the central cornea; pigmentation follows the vascularization. If severe, vision impairment occurs. Pannus may be associated with plasma cell infiltration of the nictitans.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BELGIAN MALINOIS - 2

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

In the Belgian Malinois, cataract most often occurs as a non-progressive, triangular opacity in the posterior cortex.

D. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

E. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

F. Retinal degeneration – generalized / Retinopathy

A unilateral or bilateral retinal disease which can be progressive. When bilateral, the ophthalmoscopic lesions are sometimes asymmetrical, particularly in the early stages of the disease. Fundus examination shows initially single or multiple focal retinal lesions that appear active (local infiltrative inflammation or granulation) or inactive. The lesions can progress resulting in widespread retinal atrophy. The end-stage ophthalmoscopic lesions vary and may appear indistinguishable from PRA, or may be more characteristic of an inflammatory retinopathy. The asymmetry of the fundus abnormalities and the presence of inflammatory lesions in the retina and choroid help to differentiate this disorder from PRA. The mode of inheritance of this disease is not known; however, studies of different families suggest that it is possibly inherited. An intriguing aspect of the disease has been the preponderance of affected males compared to females. This has been confirmed in a recent unpublished survey.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BELGIAN MALINOIS - 3

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Belgian Malinois breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BELGIAN MALINOIS

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 562		2000-2009 1248		2010-2014 613		2015 138	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		2	0.4%	0		0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		2	0.4%	5	0.4%	3	0.5%	0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		7	1.2%	5	0.4%	3	0.5%	1	0.7%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		2	0.2%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		1	0.2%	7	0.6%	1	0.2%	0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		4	0.7%	13	1.0%	11	1.8%	1	0.7%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		3	0.5%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		16	2.8%	49	3.9%	36	5.9%	11	8.0%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		4	0.7%	6	0.5%	1	0.2%	1	0.7%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		4	0.3%	4	0.7%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		2	0.4%	0		0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.2%	6	0.5%	3	0.5%	2	1.4%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		1	0.2%	8	0.6%	3	0.5%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		6	1.1%	11	0.9%	3	0.5%	1	0.7%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.2%	4	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		4	0.7%	3	0.2%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		2	0.4%	6	0.5%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		8	1.4%	6	0.5%	0		1	0.7%
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		0		1	0.2%	1	0.7%
100.324 incomplete cataract, anterior sutures		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		1	0.2%	4	0.3%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
110.135 PHPV/PTVL		0		0		2	0.3%	0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		3	0.5%	11	0.9%	2	0.3%	0	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		2	0.2%	0		0	
FUNDUS									
97.120 coloboma		0		0		1	0.2%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BELGIAN MALINOIS

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	14 2.5%	6 0.5%	2 0.3%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	4 0.7%	0	2 0.3%	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	1 0.2%	0	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	7 1.2%	5 0.4%	1 0.2%	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	2 0.4%	2 0.2%	0	0
120.920 retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	1 0.2%	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	1 0.2%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	0	1 0.2%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	6 0.5%	15 2.4%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	4 0.7%	74 5.9%	5 0.8%	10 7.2%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	8 1.4%	1 0.1%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	484 86.1%	1128 90.4%	560 91.4%	123 89.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BELGIAN SHEEPDOG - 1

BELGIAN SHEEPDOG (BELGIAN SHEPHERD-GROENENDAEL)

There are 4 varieties of Belgian Shepherd- the Groenendael, Laekenois, Malinois and Tervuren. In Europe these varieties may be interbred and are not considered genetically distinct thus it is likely that the same genetic diseases exist in all four. In the United States the Groenendael (known as the Belgian Sheepdog), Malinois, Tervuren and Laekenois are recognized as separate breeds.

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Chronic superficial keratitis/pannus	Not defined	1	NO
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	2	NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Retinal atrophy - generalized Recessive	Presumed autosomal	1, 3	NO
F.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	2, 4	Breeder option
G.	Micropapilla	Not defined	1	Breeder option
H.	Achiasmic optic nerves with Nystagmus	Autosomal recessive	5	NO

Description and Comments

A. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BELGIAN SHEEPDOG - 2

B. Chronic superficial keratitis/pannus

A bilateral inflammatory disease of the cornea which usually starts as a grayish haze to the ventral or ventrolateral cornea, followed by the formation of a vascularized subepithelial growth that begins to spread toward the central cornea; pigmentation follows the vascularization. If severe, vision impairment occurs. Pannus may be associated with plasma cell infiltration of the nictitans.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

In the Belgian Sheepdog, cataract most often occurs as a non-progressive, triangular opacity in the posterior cortex.

E. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Limited breeding studies in the Belgian Sheepdog suggest an autosomal recessive mode of inheritance.

F. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BELGIAN SHEEPDOG - 3

G. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. It may be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

H. Achromic optic nerves with nystagmus

Achromic optic nerves with nystagmus have been described in a small family of black Belgian Sheepdogs. Congenital nystagmus is the clinical sign most commonly noted. All retinal ganglion cell axons extend directly into the ipsilateral optic disc with no chiasmal decussation. No optic nerve hypoplasia/micropapilla was noted in the animals studied and reported.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. Miller TR. Generalized retinopathy in the Belgian shepherds. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 1986;27 (Suppl):310.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
5. Hogan D and Williams RW. Analysis of the retinas and optic nerves of achiasmatic Belgian sheepdogs. *The Journal of comparative neurology*. 1995 Feb 13;352:367-380.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BELGIAN SHEEPDOG

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 1742		2000-2009 2648		2010-2014 1067		2015 188	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
10.000 glaucoma		0		1 0.0%		0		0	
EYELIDS									
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		1 0.0%		0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		4 0.2%		4 0.2%		3 0.3%		0	
NICTITANS									
50.210 pannus of third eyelid		0		0		1 0.1%		1 0.5%	
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		1 0.0%		2 0.2%		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		11 0.6%		23 0.9%		10 0.9%		4 2.1%	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		1 0.1%		2 0.1%		0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		11 0.6%		15 0.6%		5 0.5%		1 0.5%	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		1 0.1%		0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		3 0.1%		0		0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		1 0.0%		0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		78 4.5%		204 7.7%		113 10.6%		13 6.9%	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		0		3 0.1%		0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		3 0.1%		0		1 0.5%	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		2 0.1%		3 0.1%		0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		6 0.6%		3 1.6%	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		3 0.3%		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		13 0.7%		0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		48 2.8%		95 3.6%		47 4.4%		9 4.8%	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		2 0.1%		9 0.3%		5 0.5%		2 1.1%	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		12 0.7%		24 0.9%		3 0.3%		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		1 0.1%		4 0.2%		0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		1 0.1%		1 0.0%		1 0.1%		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		4 0.2%		5 0.2%		5 0.5%		1 0.5%	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1 0.1%		3 0.1%		0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		3 0.1%		2 0.2%		1 0.5%	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		3 0.2%		17 0.6%		4 0.4%		1 0.5%	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		15 0.9%		32 1.2%		9 0.8%		3 1.6%	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		6 0.3%		4 0.2%		2 0.2%		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		1 0.1%		3 0.1%		0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		5 0.3%		8 0.3%		1 0.1%		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		10 0.6%		1 0.0%		0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		4 0.2%		2 0.2%		0	
100.325 incomplete cataract, posterior sutures		0		0		0		1 0.5%	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		0		3 0.1%		4 0.4%		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		1 0.1%		2 0.1%		0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		1 0.0%		1 0.1%		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BELGIAN SHEEPDOG

VITREOUS CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	0	1 0.1%	0
FUNDUS				
97.120 coloboma	1 0.1%	1 0.0%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	6 0.3%	28 1.1%	2 0.2%	1 0.5%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	2 0.1%	3 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1 0.1%	3 0.1%	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	0	1 0.0%	1 0.1%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	1 0.1%	11 0.4%	15 1.4%	1 0.5%
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	11 0.6%	1 0.0%	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	5 0.3%	0	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	20 0.8%	34 3.2%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	5 0.3%	107 4.0%	20 1.9%	5 2.7%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	11 0.6%	8 0.3%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	1503 86.3%	2305 87.0%	951 89.1%	171 91.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BELGIAN TERVUREN - 1

BELGIAN TERVUREN

There are 4 varieties of Belgian Shepherd- the Groenendael, Laekenois, Malinois and Tervuren. In Europe these varieties may be interbred and are not considered genetically distinct thus it is likely that the same genetic diseases exist in all four. In the United States the Groenendael (known as the Belgian Sheepdog), Malinois, Tervuren and Laekenois are recognized as separate breeds.

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Chronic superficial keratitis/pannus	Not defined	2, 3	NO
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	1	NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	2	NO
E.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Presumed autosomal recessive	2	NO
F.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1, 4	Breeder option
G.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic	Not defined	1	NO
H.	Micropapilla	Not defined	2	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BELGIAN TERVUREN - 2

Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Chronic superficial keratitis/pannus

A bilateral inflammatory disease of the cornea which usually starts as a grayish haze to the ventral or ventrolateral cornea, followed by the formation of a vascularized subepithelial growth that begins to spread toward the central cornea; pigmentation follows the vascularization. If severe, vision impairment occurs. Pannus may be associated with plasma cell infiltration of the nictitans.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

In the Belgian Tervuren, cataract most often occurs as a non-progressive, triangular opacity in the posterior cortex.

E. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

In the Belgian Tervuren concern has been high regarding PRA. Recently, an entire litter from known carrier background were examined with 4 of 6 individuals affected. Age of clinical onset appears to be about 4-5yrs.

F. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form,

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BELGIAN TERVUREN - 3

cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

G. Retinal dysplasia - geographic

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth. Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

H. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. It may be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Belgian Tervuren breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
3. Chavkin MJ, Roberts SM, Salman MD, et al. Risk factors for development of chronic superficial keratitis in dogs. *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* 1994 May 15;204:1630-1634.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BELGIAN TERVUREN

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 4447		2000-2009 5570		2010-2014 2082		2015 438	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0		0	
10.000 glaucoma		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		36	0.8%	59	1.1%	20	1.0%	0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		2	0.0%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
50.210 pannus of third eyelid		0		0		5	0.2%	0	
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		1	0.0%	0		13	0.6%	4	0.9%
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		11	0.2%	41	0.7%	22	1.1%	13	3.0%
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		2	0.0%	3	0.1%	1	0.2%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		25	0.6%	28	0.5%	11	0.5%	5	1.1%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		4	0.1%	3	0.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		5	0.1%	6	0.1%	4	0.2%	0	
93.150 iris coloboma		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		0		1	0.2%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		196	4.4%	485	8.7%	203	9.8%	51	11.6%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		6	0.1%	6	0.1%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		2	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		5	0.1%	9	0.2%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		3	0.1%	18	0.9%	7	1.6%
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		66	1.5%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		174	3.9%	312	5.6%	126	6.1%	37	8.4%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		17	0.4%	29	0.5%	11	0.5%	2	0.5%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		26	0.6%	42	0.8%	21	1.0%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		5	0.1%	9	0.2%	3	0.1%	0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		10	0.2%	11	0.2%	9	0.4%	1	0.2%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		2	0.0%	10	0.2%	4	0.2%	1	0.2%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		22	0.5%	25	0.4%	11	0.5%	1	0.2%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		36	0.8%	67	1.2%	21	1.0%	5	1.1%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		2	0.0%	14	0.3%	2	0.1%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.0%	4	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		8	0.2%	14	0.3%	3	0.1%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		2	0.0%	0		1	0.2%
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		1	0.0%	12	0.2%	2	0.1%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		4	0.1%	8	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BELGIAN TERVUREN

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0	0	1 0.0%	0
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	1 0.0%	0	0	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	4 0.1%	2 0.0%	1 0.0%	2 0.5%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0	2 0.0%	1 0.0%	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	5 0.1%	15 0.3%	5 0.2%	1 0.2%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	3 0.1%	0	0
FUNDUS					
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	1 0.0%	0	0	0
97.120	coloboma	0	2 0.0%	0	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	14 0.3%	21 0.4%	6 0.3%	0
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	5 0.1%	3 0.1%	2 0.1%	1 0.2%
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	15 0.3%	6 0.1%	2 0.1%	0
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.0%	0	0	0
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	0	1 0.2%
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	1 0.0%	1 0.2%
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	8 0.2%	73 1.3%	29 1.4%	9 2.1%
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	84 1.9%	4 0.1%	2 0.1%	1 0.2%
130.150	optic disc coloboma	2 0.0%	2 0.0%	0	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	33 0.6%	74 3.6%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	27 0.6%	222 4.0%	62 3.0%	34 7.8%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	38 0.9%	9 0.2%	1 0.0%	0
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	3748 84.3%	4708 84.5%	1823 87.6%	371 84.7%

BERGER BLANC SUISSE BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BERGER BLANC SUISSE

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2015	2016
		0 # %	0 # %	0 # %	1 # %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BERGER PICARD - 1

BERGER PICARD (PICARDY SHEPHERD- PICARDIE)

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	2	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	2	NO
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	3	Breeder option
H.	Retinopathy	Not defined	2	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion

A scroll-like curling of the cartilage of the third eyelid, usually everting the margin. This condition may occur in one or both eyes and may cause mild ocular irritation.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BERGER PICARD-2

C. Corneal dystrophy- epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality is also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, and may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before there are detectable fundusoscopic changes seen by ophthalmoscopy. There are multiple genetic types of PRA including the rod cone dysplasias described elsewhere.

G. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

H. Retinopathy

A lesion similar to canine multi-focal retinopathy has been noted in the Berger Picard. The lesions initially appear as multifocal sub-retinal fluid elevations that over time may become hyper-reflective lesions.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BERGER PICARD-3

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2011 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2010.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BERGER PICARD

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		0		10	9.2%	40	7.8%	16	9.4%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		1	0.2%	1	0.6%
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		0		9	1.8%	5	2.9%
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		0		1	0.9%	6	1.2%	5	2.9%
UVEA									
90.250 pigmentary uveitis		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.120 iris cyst		0		0		0		2	1.2%
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0		29	26.6%	138	26.8%	33	19.4%
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		16	14.7%	60	11.7%	19	11.2%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		0		1	0.6%
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		5	4.6%	8	1.6%	5	2.9%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		0		1	0.2%	2	1.2%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		4	0.8%	1	0.6%
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.9%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		4	3.7%	2	0.4%	1	0.6%
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		2	0.4%	1	0.6%
100.326 incomplete cataract, nucleus		0		0		0		1	0.6%
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		0		4	0.8%	1	0.6%
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		1	0.9%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0		18	16.5%	120	23.3%	21	12.4%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic		0		0		6	1.2%	1	0.6%
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		0		2	1.8%	12	2.3%	1	0.6%
120.960 retinopathy		0		0		22	4.3%	12	7.1%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.150 optic disc coloboma		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		15	13.8%	10	1.9%	0	
900.100 other, not inherited		0		4	3.7%	22	4.3%	13	7.6%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited		0		1	0.9%	5	1.0%	4	2.4%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BERGER PICARD

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe	0	50 45.9%	259 50.4%	89 52.4%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BERNESE MOUNTAIN DOG - 1

BERNESE MOUNTAIN DOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Ectropion	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
C.	Distichiasis	Not defined	4	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	3	Breeder option
E.	Cataract	Not defined	3, 4	NO
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1, 5	NO
G.	Systemic histiocytosis	Not defined	6-10	NO

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

B. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelid(s), which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BERNESE MOUNTAIN DOG - 2

C. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

In the Bernese Mountain Dog, one French report found the early onset retinopathy to be functionally and electroretinographically similar to the congenital stationary night blindness (retinal dystrophy) seen in the Briard.

G. Systemic histiocytosis

An inflammatory, non-neoplastic disease arising from activated dermal Langerhans cells with an absence of infectious agents that responds to immunoregulatory drugs suggesting immune dysregulatory mechanisms. Seen as conjunctivitis, episcleritis, anterior and posterior uveitis, retinal detachments, and glaucoma. Malignant histiocytosis is a malignant histiocytic disease that is familial in the Bernese Mountain Dog with a polygenic mode of inheritance that represents up to 25% of all tumors in the breed.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BERNESE MOUNTAIN DOG - 3

References

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2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BERNESE MOUNTAIN DOG

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		2881		8772		3541		734	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	3	0.1%	2	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	
10.000	glaucoma	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	8	0.3%	13	0.1%	4	0.1%	0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	52	1.8%	150	1.7%	32	0.9%	5	0.7%
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	24	0.8%	58	0.7%	18	0.5%	4	0.5%
25.110	distichiasis	23	0.8%	71	0.8%	37	1.0%	11	1.5%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	0		0		0		1	0.1%
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0		13	0.1%	26	0.7%	1	0.1%
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	0		2	0.0%	0		0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	10	0.3%	37	0.4%	15	0.4%	1	0.1%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
UVEA									
90.250	pigmentary uveitis	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
93.110	iris hypoplasia	0		0		2	0.1%	0	
93.120	iris cyst	7	0.2%	31	0.4%	11	0.3%	0	
93.150	iris coloboma	0		4	0.0%	5	0.1%	0	
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		3	0.1%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	59	2.0%	359	4.1%	151	4.3%	22	3.0%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	7	0.2%	7	0.1%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	2	0.1%	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		4	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		1	0.0%	13	0.4%	2	0.3%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		8	0.2%	1	0.1%
93.810	uveal melanoma	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	6	0.2%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	134	4.7%	587	6.7%	196	5.5%	38	5.2%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	13	0.5%	42	0.5%	16	0.5%	5	0.7%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	18	0.6%	50	0.6%	10	0.3%	3	0.4%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	9	0.3%	24	0.3%	6	0.2%	2	0.3%
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	2	0.1%	8	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	4	0.1%	21	0.2%	4	0.1%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	4	0.1%	8	0.1%	8	0.2%	1	0.1%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	1	0.0%	10	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	10	0.3%	27	0.3%	11	0.3%	5	0.7%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	33	1.1%	100	1.1%	31	0.9%	8	1.1%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	10	0.3%	71	0.8%	14	0.4%	2	0.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BERNESE MOUNTAIN DOG

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0	6 0.1%	2 0.1%	0
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	7 0.2%	18 0.2%	4 0.1%	1 0.1%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	8 0.3%	15 0.2%	5 0.1%	1 0.1%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	6 0.2%	29 0.3%	8 0.2%	2 0.3%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0	0	0	3 0.4%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0	0	1 0.0%	0
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0	0	1 0.0%	0
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	8 0.3%	18 0.2%	2 0.1%	0
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	2 0.1%	5 0.1%	2 0.1%	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	7 0.2%	12 0.1%	3 0.1%	4 0.5%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	2 0.1%	2 0.0%	5 0.1%	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	7 0.2%	15 0.2%	0	0
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	6 0.1%	1 0.0%	0
FUNDUS					
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	0	1 0.0%	0	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	7 0.2%	14 0.2%	12 0.3%	1 0.1%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	1 0.0%	3 0.0%	3 0.1%	1 0.1%
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0	1 0.0%	1 0.0%	1 0.1%
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	17 0.6%	29 0.3%	5 0.1%	0
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	0	2 0.0%	0	0
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	0	3 0.0%	0	0
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	1 0.0%	2 0.3%
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	3 0.1%	10 0.1%	4 0.1%	2 0.3%
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	4 0.1%	15 0.2%	9 0.3%	2 0.3%
130.150	optic disc coloboma	7 0.2%	13 0.1%	0	1 0.1%
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	57 0.6%	136 3.8%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	38 1.3%	412 4.7%	64 1.8%	32 4.4%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	15 0.5%	32 0.4%	3 0.1%	1 0.1%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	2434 84.5%	7574 86.3%	3241 91.5%	678 92.4%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BICHON FRISE - 1

BICHON FRISE

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	2	NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 3, 4	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	5	Breeder option
F.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal dystrophy- epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BICHON FRISE - 2

threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

In the Bichon Frise, many of these strands bridge between the iris and cornea where they may be associated with corneal opacities and vision impairment.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

The range in age of animals affected with cataracts in one study was 1-2 years to 9-10 years old, with the peak age of 3 years old. The cataracts involved all regions of the lens, but in age groups of 2-4 years old, the predominant regions affected were the posterior cortex, and the anterior and posterior cortices combined. The earliest abnormalities usually consisted of small punctate opacities in the paracentral posterior cortex, independent of the posterior lens sutures.

E. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

F. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

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1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
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5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2003-2007.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BICHON FRISE

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 3304		2000-2009 4804		2010-2014 1418		2015 314	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		1	0.0%	0		1	0.1%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		3	0.1%	3	0.1%	0		1	0.3%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		66	2.0%	181	3.8%	90	6.3%	9	2.9%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		2	0.1%	0		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		1	0.0%	0		1	0.1%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		80	2.4%	175	3.6%	70	4.9%	14	4.5%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		1	0.0%	3	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		0		2	0.1%	0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		2	0.0%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		1	0.0%	0		3	0.2%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		48	1.5%	127	2.6%	43	3.0%	5	1.6%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		11	0.3%	2	0.0%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		22	0.7%	6	0.1%	3	0.2%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		6	0.2%	2	0.0%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		0		1	0.3%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		7	0.5%	1	0.3%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		23	0.7%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		144	4.4%	274	5.7%	94	6.6%	22	7.0%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		35	1.1%	42	0.9%	13	0.9%	3	1.0%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		26	0.8%	41	0.9%	14	1.0%	4	1.3%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		4	0.1%	5	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		2	0.1%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		11	0.3%	21	0.4%	5	0.4%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.0%	5	0.1%	3	0.2%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		1	0.0%	5	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		25	0.8%	49	1.0%	6	0.4%	4	1.3%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		82	2.5%	100	2.1%	25	1.8%	7	2.2%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		9	0.3%	21	0.4%	2	0.1%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		14	0.4%	26	0.5%	5	0.4%	1	0.3%
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		3	0.1%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		2	0.1%	6	0.1%	4	0.3%	0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1	0.1%	2	0.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BICHON FRISE

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	89	2.7%	53	1.1%	5	0.4%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	1	0.0%	3	0.1%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	12	0.4%	4	0.1%	2	0.1%	2	0.6%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		1	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		1	0.1%	1	0.3%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	18	0.5%	38	0.8%	30	2.1%	6	1.9%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		2	0.0%	3	0.2%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.120	coloboma	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	24	0.7%	34	0.7%	9	0.6%	0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	3	0.1%	0		0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	24	0.7%	29	0.6%	5	0.4%	0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		1	0.1%	1	0.3%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
130.150	optic disc coloboma	8	0.2%	2	0.0%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		15	0.3%	24	1.7%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	13	0.4%	130	2.7%	19	1.3%	15	4.8%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	19	0.6%	11	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	2700	81.7%	4065	84.6%	1178	83.1%	260	82.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BLACK AND TAN COONHOUND - 1

BLACK AND TAN COONHOUND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	2	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

B. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Black and Tan Coonhound breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BLACK AND TAN COONHOUND

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 174		2000-2009 249		2010-2014 63		2015 61	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		3	1.7%	0		0		0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		3	1.7%	0		3	4.8%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		2	1.1%	3	1.2%	1	1.6%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		1	0.4%	1	1.6%	0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		2	1.1%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		1	0.6%	4	1.6%	0		0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		1	0.6%	2	0.8%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		6	9.5%	1	1.6%
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		11	6.3%	21	8.4%	7	11.1%	3	4.9%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		2	1.1%	2	0.8%	0		0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		2	1.1%	2	0.8%	0		2	3.3%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		1	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		3	1.7%	2	0.8%	0		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		3	1.7%	0		0		0	
100.323 incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex		0		0		1	1.6%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		1	0.6%	2	0.8%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.135 PHPV/PTVL		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		0		1	1.6%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia		1	0.6%	0		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		2	1.1%	12	4.8%	7	11.1%	4	6.6%
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		0		2	3.2%	0	
900.100 other, not inherited		0		11	4.4%	2	3.2%	1	1.6%
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		143	82.2%	202	81.1%	45	71.4%	55	90.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BLACK RUSSIAN TERRIER - 1

BLACK RUSSIAN TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Cataract	Not defined	2, 3	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Black Russian Terrier breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2003-2007.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BLACK RUSSIAN TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 3		2000-2009 204		2010-2014 275		2015 79	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		1	0.5%	4	1.5%	0	
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	0		0		2	0.7%	2	2.5%
25.110	distichiasis	0		3	1.5%	1	0.4%	1	1.3%
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0		1	0.5%	0		0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		1	0.4%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		0		1	0.4%	1	1.3%
UVEA									
93.110	iris hypoplasia	0		0		0		1	1.3%
93.120	iris cyst	0		0		3	1.1%	0	
93.150	iris coloboma	0		0		0		1	1.3%
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		3	1.5%	7	2.5%	0	
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		1	0.5%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		0		1	1.3%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		1	0.4%	0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		8	3.9%	14	5.1%	5	6.3%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		1	0.5%	1	0.4%	1	1.3%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		3	1.5%	2	0.7%	1	1.3%
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.5%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	0.5%	1	0.4%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		0		0		1	1.3%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		4	2.0%	5	1.8%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		1	0.4%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	0.4%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		0		2	0.7%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		0		0		1	1.3%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		1	0.5%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		3	1.5%	9	3.3%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		8	3.9%	4	1.5%	2	2.5%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	0		1	0.5%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	3	100.0%	186	91.2%	245	89.1%	71	89.9%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BLOODHOUND - 1

BLOODHOUND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Ectropion	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
B.	Entropion	Not defined	1-3	Breeder option
C.	Macroblepharon	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
D.	Prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
E.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	4, 5	Breeder option
	- iris to cornea	Not defined	5	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	5	NO
F.	Cataract	Not defined	4	NO
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	4, 5	Breeder option

Description and Comment

A. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelid(s), which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BLOODHOUND - 2

C. Macroblepharon

Defined as an exceptionally large palpebral fissure, macroblepharon in conjunction with laxity of the lateral canthal structures may lead to lower lid ectropion and upper lid entropion. Either of these conditions may lead to severe ocular irritation.

D. Prolapsed gland of the third eyelid

Protrusion of the tear gland associated with the third eyelid. The mode of inheritance of this disorder is unknown. The exposed gland may become irritated. Commonly referred to as "cherry eye".

E. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

G. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BLOODHOUND - 3

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Bloodhound breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. Barnett KC. Comparative aspects of canine hereditary eye disease. *Adv Vet Sci Comp Med.* 1976;20:39-67.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2001 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BLOODHOUND

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 201		2000-2009 256		2010-2014 79		2015 37	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		0		1 1.3%		0	
EYELIDS									
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		36 17.9%		36 14.1%		3 3.8%		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		47 23.4%		62 24.2%		5 6.3%		13 35.1%	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		56 27.9%		73 28.5%		8 10.1%		11 29.7%	
25.110 distichiasis		2 1.0%		4 1.6%		2 2.5%		1 2.7%	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		1 0.4%		0		2 5.4%	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		1 0.5%		0		0		0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		1 0.5%		4 1.6%		1 1.3%		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		2 1.0%		3 1.2%		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		2 0.8%		0		1 2.7%	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		2 1.0%		0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		13 6.5%		4 1.6%		0		0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2 1.0%		2 0.8%		0		1 2.7%	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		23 11.4%		13 5.1%		0		2 5.4%	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		1 0.4%		0		1 2.7%	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1 1.3%		0	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		1 1.3%		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		1 0.5%		0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		3 1.5%		5 2.0%		5 6.3%		1 2.7%	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		6 3.0%		4 1.6%		0		0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1 0.5%		0		0		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		1 0.4%		0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		1 0.5%		1 0.4%		0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		4 2.0%		7 2.7%		4 5.1%		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		3 1.5%		1 0.4%		2 2.5%		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		2 1.0%		1 0.4%		0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		1 0.4%		0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1 0.5%		2 0.8%		1 1.3%		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		4 1.6%		0		0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		0		1 2.7%	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		0		2 5.4%	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		1 0.5%		0		0		0	
100.340 resorbing/hypermature cataract		0		0		1 1.3%		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		1 0.4%		0		0	
110.135 PHPV/PTVL		0		1 0.4%		0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BLOODHOUND

VITREOUS CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	1 0.5%	0	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	12 6.0%	20 7.8%	0	1 2.7%
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1 0.5%	0	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.5%	0	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.150 optic disc coloboma	1 0.5%	0	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	0	5 6.3%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	4 2.0%	8 3.1%	2 2.5%	0
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	3 1.5%	6 2.3%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	73 36.3%	117 45.7%	57 72.2%	20 54.1%

BLUE LACY BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BLUE LACY

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2015	2016
		0 # %	1 # %	1 # %	0 # %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1

BLUE MOUNTAIN SHEPHERD BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BLUE MOUNTAIN SHEPHERD

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0 # %	0 # %	0 # %	1 # %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BOERBOEL - 1

BOERBOEL

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Multifocal retinopathy - cmr1 * a DNA test is available.	Autosomal recessive	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Multifocal retinopathy

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 (cmr1) is characterized by numerous distinct (i.e. multi-focal), roughly circular patches of elevated retina (multifocal bullous retinal detachments). There may be a serous sub-retinal fluid, or accumulation of sub-retinal material that produces gray-tan-pink colored lesions. These lesions, looking somewhat like blisters, vary in location and size, although typically they are present in both eyes of the affected dog.

The disease generally develops in young dogs between 11-20 weeks of age and there is minimal progression after 1 year of age. The lesions may flatten, leaving areas of retinal thinning and RPE hypertrophy, hyperplasia, and pigmentation. Discrete areas of tapetal hyper-reflectivity may be seen in areas of previous retinal and RPE detachments. Most dogs exhibit no noticeable problem with vision or electroretinographic abnormalities despite their abnormal appearing retinas.

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 is caused by a mutation in the Bestrophin 1 gene (BEST1) and is described to be recessively inherited in the Great Pyrenees, Dogue de Bordeaux, Bullmastiff, and Mastiff.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary conditions of the Boerboel breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. Zangerl B, Wickstrom K, Slavik J, et al. Assessment of canine BEST1 variations identifies new mutations and establishes an independent bestrophinopathy model (cmr3). *Mol Vis*. 2010;16:2791-2804.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BOERBOEL

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 0	2000-2009 2	2010-2014 21	2015 0
Diagnostic Name		# %	# %	# %	# %
EYELIDS					
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	0	0	1 4.8%	0
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	0	0	1 4.8%	0
25.110	distichiasis	0	0	3 14.3%	0
UVEA					
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0	0	1 4.8%	0
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0	0	1 4.8%	0
LENS					
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0	0	2 9.5%	0
RETINA					
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	0	1 4.8%	0
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	0	2 100.0%	15 71.4%	0

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BOLOGNESE - 1

BOLOGNESE

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BOLOGNESE - 2

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Bolognese breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2015 and Data from OFA All Breeds Report, 2013-2014.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BOLOGNESE

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 60		2000-2009 296		2010-2014 306		2015 49	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		3	1.0%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	10	16.7%	55	18.6%	40	13.1%	1	2.0%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	0		0		1	0.3%	1	2.0%
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	0		0		2	0.7%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		2	0.7%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		5	1.7%	9	2.9%	0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	12	20.0%	52	17.6%	30	9.8%	5	10.2%
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	1	1.7%	3	1.0%	2	0.7%	0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		2	0.7%	2	0.7%	0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	1	1.7%	12	4.1%	5	1.6%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	1.7%	1	0.3%	0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		1	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	2.0%
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	1	1.7%	6	2.0%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	2	3.3%	2	0.7%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.200	vitritis	0		0		1	0.3%	1	2.0%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	4	6.7%	0		4	1.3%	1	2.0%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		3	1.0%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1	1.7%	5	1.7%	0		0	
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		2	0.7%	17	5.6%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	1	1.7%	19	6.4%	0		3	6.1%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	1	1.7%	3	1.0%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BOLOGNESE

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe	36 60.0%	197 66.6%	255 83.3%	45 91.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BORDER COLLIE - 1

BORDER COLLIE

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	2	NO
E.	Lens luxation	Not defined	4	NO
F.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	5	Breeder option
G.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Suggested X Linked	2, 6, 7	NO
H.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	2	Breeder option
I.	Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly) -Optic Nerve coloboma -Retinal detachment -Retinal hemorrhage -Staphyloma/coloboma * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	8-10	NO
J.	Ceroid lipofuscinosis * a DNA test is available	Not defined	11, 12	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BORDER COLLIE - 2

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma), causing vision impairment or blindness.

F. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BORDER COLLIE - 3

G. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

H. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

I. Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly)

- Staphyloma/coloboma
- Retinal detachment
- Retinal hemorrhage
- Optic nerve coloboma

A spectrum of malformations present at birth and ranging from inadequate development of the choroid (choroidal hypoplasia) to defects of the choroid, sclera, and/or optic nerve (coloboma/staphyloma) to complete retinal detachment (with or without hemorrhage). Mildly affected animals will have no detectable vision deficit.

This disorder is collectively referred to as "Collie Eye Anomaly". The choroidal hypoplasia component is caused by a 7799 base pair deletion with the gene *NHEJ1*. The mutation is a recessive trait. A DNA test is available and is diagnostic only for the choroidal hypoplasia component of CEA. For colobomas to develop, an additional mutation in a second gene has to be present; that gene is still unknown.

J. Ceroid lipofuscinosis

An inherited disease of humans and animals characterized by the accumulation of lipopigment in various tissues of the body including the eye. It results in progressive neurologic disease including blindness. (Also called Batten's disease.) A DNA test is available.

Historical Note:

Central progressive retinal atrophy was previously a condition listed for this breed. However as the condition is no longer identified in the breed, the condition has been removed. Central progressive retinal atrophy was a progressive retinal degeneration in which photoreceptor death occurred secondary to disease of the underlying pigment epithelium. Progression was slow and some animals never lost vision. CPRA occurred in England, but was uncommon elsewhere.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BORDER COLLIE - 4

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
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3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
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11. Jolly RD, Palmer DN, Studdert VP. Canine ceroid-lipofuscinoses: A review and classification. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1994;35:299-306.
12. Melville SA, Wilson CL, Chiang CS, et al. A mutation in canine CLN5 causes neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis in Border collie dogs. *Genomics.* 2005;86:287-294.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BORDER COLLIE

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 8438		2000-2009 12641		2010-2014 3837		2015 664	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	6	0.1%	5	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	
10.000	glaucoma	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	1	0.0%	0		1	0.0%	0	
25.110	distichiasis	35	0.4%	52	0.4%	30	0.8%	5	0.8%
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0		1	0.0%	2	0.1%	2	0.3%
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	2	0.0%	7	0.1%	7	0.2%	1	0.2%
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	57	0.7%	89	0.7%	47	1.2%	3	0.5%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	0		4	0.0%	0		0	
UVEA									
90.250	pigmentary uveitis	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
93.110	iris hypoplasia	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
93.120	iris cyst	1	0.0%	7	0.1%	0		0	
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		2	0.0%	0		0	
93.150	iris coloboma	1	0.0%	7	0.1%	0		0	
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	305	3.6%	872	6.9%	368	9.6%	46	6.9%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	12	0.1%	17	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	13	0.2%	20	0.2%	1	0.0%	0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	2	0.0%	12	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		3	0.0%	3	0.1%	1	0.2%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
95.120	ciliary body cyst	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
97.150	chorioretinal coloboma, congenital	0		0		2	0.1%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	57	0.7%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	275	3.3%	660	5.2%	204	5.3%	60	9.0%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	41	0.5%	45	0.4%	18	0.5%	4	0.6%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	23	0.3%	27	0.2%	11	0.3%	2	0.3%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	17	0.2%	17	0.1%	9	0.2%	3	0.5%
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	4	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	38	0.5%	45	0.4%	17	0.4%	9	1.4%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	8	0.1%	9	0.1%	7	0.2%	1	0.2%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	4	0.0%	11	0.1%	9	0.2%	3	0.5%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	53	0.6%	57	0.5%	25	0.7%	3	0.5%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	36	0.4%	43	0.3%	19	0.5%	3	0.5%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	32	0.4%	61	0.5%	16	0.4%	6	0.9%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	3	0.0%	8	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	10	0.1%	33	0.3%	7	0.2%	2	0.3%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	12	0.1%	9	0.1%	4	0.1%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	4	0.0%	16	0.1%	5	0.1%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BORDER COLLIE

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.0%	3	0.5%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		1	0.0%	1	0.2%
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0		0		0		1	0.2%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	12	0.1%	13	0.1%	4	0.1%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	6	0.1%	8	0.1%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	25	0.3%	37	0.3%	3	0.1%	1	0.2%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	5	0.1%	12	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.2%
110.200	vitritis	0		0		2	0.1%	1	0.2%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	26	0.3%	74	0.6%	45	1.2%	7	1.1%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		7	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	166	2.0%	224	1.8%	35	0.9%	6	0.9%
97.120	coloboma	11	0.1%	34	0.3%	3	0.1%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	58	0.7%	108	0.9%	25	0.7%	5	0.8%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	7	0.1%	8	0.1%	0		1	0.2%
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	97	1.1%	106	0.8%	22	0.6%	1	0.2%
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	4	0.0%	2	0.0%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	6	0.1%	11	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		12	0.3%	4	0.6%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		12	0.1%	5	0.1%	2	0.3%
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	9	0.1%	8	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
130.150	optic disc coloboma	45	0.5%	36	0.3%	9	0.2%	1	0.2%
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		70	0.6%	144	3.8%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	53	0.6%	552	4.4%	75	2.0%	47	7.1%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	59	0.7%	32	0.3%	1	0.0%	1	0.2%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	7190	85.2%	10629	84.1%	3226	84.1%	550	82.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BORDER TERRIER - 1

BORDER TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
C.	Cataract * a DNA test is available	Not defined	4, 5	NO
D.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	5	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BORDER TERRIER - 2

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

The condition is inherited as an autosomal recessive mutation in the HSF4 gene (*HSF4-1*). A DNA test is available.

D. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Border Terrier breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
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5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BORDER TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 933		2000-2009 3021		2010-2014 1508		2015 399	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		3	0.1%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	4	0.4%	22	0.7%	17	1.1%	1	0.3%
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	2	0.2%	7	0.2%	2	0.1%	1	0.3%
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	3	0.3%	64	2.1%	57	3.8%	30	7.5%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		2	0.1%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	9	1.0%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	21	2.3%	184	6.1%	106	7.0%	47	11.8%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	6	0.6%	10	0.3%	10	0.7%	5	1.3%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	3	0.3%	11	0.4%	4	0.3%	1	0.3%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.1%	11	0.4%	3	0.2%	2	0.5%
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	1	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.1%	7	0.2%	4	0.3%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		4	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		3	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	9	1.0%	33	1.1%	10	0.7%	3	0.8%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	6	0.6%	25	0.8%	12	0.8%	3	0.8%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	14	1.5%	35	1.2%	8	0.5%	6	1.5%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		2	0.1%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.1%	9	0.3%	2	0.1%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	7	0.8%	4	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		4	0.1%	4	0.3%	0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		3	0.2%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		3	0.2%	1	0.3%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		2	0.1%	0	
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	4	0.4%	12	0.4%	2	0.1%	1	0.3%
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	2	0.2%	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		4	0.3%	1	0.3%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	11	1.2%	19	0.6%	17	1.1%	2	0.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BORDER TERRIER

VITREOUS CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	2 0.1%	5 0.3%	0
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	0	1 0.0%	0	0
97.120 coloboma	0	1 0.0%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	0	10 0.3%	1 0.1%	1 0.3%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	2 0.2%	3 0.1%	2 0.1%	1 0.3%
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	4 0.4%	7 0.2%	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	0	1 0.0%	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	0	0	1 0.1%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	11 0.4%	45 3.0%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	7 0.8%	117 3.9%	25 1.7%	16 4.0%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	6 0.6%	5 0.2%	0	1 0.3%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	843 90.4%	2747 90.9%	1376 91.2%	348 87.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BORZOI - 1

BORZOI

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Cataract	Not defined	2	NO
D.	Optic nerve hypoplasia	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Micropapilla	Not defined	1	Breeder option
F.	Retinal degeneration	Not defined	3	NO
G.	Retinopathy	Not defined	4	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Corneal Dystrophy- epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

B. Persistent pupillary membrane (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BORZOI - 2

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

D. Optic nerve hypoplasia

A congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. May be unable to differentiate from micropapilla on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

E. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. It may be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

F. Retinal degeneration

A unilateral or bilateral retinal disease that affects young and adult Borzoi and which can be progressive. When bilateral, the ophthalmoscopic lesions are often asymmetrical, particularly in the early stages of the disease. Fundus examination shows initially single or multiple focal retinal lesions that appear active (local infiltrative inflammation or granulation) or inactive. The lesions can progress resulting in widespread retinal atrophy. The end-stage ophthalmoscopic lesions vary and may appear indistinguishable from PRA, or may be more characteristic of an inflammatory retinopathy. The asymmetry of the fundus abnormalities and the presence of inflammatory lesions in the retina and choroid help to differentiate this disorder from PRA. The mode of inheritance of this disease is not known; however, studies of different families suggest that it is possibly inherited. An intriguing aspect of the disease has been the preponderance of affected males compared to females. This has been confirmed in a recent unpublished survey.

G. Retinopathy

Patchy focal unilateral or bilateral hyper reflective tapetal lesions most frequently peripheral but occasionally central around a pigmented spot, usually non progressive. Not usually present prior to 3 months of age but usually present by 18 months of age.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BORZOI - 3

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BORZOI

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 792		2000-2009 1504		2010-2014 834		2015 150	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		2	0.3%	4	0.3%	1	0.1%	0	
EYELIDS									
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		4	0.5%	3	0.2%	1	0.1%	2	1.3%
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		7	0.9%	6	0.4%	3	0.4%	1	0.7%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		7	0.9%	6	0.4%	2	0.2%	1	0.7%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		4	0.3%	0		1	0.7%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		20	2.5%	28	1.9%	21	2.5%	3	2.0%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		4	0.5%	2	0.1%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		6	0.8%	5	0.3%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		2	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		8	1.0%	64	4.3%	21	2.5%	8	5.3%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		4	0.3%	1	0.1%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		2	0.3%	2	0.1%	5	0.6%	0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		3	0.4%	2	0.1%	2	0.2%	1	0.7%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		2	0.3%	0		2	0.2%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		3	0.4%	5	0.3%	2	0.2%	1	0.7%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		6	0.8%	7	0.5%	5	0.6%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		2	0.1%	0		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		4	0.3%	0		0	
100.324 incomplete cataract, anterior sutures		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		3	0.4%	4	0.3%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		4	0.5%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		3	0.4%	5	0.3%	3	0.4%	1	0.7%
110.135 PHPV/PTVL		4	0.5%	2	0.1%	4	0.5%	1	0.7%
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		5	0.3%	2	0.2%	0	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		2	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BORZOI

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	4 0.5%	3 0.2%	0	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	3 0.4%	4 0.3%	1 0.1%	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	0	0	1 0.1%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	6 0.8%	14 0.9%	5 0.6%	0
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	2 0.3%	0	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	2 0.3%	0	3 0.4%	0
120.920 retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	1 0.1%	1 0.7%
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	14 1.7%	5 3.3%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	8 0.5%	2 0.2%	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	10 1.3%	3 0.2%	1 0.1%	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	2 0.3%	0	1 0.1%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	17 1.1%	27 3.2%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	10 1.3%	99 6.6%	23 2.8%	15 10.0%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	19 2.4%	9 0.6%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	681 86.0%	1310 87.1%	790 94.7%	135 90.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BOSTON TERRIER - 1

BOSTON TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1-3	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Imperforate lacrimal punctum	Not defined	4	Breeder option
D.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Corneal dystrophy - endothelial	Not defined	1, 5	NO
F.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	6	NO
G.	Cataract * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 7-11	NO
H.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	6, 12	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated intraocular pressure occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of the IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine screening exam for certification.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BOSTON TERRIER - 2

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Imperforate lacrimal punctum

A developmental anomaly resulting in failure of opening of the lacrimal duct located at the medial lid margins. The lower punctum is more frequently affected. This defect usually results in epiphora, an overflow of tears onto the face.

D. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral

E. Corneal dystrophy – endothelial

Corneal endothelial dystrophy is an abnormal loss of the inner lining of the cornea that causes progressive fluid retention (edema). With time the edema results in keratitis and decreased vision. This usually does not occur until the animal is older.

In the Boston Terrier, this is a primary degenerative endothelial disease leading to progressive and permanent corneal edema. It is not known if this disease is an inherited disorder. There is no sex predilection. The condition is observed in older dogs, 6 to 13 years of age with a mean of 9.5 years. The corneal edema starts asymptotically in the dorsal temporal corneal quadrant of one eye and slowly progresses medially, eventually involving the entire cornea. Typically, it becomes bilateral. In the later stages, discomfort, intracorneal bullae with subsequent ulceration and keratoconus may develop.

F. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally during the first three months of life. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BOSTON TERRIER - 3

G. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

The Boston Terrier has at least two distinct forms of inherited cataract. One type has an onset before 6 months of age with rapid progression to complete opacity prior to 2 years old. The early onset cataract is inherited as an autosomal recessive mutation in the HSF4 gene (*HSF4-1*). A DNA test is available. A second type of cataract occurs after 4-5 years of age with variable progression. The genetic mutation responsible for this cataract is not yet known.

H. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BOSTON TERRIER - 4

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BOSTON TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 2723		2000-2009 6803		2010-2014 3198		2015 766	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
10.000	glaucoma	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	3	0.1%	0		2	0.1%	0	
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	3	0.1%	9	0.1%	0		0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	2	0.1%	22	0.3%	5	0.2%	12	1.6%
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	2	0.1%	0		0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	80	2.9%	237	3.5%	120	3.8%	23	3.0%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	7	0.3%	0		14	0.4%	8	1.0%
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	0		1	0.0%	6	0.2%	2	0.3%
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	3	0.1%	5	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	11	0.4%	4	0.1%	1	0.0%	2	0.3%
70.700	corneal dystrophy	61	2.2%	169	2.5%	70	2.2%	21	2.7%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	5	0.2%	14	0.2%	7	0.2%	0	
UVEA									
93.110	iris hypoplasia	0		1	0.0%	4	0.1%	0	
93.120	iris cyst	1	0.0%	15	0.2%	8	0.3%	0	
93.150	iris coloboma	2	0.1%	4	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		3	0.1%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	27	1.0%	271	4.0%	166	5.2%	33	4.3%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	1	0.0%	8	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	4	0.1%	2	0.0%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	3	0.1%	5	0.1%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
93.810	uveal melanoma	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	81	3.0%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	42	1.5%	167	2.5%	82	2.6%	17	2.2%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	23	0.8%	78	1.1%	45	1.4%	13	1.7%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	11	0.4%	18	0.3%	15	0.5%	1	0.1%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	9	0.3%	37	0.5%	17	0.5%	7	0.9%
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	5	0.2%	11	0.2%	13	0.4%	4	0.5%
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	8	0.3%	6	0.1%	7	0.2%	3	0.4%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	4	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	1	0.0%	7	0.1%	6	0.2%	6	0.8%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	113	4.1%	353	5.2%	130	4.1%	33	4.3%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	34	1.2%	87	1.3%	31	1.0%	4	0.5%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	52	1.9%	170	2.5%	56	1.8%	13	1.7%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	14	0.5%	42	0.6%	20	0.6%	5	0.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BOSTON TERRIER

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	13	0.5%	15	0.2%	6	0.2%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	4	0.1%	9	0.1%	3	0.1%	2	0.3%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	1	0.0%	12	0.2%	1	0.0%	3	0.4%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		15	0.5%	10	1.3%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		6	0.2%	5	0.7%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		8	0.3%	7	0.9%
100.324	incomplete cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		1	0.0%	1	0.1%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	31	1.1%	50	0.7%	8	0.3%	3	0.4%
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0		0		0		1	0.1%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	5	0.2%	6	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	11	0.4%	29	0.4%	2	0.1%	2	0.3%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	4	0.1%	1	0.1%
110.200	vitritis	0		0		3	0.1%	2	0.3%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	16	0.6%	93	1.4%	25	0.8%	6	0.8%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		26	0.4%	9	0.3%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	0		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	5	0.2%	19	0.3%	9	0.3%	1	0.1%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	3	0.1%	6	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	2	0.1%	0		2	0.1%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	3	0.1%	7	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	2	0.1%	0		1	0.0%	0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		2	0.1%	1	0.1%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	0		2	0.0%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		52	0.8%	113	3.5%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	13	0.5%	359	5.3%	52	1.6%	56	7.3%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	27	1.0%	35	0.5%	3	0.1%	5	0.7%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	2185	80.2%	5637	82.9%	2724	85.2%	632	82.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BOUVIER DES FLANDRES - 1

BOUVIER DES FLANDRES

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1-3	NO
B.	Entropion	Not defined	4	Breeder option
C.	Distichiasis	Not defined	5	Breeder option
D.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	6	Breeder option
E.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 4	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	4	NO
F.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
G.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	6	Breeder option
H.	Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous/Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHPV/PHTVL)	Not defined	1, 7	NO
I.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	5	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated intraocular pressure occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of the IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BOUVIER DES FLANDRES - 2

screening exam for certification.

In this breed, primary glaucoma is associated with narrowed iridocorneal angles and various degrees of congenital angle malformations varying from mild to severe. Dysplastic pectinate ligaments and subsequent narrowed angles are similar to those described in the Basset Hound and American and English Cocker Spaniels. The occurrence of glaucoma is related to the most severe abnormalities of the pectinate ligaments. The relationship between glaucoma development and the anomaly of the pectinate ligament is not clear.

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

C. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised

D. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

E. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BOUVIER DES FLANDRES - 3

G. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

H. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)/Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)

Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous is a congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery (the primary vitreous) and the interaction of this blood vessel with the posterior lens capsule/cortex during embryogenesis. This condition is often associated with persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis which results from failure of regression of the embryologic vascular network which surrounds the developing lens.

In the Bouvier des Flandres, the condition is associated with retinal dysplasia and detachment, optic nerve hypoplasia, lenticonus, cataract and congenital blindness.

I. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BOUVIER DES FLANDRES

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 1365		2000-2009 2541		2010-2014 894		2015 223	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
10.000 glaucoma		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		7	0.5%	15	0.6%	5	0.6%	1	0.4%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		4	0.2%	2	0.2%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		20	1.5%	14	0.6%	6	0.7%	2	0.9%
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		9	0.7%	12	0.5%	7	0.8%	3	1.3%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		2	0.1%	2	0.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		2	0.1%	6	0.2%	4	0.4%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		85	6.2%	236	9.3%	73	8.2%	23	10.3%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		1	0.1%	10	0.4%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		1	0.1%	5	0.2%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		5	0.4%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		1	0.0%	12	1.3%	2	0.9%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		3	0.3%	0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		5	0.4%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		84	6.2%	212	8.3%	95	10.6%	23	10.3%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		6	0.4%	20	0.8%	2	0.2%	1	0.4%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		14	1.0%	16	0.6%	8	0.9%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		4	0.2%	0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.1%	1	0.0%	3	0.3%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		5	0.4%	15	0.6%	11	1.2%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		3	0.2%	5	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		18	0.7%	0		2	0.9%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		4	0.3%	9	0.4%	3	0.3%	2	0.9%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		33	2.4%	54	2.1%	8	0.9%	2	0.9%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		8	0.6%	11	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		7	0.5%	11	0.4%	5	0.6%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		21	1.5%	8	0.3%	3	0.3%	0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		2	0.1%	6	0.2%	2	0.2%	0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		2	0.2%	0	
100.326 incomplete cataract, nucleus		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		18	1.3%	11	0.4%	2	0.2%	0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		1	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BOUVIER DES FLANDRES

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	2 0.1%	4 0.2%	1 0.1%	1 0.4%
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	1 0.1%	5 0.2%	0	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	1 0.1%	8 0.3%	1 0.1%	0
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	0	1 0.1%	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	12 0.9%	19 0.7%	3 0.3%	2 0.9%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	1 0.0%	2 0.2%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0	9 0.4%	5 0.6%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	1 0.0%	0	1 0.4%
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	1 0.1%	0	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	1 0.1%	2 0.1%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	21 0.8%	43 4.8%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	10 0.7%	120 4.7%	34 3.8%	12 5.4%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	36 2.6%	64 2.5%	6 0.7%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	1055 77.3%	2020 79.5%	733 82.0%	192 86.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BOXER - 1

BOXER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Ectopic cilia	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Ectropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Eury/Macroblepharon	Not defined	3, 4	Breeder option
E.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
F.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial erosion	Not defined	1, 5-7	Breeder option
G.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
H.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
I.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	8	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

In the Boxer, because there is significant clinical disease associated with the abnormal hairs, breeding of affected animal should be discouraged.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BOXER - 2

B. Ectopic cilia

Hair emerging through the eyelid conjunctiva. Ectopic cilia occur more frequently in younger dogs and cause discomfort and corneal disease.

C. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelid(s), which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

D. Eury/Macroblepharon

Defined as an exceptionally large palpebral fissure, macroblepharon in conjunction with laxity of the lateral canthal structures may lead to lower lid ectropion and upper lid entropion. Either of these conditions may lead to severe ocular irritation.

E. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

F. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial erosion

A general group of corneal ulcerative conditions (e.g. erosions, indolent or persistent ulcers, epithelial bonding defects) is recognized as a common problem in older boxers (as well as other older animals). It has been commonly referred to as Boxer corneal ulceration. Animals that are affected are usually 7-8 years of age or older. The ulceration can be a very difficult lesion to heal, and it is often recurrent. The chronic form stimulates eventual scarring, with vascularization, fibrosis and pigmentation of the lesion site. The lesion can cause vision impairment.

G. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur

H. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

I. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
5. Roberts SR. Superficial indolent ulcer in the cornea of Boxer dogs. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1965;6:111.
6. Gelatt KN and Samuelson DA. Recurrent corneal erosions and epithelial dystrophy in the Boxer dog. *J Am Anim Hosp Assoc.* 1982;18:453.
7. Kirschner SE, Niyo Y and Betts DM. Idiopathic persistent corneal erosions: clinical and pathological findings in 18 dogs. *J Am Anim Hosp Assoc.* 1989;25:84.
8. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BOXER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 689		2000-2009 702		2010-2014 227		2015 46	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		4	0.6%	1	0.1%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		3	0.4%	0		0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		6	0.9%	2	0.3%	1	0.4%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		0		1	0.1%	1	0.4%	2	4.3%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		24	3.5%	30	4.3%	6	2.6%	1	2.2%
25.110 distichiasis		60	8.7%	97	13.8%	32	14.1%	9	19.6%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		0		0		1	2.2%
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		54	7.8%	62	8.8%	19	8.4%	6	13.0%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		2	0.3%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0		3	0.4%	1	0.4%	0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2	0.3%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		4	0.6%	2	0.3%	2	0.9%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		1	0.4%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.4%	2	4.3%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		4	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		15	2.2%	21	3.0%	2	0.9%	2	4.3%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.1%	2	0.3%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		0		1	0.4%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		2	0.3%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		5	0.7%	8	1.1%	2	0.9%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		3	0.4%	4	0.6%	0		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		2	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1	0.1%	0		1	0.4%	0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		0		0		1	2.2%
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		0		1	2.2%
100.326 incomplete cataract, nucleus		0		0		0		1	2.2%
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		3	0.4%	4	0.6%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BOXER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1 0.1%	1 0.1%	0	0
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	0	1 0.1%	0	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	1 0.1%	5 0.7%	4 1.8%	1 2.2%
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	2 0.3%	2 0.3%	1 0.4%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1 0.1%	2 0.3%	0	0
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	1 0.1%	0	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.1%	0	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	1 0.1%	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	1 0.1%	0	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	2 0.3%	0	0	1 2.2%
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	2 0.3%	11 4.8%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	4 0.6%	39 5.6%	4 1.8%	4 8.7%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	6 0.9%	4 0.6%	1 0.4%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	522 75.8%	506 72.1%	178 78.4%	33 71.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BOYKIN SPANIEL - 1

BOYKIN SPANIEL

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	2	Breeder option
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1	NO
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option
H.	Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly) - staphyloma/coloboma - retinal detachment - retinal hemorrhage - optic nerve coloboma * a DNA test is available	Autosomal Recessive	3-5	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BOYKIN SPANIEL - 2

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

Congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram before it is apparent clinically. In most breeds studied to date, retinal atrophy is recessively inherited.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BOYKIN SPANIEL - 3

G. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

H. Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly)

- Staphyloma/coloboma
- Retinal detachment
- Retinal hemorrhage
- Optic nerve coloboma

A spectrum of malformations present at birth and ranging from inadequate development of the choroid (choroidal hypoplasia) to defects of the choroid, sclera, and/or optic nerve (coloboma/staphyloma) to complete retinal detachment (with or without hemorrhage). Mildly affected animals will have no detectable vision deficit.

This disorder is collectively referred to as "Collie Eye Anomaly". The choroidal hypoplasia component is caused by a 7799 base pair deletion with the gene *NHEJ1*. The mutation is a recessive trait. A DNA test is available and is diagnostic only for the choroidal hypoplasia component of CEA. For colobomas to develop, an additional mutation in a second gene has to be present; that gene is still unknown.

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Boykin Spaniel breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2003-2007.
5. Parker HG, Kukekova AV, Akey DT, et al. Breed relationships facilitate fine-mapping studies: a 7.8-kb deletion cosegregates with Collie eye anomaly across multiple dog breeds. *Genome Res.* 2007 Nov;17:1562-1571.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BOYKIN SPANIEL

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 388		2000-2009 1581		2010-2014 1132		2015 323	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		1	0.3%	1	0.1%	0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		51	13.1%	203	12.8%	150	13.3%	34	10.5%
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		1	0.3%	0		3	0.3%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		13	3.4%	31	2.0%	6	0.5%	3	0.9%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		0		2	0.2%	0	
93.120 iris cyst		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		5	1.3%	21	1.3%	53	4.7%	6	1.9%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		1	0.3%	0		1	0.1%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		1	0.3%	3	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		2	0.5%	0		0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		8	0.7%	2	0.6%
97.150 choriorretinal coloboma, congenital		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		7	1.8%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		17	4.4%	99	6.3%	63	5.6%	7	2.2%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		5	1.3%	5	0.3%	5	0.4%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		11	2.8%	16	1.0%	14	1.2%	2	0.6%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		3	0.8%	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		3	0.2%	0		1	0.3%
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		4	1.0%	7	0.4%	4	0.4%	1	0.3%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		5	1.3%	3	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		3	0.2%	3	0.3%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		3	0.8%	8	0.5%	4	0.4%	2	0.6%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		4	1.0%	22	1.4%	9	0.8%	4	1.2%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		2	0.5%	2	0.1%	2	0.2%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		0		0		1	0.3%
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.3%	2	0.1%	2	0.2%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1	0.3%	7	0.4%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		2	0.1%	4	0.4%	1	0.3%
100.323 incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		3	0.8%	7	0.4%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BOYKIN SPANIEL

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1 0.3%	8 0.5%	10 0.9%	7 2.2%
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	0	3 0.2%	0	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	0	2 0.1%	3 0.3%	0
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	0	24 1.5%	21 1.9%	3 0.9%
97.120 coloboma	0	0	1 0.1%	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	16 4.1%	30 1.9%	13 1.1%	4 1.2%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	7 0.4%	2 0.2%	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	0	1 0.1%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	5 1.3%	18 1.1%	7 0.6%	0
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	1 0.3%	1 0.1%	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.3%	1 0.1%	0	0
120.920 retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	1 0.1%	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	12 1.1%	1 0.3%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	1 0.3%	0	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	3 0.8%	1 0.1%	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	5 1.3%	4 0.3%	8 0.7%	6 1.9%
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	26 1.6%	47 4.2%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	4 1.0%	75 4.7%	27 2.4%	11 3.4%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	2 0.5%	6 0.4%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	271 69.8%	1250 79.1%	922 81.4%	279 86.4%

BOZ SHEPHERD BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BOZ SHEPHERD

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		# %	# %	# %	# %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BRACCO ITALIANO - 1

BRACCO ITALIANO

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Cataract	Not defined	2	No
C.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	3	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

C. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BRACCO ITALIANO - 2

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary conditions of the Bracco Italiano breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001-2005.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BRACCO ITALIANO

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 0		2000-2009 48		2010-2014 54		2015 11	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	0		1	2.1%	0		0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		2	4.2%	2	3.7%	0	
25.110	distichiasis	0		2	4.2%	7	13.0%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0		0		1	1.9%	0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		1	2.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		0		2	3.7%	0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		3	6.2%	5	9.3%	2	18.2%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		2	4.2%	0		0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	4.2%	1	1.9%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		1	2.1%	0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	4.2%	6	11.1%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	2.1%	1	1.9%	1	9.1%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		2	4.2%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		0		2	3.7%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		0		1	1.9%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		5	10.4%	1	1.9%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		1	1.9%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		1	2.1%	1	1.9%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		3	6.2%	0		1	9.1%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	0		32	66.7%	36	66.7%	9	81.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BRIARD - 1

BRIARD

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO
D.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Retinal dystrophy formerly Congenital stationary night blindness (CSNB) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 4-9	NO

Description and Comments

A. Corneal dystrophy- epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

D. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

In the Briard, early fundus abnormalities usually appear after 4 years of age. The electroretinogram (ERG) shows marked functional abnormalities indicative of a progressive rod-cone degeneration. The age for early diagnosis by ERG has not been established but should be possible in dogs over 2 years of age.

E. Retinal dystrophy formerly Congenital stationary night blindness (*CSNB*)

A non-progressive retinal function defect characterized primarily by night blindness; day vision is normal to severely compromised. CSNB is an autosomal recessive trait caused by a mutation in the RPE65 gene. The condition is detected by 5-6 weeks of age, after the postnatal maturation of the retina is completed. Nystagmus is present in some dogs, particularly in those having night blindness and severely compromised day vision. Ophthalmoscopic examination shows no abnormalities. Abnormalities in serum lipids (mild hypercholesterolemia) and elevated arachidonic acid have been noted in some animals. The ERG results are specific and diagnostic for the disorder. ERG testing is essential to distinguish this disorder from more central visual pathway defects which may appear clinically similar.

The gene mutation RPE65 has been identified. This is the same mutation as causes Leber's congenital amaurosis, also sometimes called juvenile retinitis pigmentosa (RP), in humans. A DNA test is available.

Historical Note:

Central progressive retinal atrophy was previously a condition listed for this breed. However as the condition is no longer identified in the breed, the condition has been removed. Central progressive retinal atrophy was a progressive retinal degeneration in which photoreceptor death occurred secondary to disease of the underlying pigment epithelium. Progression was slow and some animals never lost vision. CPRA occurred in England, but was uncommon elsewhere.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
4. Narfstrom K. Retinal dystrophy or 'congenital stationary night blindness' in the Briard dog. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 1999;2:75-76.
5. Narfstrom K, Wrigstad A, Nilsson SE. The Briard dog: a new animal model of congenital stationary night blindness. *Br J Ophthalmol.* 1989;73:750-756.
6. Veske A, Nilsson SE, Narfstrom K, et al. Retinal dystrophy of Swedish briard/briard-beagle dogs is due to a 4-bp deletion in RPE65. *Genomics.* 1999;57:57-61.
7. Wrigstad A, Narfstrom K, Nilsson SE. Slowly progressive changes of the retina and retinal pigment epithelium in Briard dogs with hereditary retinal dystrophy. A morphological study. *Doc Ophthalmol.* 1994;87:337-354.
8. Lightfoot RM, Cabral L, Gooch L, et al. Retinal pigment epithelial dystrophy in Briard dogs. *Res Vet Sci.* 1996;60:17-23.
9. Aguirre GD, Baldwin V, Pearce-Kelling S, et al. Congenital stationary night blindness in the dog: common mutation in the RPE65 gene indicates founder effect. *Mol Vis.* 1998;4:23.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BRIARD

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 829		2000-2009 933		2010-2014 419		2015 40	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
10.000 glaucoma		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		0		7	0.8%	2	0.5%	0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		2	0.2%	0		0		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		1	0.1%	0		1	0.2%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		7	0.8%	14	1.5%	8	1.9%	2	5.0%
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		2	0.2%	4	0.4%	4	1.0%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		6	0.7%	11	1.2%	3	0.7%	0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		2	0.2%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		2	0.2%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		6	1.4%	1	2.5%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		9	1.1%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		16	1.9%	29	3.1%	25	6.0%	1	2.5%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		1	0.1%	4	0.4%	1	0.2%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		2	0.2%	0		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.1%	4	0.4%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		3	0.3%	0		1	2.5%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		2	0.2%	3	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.1%	7	0.8%	1	0.2%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		2	0.2%	0		1	2.5%
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		2	0.2%	0		0	
100.323 incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		2	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
110.135 PHPV/PTVL		0		3	0.3%	0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BRIARD

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
FUNDUS				
97.120 coloboma	1 0.1%	0	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	3 0.4%	2 0.2%	2 0.5%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	1 0.1%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1 0.1%	0	0	0
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	1 0.1%	0	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	0	0	2 0.5%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	1 0.1%	0	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	2 0.2%	1 0.1%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	12 1.3%	25 6.0%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	6 0.7%	52 5.6%	13 3.1%	3 7.5%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	14 1.7%	2 0.2%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	764 92.2%	869 93.1%	385 91.9%	38 95.0%

BRITISH SHORTHAIR CAT BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BRITISH SHORTHAIR CAT

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		# %	# %	# %	# %
NASOLACRIMAL					
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0	0	1 100.0%	0

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BRITTANY - 1

BRITTANY

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membrane - iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO
D.	Lens luxation	Not defined	3	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	4	Breeder option
F.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	4	Breeder option
G.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic	Not defined	5	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membrane (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BRITTANY - 2

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

The exact frequency and significance of cataracts in the breed is not known, although it is probably low.

D. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxated) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness.

E. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

F. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

G. Retinal dysplasia - geographic

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth. Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BRITTANY - 3

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary conditions of the Brittany breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2007.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BRITTANY

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 676		2000-2009 1002		2010-2014 418		2015 147	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	22	3.3%	22	2.2%	6	1.4%	4	2.7%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		2	0.5%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	2	0.3%	1	0.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	4	0.6%	21	2.1%	7	1.7%	1	0.7%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		2	0.2%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		6	1.4%	2	1.4%
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	10	1.5%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	17	2.5%	57	5.7%	13	3.1%	7	4.8%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	5	0.7%	3	0.3%	4	1.0%	1	0.7%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	3	0.4%	16	1.6%	8	1.9%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.1%	0		1	0.2%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	1	0.1%	0		0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	1	0.2%	1	0.7%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	1	0.1%	0		0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		8	0.8%	1	0.2%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	4	0.6%	5	0.5%	1	0.2%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	9	1.3%	18	1.8%	6	1.4%	3	2.0%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	4	0.6%	3	0.3%	5	1.2%	1	0.7%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	2	0.3%	6	0.6%	1	0.2%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	1	0.1%	5	0.5%	0		1	0.7%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		4	0.4%	0		0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		0		1	0.7%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	4	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		3	0.3%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1	0.1%	0		0		2	1.4%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		8	0.8%	4	1.0%	2	1.4%
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1	0.1%	5	0.5%	1	0.2%	0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		6	0.6%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BRITTANY

RETINA CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	6 0.9%	12 1.2%	3 0.7%	0
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.1%	0	0	0
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	1 0.2%	0
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	1 0.2%	1 0.7%
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	0	1 0.1%	0	0
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	0	1 0.1%	0	0
130.150	optic disc coloboma	0	1 0.1%	0	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	4 0.4%	13 3.1%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	4 0.6%	57 5.7%	3 0.7%	5 3.4%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	5 0.7%	3 0.3%	0	0
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	592 87.6%	871 86.9%	382 91.4%	134 91.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BRUSSELS GRIFFON - 1

BRUSSELS GRIFFON

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCES	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Exposure keratopathy syndrome/ Macroblepharon	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 3 3	Breeder option NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Lens luxation	Not defined	2, 3	NO
F.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	3	Breeder option
G.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	1, 4, 5	Breeder option
H.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	2, 3	NO
I.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic	Not defined	5	NO
J.	Optic nerve coloboma	Not defined	1	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BRUSSELS GRIFFON - 2

Description and Comments

A. Exposure keratopathy syndrome/macroblepharon

A corneal disease involving all or part of the cornea, resulting from inadequate blinking. This results from a combination of anatomic features including shallow orbits, exophthalmos, macroblepharon and lagophthalmos.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness.

F. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

Congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BRUSSELS GRIFFON - 3

G. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

H. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as Progressive Retinal Atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

I. Retinal dysplasia - geographic

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth. Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

J. Optic nerve coloboma

A congenital cavity in the optic nerve which, if large, may cause blindness or vision impairment.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Brussels Griffon breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2007.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BRUSSELS GRIFFON

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 362		2000-2009 597		2010-2014 352		2015 63	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	1	0.3%	6	1.0%	1	0.3%	0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	2	0.6%	1	0.2%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	6	1.7%	16	2.7%	8	2.3%	0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	0		1	0.2%	2	0.6%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	8	2.2%	7	1.2%	7	2.0%	1	1.6%
70.700	corneal dystrophy	1	0.3%	7	1.2%	2	0.6%	0	
UVEA									
93.110	iris hypoplasia	0		0		2	0.6%	0	
93.120	iris cyst	0		0		2	0.6%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	10	2.8%	48	8.0%	47	13.4%	16	25.4%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		2	0.3%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		7	2.0%	2	3.2%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		3	0.9%	1	1.6%
97.150	chorioretinal coloboma, congenital	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	8	2.2%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	18	5.0%	19	3.2%	16	4.5%	0	
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	5	1.4%	12	2.0%	6	1.7%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	6	1.7%	2	0.3%	3	0.9%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.3%	2	0.3%	2	0.6%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		2	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		4	0.7%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	27	7.5%	39	6.5%	11	3.1%	1	1.6%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	7	1.9%	16	2.7%	11	3.1%	1	1.6%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	10	2.8%	31	5.2%	2	0.6%	0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	1	0.3%	6	1.0%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		3	0.5%	2	0.6%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		3	0.5%	2	0.6%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		2	0.3%	0		0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	16	4.4%	10	1.7%	3	0.9%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	3	0.8%	4	0.7%	1	0.3%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		8	1.3%	1	0.3%	0	
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		0		2	0.6%	0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		11	3.1%	4	6.3%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	53	14.6%	109	18.3%	81	23.0%	6	9.5%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		62	10.4%	9	2.6%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BRUSSELS GRIFFON

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	0	0	2 0.6%	0
97.120 coloboma	0	2 0.3%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	2 0.6%	3 0.5%	11 3.1%	5 7.9%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	3 0.8%	5 0.8%	5 1.4%	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	0	0	1 0.3%	1 1.6%
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	6 1.7%	16 2.7%	1 0.3%	0
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	0	0	2 0.6%	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.3%	1 0.2%	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	0	0	3 0.9%	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	9 2.5%	6 1.0%	3 0.9%	1 1.6%
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	6 1.0%	20 5.7%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	1 0.3%	24 4.0%	6 1.7%	3 4.8%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	7 1.9%	5 0.8%	1 0.3%	1 1.6%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	229 63.3%	370 62.0%	208 59.1%	39 61.9%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BULL TERRIER - 1

BULL TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder Option
	- iris to cornea	Not defined	2	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	2	NO
B.	Lens luxation	Not defined	3	NO
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxated) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BULL TERRIER - 2

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary conditions of the Bull Terrier breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001-2005.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BULL TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 94		2000-2009 95		2010-2014 53		2015 4	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	1.1%	2	2.1%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		0		2	2.1%	0		0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		0		1	1.9%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		1	1.1%	0		4	7.5%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		0		1	1.1%	0		0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		5	5.3%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		5	5.3%	3	3.2%	0		0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2	2.1%	2	2.1%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		6	6.4%	4	4.2%	1	1.9%	1	25.0%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		1	1.1%	0		0		0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	1.9%	0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		4	4.2%	2	3.8%	0	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		2	2.1%	0		0		0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	1.1%	0		1	1.9%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		2	2.1%	0		0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	1.1%	0		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	1.1%	0		0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1	1.1%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		0		1	1.1%	0		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		1	1.1%	0		0		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		1	1.1%	1	1.1%	0		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		1	1.1%	0		0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		1	1.1%	0		0		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		0		2	2.1%	1	1.9%	0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		3	3.2%	4	4.2%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		1	1.1%	2	2.1%	0		1	25.0%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		0		1	1.9%	0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0		1	1.1%	0		0	
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		0		1	1.1%	0		0	
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis		1	1.1%	1	1.1%	0		0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110 micropapilla		1	1.1%	1	1.1%	0		1	25.0%
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia		3	3.2%	0		0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BULL TERRIER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	0	5 9.4%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	0	8 8.4%	0	0
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	3 3.2%	0	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	73 77.7%	76 80.0%	43 81.1%	2 50.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BULLDOG - 1

BULLDOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Ectopic cilia	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Ectropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Entropion	Not defined	1,2	Breeder option
E.	Eury/Macroblepharon	Not defined	1	Breeder option
F.	Prolapsed gland of third eyelid	Not defined	1,3-5	Breeder option
G.	Keratoconjunctivitis sicca/dry eye	Not defined	1,6,7	NO
H.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
I.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

In the Bulldog, these abnormal eyelashes may be associated with significant clinical disease and breeding of affected animals should be discouraged.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BULLDOG - 2

B. Ectopic cilia

Hair emerging through the eyelid conjunctiva. Ectopic cilia occur more frequently in younger dogs and cause discomfort and corneal disease.

C. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

In the Bulldog, ectropion is associated with an exceptionally large palpebral fissure and laxity of the canthal structures. Central lower lid ectropion is often associated with entropion of the adjacent lid. This causes severe ocular irritation.

D. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

E. Eury/Macroblepharon

Macroblepharon is defined as an exceptionally large palpebral fissure, macroblepharon in conjunction with laxity of the lateral canthal structures may lead to lower lid ectropion and upper lid entropion.

F. Prolapse of the gland of the third eyelid

Protrusion of the tear gland associated with the third eyelid. The mode of inheritance of this disorder is unknown. The exposed gland may become irritated and severe chronic inflammation or keratoconjunctivitis sicca/dry eye syndrome may ensue. Commonly referred to as "cherry eye".

Bulldogs were overrepresented in a study of prolapsed gland of the third eyelid. In the study, 100% of the prolapsed glands in Bulldogs occurred before 1 year of age. Bulldogs were also more likely to develop bilateral prolapsed glands that occurred either simultaneously with the first prolapse or with a short time interval between prolapses.

G. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca/ dry eye

An abnormality of the tear film, most commonly a deficiency of the aqueous portion, although the mucin and/or lipid layers may be affected; results in ocular irritation and/or vision impairment.

H. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

I. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2001 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001.
3. Barnett KC. Comparative aspects of canine hereditary eye disease. *Adv Vet Sci Comp Med.* 1976;20:39-67.
4. Morgan RV, Duddy JM, McClurg K. Prolapse of the gland of the third eyelid in the dog: A retrospective study of 89 cases (1980-1990). *J Am Anim Hosp Assoc.* 1993;29:56.
5. Mazzucchelli S, Vaillant MD, Weverberg F, et al. Retrospective study of 155 cases of prolapse of the nictitating membrane gland in dogs. *Vet Rec.* 2012;170:443.
6. Kaswan RL, Martin CL, Chapman WL, Jr. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca: histopathologic study of nictitating membrane and lacrimal glands from 28 dogs. *Am J Vet Res.* 1984;45:112-118.
7. Sansom J, Barnett KC, Long RD. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca in the dog associated with the administration of salicylazosulphapyridine (sulphasalazine). *Vet Rec.* 1985;116:391-393.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BULLDOG

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 209		2000-2009 531		2010-2014 290		2015 113	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	0.5%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		3	1.4%	3	0.6%	0		2	1.8%
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		3	1.4%	12	2.3%	1	0.3%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		36	17.2%	74	13.9%	41	14.1%	21	18.6%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		11	5.3%	31	5.8%	16	5.5%	6	5.3%
25.110 distichiasis		47	22.5%	96	18.1%	81	27.9%	35	31.0%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		1	0.5%	0		1	0.3%	2	1.8%
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		1	0.5%	0		1	0.3%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		3	1.4%	9	1.7%	3	1.0%	1	0.9%
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		3	1.4%	6	1.1%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		4	1.9%	13	2.4%	6	2.1%	1	0.9%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		3	1.4%	3	0.6%	2	0.7%	2	1.8%
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		2	0.4%	6	2.1%	0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		1	0.5%	4	0.8%	1	0.3%	1	0.9%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		2	0.4%	0		0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		1	0.3%	1	0.9%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		1	0.5%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		6	2.9%	10	1.9%	15	5.2%	1	0.9%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		1	0.5%	1	0.2%	2	0.7%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.5%	1	0.2%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		0		4	0.8%	0		1	0.9%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.5%	1	0.2%	0		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.5%	2	0.4%	0		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.5%	0		0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1	0.5%	1	0.2%	0		1	0.9%
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		4	1.9%	1	0.2%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		2	0.4%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BULLDOG

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	15 7.2%	38 7.2%	10 3.4%	6 5.3%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	1 0.5%	2 0.4%	0	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	0	2 0.4%	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	1 0.3%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	3 0.6%	4 1.4%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	3 1.4%	33 6.2%	17 5.9%	8 7.1%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	7 3.3%	3 0.6%	1 0.3%	2 1.8%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	108 51.7%	347 65.3%	185 63.8%	61 54.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BULLMASTIFF - 1

BULLMASTIFF

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Ectropion	Not defined	2	Breeder option
D.	Eury/Macroblepharon	Not defined	2	Breeder option
E.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
F.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
G.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
H.	Retinal atrophy - generalized * a DNA test is available	Autosomal dominant	4	NO
I.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option
J.	Multifocal retinopathy - cmr1 * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	5	Breeder option
K.	Optic nerve hypoplasia	Not defined	2	NO
L.	Micropapilla	Not defined	2	Breeder option

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BULLMASTIFF - 2

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated intraocular pressure occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of the IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine screening exam for certification.

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

In this breed, the palpebral fissures may become vertical and/or shaped like a "pagoda". Entropion in the Bullmastiff is severe and may require multiple surgical corrections.

C. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion (rolling-out) of the eyelids, which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

D. Eury/Macroblepharon

Defined as an exceptionally large palpebral fissure, macroblepharon in conjunction with laxity of the lateral canthal structures may lead to lower lid ectropion and upper lid entropion. Either of these conditions may lead to severe ocular irritation.

E. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BULLMASTIFF - 3

F. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

G. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

H Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. PRA in the Bullmastiff is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait. A DNA test is available.

I. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

J. Multifocal retinopathy

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 (cmr1) is characterized by numerous distinct (i.e. multi-focal), roughly circular patches of elevated retina (multifocal bullous retinal detachments). There may be a serous sub-retinal fluid, or accumulation of sub-retinal material that produces gray-tan-pink colored lesions. These lesions, looking somewhat like blisters, vary in location and size, although typically they are present in both eyes of the affected dog.

The disease generally develops in young dogs between 11-20 weeks of age and there is minimal progression after 1 year of age. The lesions may flatten, leaving areas of retinal thinning and RPE hypertrophy, hyperplasia, and pigmentation. Discrete areas of tapetal hyper-reflectivity may be seen in areas of previous retinal and RPE detachments. Most dogs exhibit no noticeable problem with vision or electroretinographic abnormalities

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

BULLMASTIFF - 4

despite their abnormal appearing retinas.

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 is caused by a mutation in the Bestrophin 1 gene (BEST1) and is described to be recessively inherited in the Great Pyrenees, Dogue de Bordeaux, Bullmastiff, and Mastiff.

K. Optic nerve hypoplasia

A congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. May be unable to differentiate from micropapilla on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

L. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc, which is not associated with vision impairment. Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve, which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. It may be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Bullmastiff breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BULLMASTIFF

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 397		2000-2009 644		2010-2014 447		2015 140	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	2	0.5%	2	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	0		13	2.0%	3	0.7%	0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	28	7.1%	46	7.1%	19	4.3%	3	2.1%
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	3	0.8%	15	2.3%	6	1.3%	0	
25.110	distichiasis	11	2.8%	19	3.0%	9	2.0%	3	2.1%
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	1	0.3%	0		0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	0		2	0.3%	0		0	
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	0		1	0.2%	3	0.7%	0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	1	0.3%	0		1	0.2%	0	
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	1	0.3%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	1	0.3%	3	0.5%	3	0.7%	1	0.7%
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.150	iris coloboma	0		2	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	17	4.3%	11	1.7%	11	2.5%	14	10.0%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	7	1.8%	2	0.3%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	12	3.0%	6	0.9%	3	0.7%	2	1.4%
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		6	1.3%	0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.7%
95.120	ciliary body cyst	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
97.150	chorioretinal coloboma, congenital	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	1	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	8	2.0%	24	3.7%	15	3.4%	3	2.1%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	2	0.5%	3	0.5%	0		0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		2	0.3%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	3	0.8%	5	0.8%	2	0.4%	1	0.7%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	4	1.0%	7	1.1%	0		2	1.4%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	3	0.8%	3	0.5%	2	0.4%	1	0.7%
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	0.2%	0		1	0.7%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	1	0.3%	3	0.5%	0		0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		2	0.4%	1	0.7%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		0		1	0.7%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	3	0.8%	4	0.6%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT BULLMASTIFF

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	0	0	1 0.2%	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	1 0.3%	0	1 0.2%	0
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	1 0.2%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	27 6.8%	27 4.2%	19 4.3%	1 0.7%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	1 0.3%	2 0.3%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0	2 0.3%	1 0.2%	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	2 0.4%	2 1.4%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	2 0.3%	1 0.2%	4 2.9%
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	6 1.5%	0	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	1 0.3%	0	1 0.2%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	10 1.6%	15 3.4%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	2 0.5%	40 6.2%	3 0.7%	3 2.1%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	4 1.0%	9 1.4%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	288 72.5%	502 78.0%	380 85.0%	118 84.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CAIRN TERRIER - 1

CAIRN TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Ocular melanosis with and without glaucoma	Presumed autosomal dominant	1-3	NO
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	4, 5	Breeder option
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
D.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	5	Breeder option

Description and Comments

- A. Ocular melanosis with and without glaucoma
(Previously Ocular melanosis with secondary glaucoma, previously pigmentary glaucoma)

A proliferation of melanocytes within the uveal tract associated with an elevation in intraocular pressure. Obstruction of the aqueous outflow pathways occurs resulting in glaucoma. This condition has been identified most commonly in the Cairn Terrier. The condition is familial but the exact mode of inheritance is unknown (pedigree analysis has ruled out a sex-linked disorder). In the Cairn Terrier, the disease is very slowly progressive and blindness ultimately results. Some dogs develop episodes of anterior uveitis associated with the shedding of large amounts of pigment from the iris surface. There is a long pre-glaucomatous phase of the disease in which diagnosis of the condition is possible. Age of onset varies from 2-14 years.

- B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CAIRN TERRIER - 2

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

D. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

Congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
3. Petersen-Jones SM, Forcier J, Mentzer AL. Ocular melanosis in the Cairn Terrier: clinical description and investigation of mode of inheritance. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2007;10 Suppl 1:63-69.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CAIRN TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 629		2000-2009 2129		2010-2014 901		2015 177	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
10.000 glaucoma		2 0.3%		0		1 0.1%		0	
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		3 0.5%		5 0.2%		7 0.8%		0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		0		0		1 0.6%	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		1 0.0%		5 0.6%		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		1 0.0%		0		0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		0		1 0.0%		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		1 0.2%		5 0.2%		1 0.1%		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		2 0.3%		15 0.7%		6 0.7%		2 1.1%	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		3 0.5%		0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		12 1.9%		174 8.2%		110 12.2%		26 14.7%	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		0		5 0.2%		3 0.3%		2 1.1%	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		3 0.5%		2 0.1%		0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		1 0.2%		1 0.0%		0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		2 0.1%		15 1.7%		5 2.8%	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		3 0.1%		1 0.1%		3 1.7%	
93.930 ocular melanocytosis		0		9 0.4%		0		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		10 1.6%		0		1 0.1%		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		11 1.7%		102 4.8%		84 9.3%		24 13.6%	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		2 0.3%		14 0.7%		5 0.6%		4 2.3%	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		2 0.3%		13 0.6%		6 0.7%		3 1.7%	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		2 0.3%		7 0.3%		4 0.4%		1 0.6%	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		1 0.2%		3 0.1%		1 0.1%		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1 0.2%		0		0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		4 0.2%		1 0.1%		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		3 0.5%		18 0.8%		11 1.2%		3 1.7%	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		9 1.4%		34 1.6%		16 1.8%		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		2 0.3%		18 0.8%		8 0.9%		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		5 0.8%		2 0.1%		3 0.3%		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		2 0.1%		0		1 0.6%	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		4 0.2%		1 0.1%		0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		7 0.8%		3 1.7%	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		6 0.7%		3 1.7%	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CAIRN TERRIER

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0	0	1 0.1%	2 1.1%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0	0	2 0.2%	0
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	8 1.3%	17 0.8%	7 0.8%	0
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0	0	1 0.1%	1 0.6%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0	1 0.0%	0	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	5 0.8%	17 0.8%	6 0.7%	5 2.8%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	2 0.3%	4 0.2%	0	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	2 0.3%	20 0.9%	14 1.6%	4 2.3%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	4 0.2%	0	0
FUNDUS					
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	2 0.3%	0	0	0
97.120	coloboma	0	0	1 0.1%	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1 0.2%	13 0.6%	5 0.6%	1 0.6%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	2 0.3%	3 0.1%	2 0.2%	1 0.6%
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	9 1.4%	11 0.5%	2 0.2%	0
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	1 0.1%	0
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	0	1 0.0%	2 0.2%	0
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	1 0.2%	6 0.3%	1 0.1%	0
130.150	optic disc coloboma	6 1.0%	5 0.2%	0	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	29 1.4%	47 5.2%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	3 0.5%	110 5.2%	20 2.2%	17 9.6%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	39 6.2%	44 2.1%	8 0.9%	2 1.1%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	502 79.8%	1726 81.1%	721 80.0%	121 68.4%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CANAAN DOG - 1

CANAAN DOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Cataract	Not defined	2, 3	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CANAAN DOG - 2

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary conditions of the Canaan Dog. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CANAAAN DOG

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 50		2000-2009 335		2010-2015 125	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS							
25.110	distichiasis	2	4.0%	7	2.1%	6	4.8%
CORNEA							
70.700	corneal dystrophy	1	2.0%	1	0.3%	3	2.4%
UVEA							
93.120	iris cyst	0		0		1	0.8%
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		1	0.8%
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	3	6.0%	13	3.9%	5	4.0%
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		1	0.3%	0	
LENS							
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	3	6.0%	12	3.6%	3	2.4%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	0.6%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	0.3%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.3%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	1	2.0%	2	0.6%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		2	1.6%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		4	1.2%	3	2.4%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	1	2.0%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	1	2.0%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	3	6.0%	9	2.7%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	0.8%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		1	0.8%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	12	24.0%	1	0.3%	0	
VITREOUS							
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		0		1	0.8%
FUNDUS							
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	0		1	0.3%	0	
RETINA							
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		2	0.6%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		9	2.7%	0	
OTHER							
900.000	other, unspecified	0		3	0.9%	3	2.4%
900.100	other, not inherited	0		18	5.4%	4	3.2%
NORMAL							
0.000	normal globe	38	76.0%	274	81.8%	113	90.4%

CANAAN BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CANAAAN

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 50		2000-2009 335		2010-2014 91		2015 34	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	2	4.0%	7	2.1%	5	5.5%	1	2.9%
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	1	2.0%	1	0.3%	1	1.1%	2	5.9%
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		0		1	1.1%	0	
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		1	1.1%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	3	6.0%	13	3.9%	3	3.3%	2	5.9%
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	3	6.0%	12	3.6%	2	2.2%	1	2.9%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	0.6%	0		0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	1	2.0%	2	0.6%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		2	2.2%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		4	1.2%	3	3.3%	0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	1	2.0%	0		0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	1	2.0%	0		0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	3	6.0%	9	2.7%	0		0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	1.1%	0	
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		1	1.1%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	12	24.0%	1	0.3%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		0		1	1.1%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		2	0.6%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		9	2.7%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		3	0.9%	3	3.3%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		18	5.4%	1	1.1%	3	8.8%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	38	76.0%	274	81.8%	82	90.1%	31	91.2%

CAO DE CASTRO LABOREIRO BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CAO DE CASTRO LABOREIRO

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		# %	# %	# %	# %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CARDIGAN WELSH CORGI - 1

CARDIGAN WELSH CORGI

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
D.	Retinal atrophy - rod-cone dysplasia type 3 (rcd3) * a DNA test is available	Presumed autosomal recessive	1, 4-6	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin that may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur any time in the life of the dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation about breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis is not known although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

Lens opacity which may affect one or both eyes and may involve the lens partially or completely. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CARDIGAN WELSH CORGI - 2

associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membranes, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies.

D. Retinal atrophy - rod-cone dysplasia type 3 (*rcd3*)

PRA in the Cardigan Welsh Corgi is an autosomal recessive trait caused by a one base pair deletion in the gene encoding the alpha subunit of cyclic GMP phosphodiesterase (*rcd3*). PRA begins early in life with clinical signs of night blindness and a lack of rod ERG responses is seen at 6-8 weeks of age. Dogs are completely blind by 2-3 years of age when ophthalmoscopic signs are first visible. The mutation is found in the PDE6A gene. A DNA test is available.

Historical Note:

Central progressive retinal atrophy was previously a condition listed for this breed. However as the condition is no longer identified in the breed, the condition has been removed. Central progressive retinal atrophy was a progressive retinal degeneration in which photoreceptor death occurred secondary to disease of the underlying pigment epithelium. Progression was slow and some animals never lost vision. CPRA occurred in England, but was uncommon elsewhere.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
4. Petersen-Jones SM, Entz DD, Sargan DR. cGMP phosphodiesterase-alpha mutation causes progressive retinal atrophy in the Cardigan Welsh corgi dog. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 1999;40:1637-1644.
5. Petersen-Jones SM, Entz DD. An improved DNA-based test for detection of the codon 616 mutation in the alpha cyclic GMP phosphodiesterase gene that causes progressive retinal atrophy in the Cardigan Welsh Corgi. *Vet Ophthalmol*. 2002;5:103-106.
6. Keep JM. Clinical aspects of progressive retinal atrophy in the Cardigan Welsh Corgi. *Aust Vet J*. 1972;48:197-199.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CARDIGAN WELSH CORGI

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 1571		2000-2009 1370		2010-2014 609		2015 123	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		51	3.2%	60	4.4%	21	3.4%	5	4.1%
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		8	0.5%	5	0.4%	2	0.3%	0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.150 iris coloboma		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		38	2.4%	49	3.6%	18	3.0%	1	0.8%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		1	0.1%	2	0.1%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		3	0.2%	5	0.4%	1	0.2%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		0		0		1	0.8%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		15	1.0%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		47	3.0%	45	3.3%	13	2.1%	4	3.3%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		5	0.3%	4	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		7	0.4%	2	0.1%	2	0.3%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		4	0.3%	4	0.3%	2	0.3%	3	2.4%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		2	0.1%	0		0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	2	1.6%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		19	1.2%	10	0.7%	4	0.7%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		8	0.5%	8	0.6%	1	0.2%	1	0.8%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		7	0.4%	5	0.4%	2	0.3%	1	0.8%
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.1%	0		1	0.2%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		3	0.2%	4	0.3%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		2	0.1%	0		0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		0		1	0.8%
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		6	0.4%	1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.340 resorbing/hypermature cataract		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		4	0.3%	0		0		0	
110.200 vitritis		0		0		0		1	0.8%
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		3	0.2%	0		1	0.2%	0	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		2	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia		0		2	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
97.120 coloboma		0		2	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CARDIGAN WELSH CORGI

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	13 0.8%	10 0.7%	1 0.2%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	4 0.3%	1 0.1%	1 0.2%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	8 0.5%	1 0.1%	0	0
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	1 0.1%	0	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	2 0.1%	0	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	3 0.2%	0	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	8 0.6%	8 1.3%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	3 0.2%	35 2.6%	6 1.0%	5 4.1%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	4 0.3%	4 0.3%	1 0.2%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	1357 86.4%	1236 90.2%	564 92.6%	108 87.8%

CATALAN SHEEPDOG BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CATALAN SHEEPDOG

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0 # %	0 # %	0 # %	2 # %
UVEA 93.150 iris coloboma		0	0	0	2 100.0%
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	2 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CAVALIER KING CHARLES SPANIEL - 1

CAVALIER KING CHARLES SPANIEL

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects	Not defined	1, 2	NO
B.	Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eye)	Not defined	3	NO
C.	Congenital KCS and ichthyosiform dermatosis	Autosomal recessive	4, 5	NO
D.	Entropion	Not defined	6	Breeder option
E.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
F.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1, 7	Breeder option
G.	Exposure/pigmentary keratitis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
H.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	8	Breeder option
I.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 9	NO
J.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	6	Breeder option
K.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option
L.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic/detached	Not defined	1	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CAVALIER KING CHARLES SPANIEL - 2

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects

Microphthalmia is a congenital defect characterized by a small eye often associated with other ocular malformations, including defects of the cornea, anterior chamber, lens and/or retina

B. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS)/dry eye

An abnormality of the tear film, most commonly a deficiency of the aqueous portion, although the mucin and/or lipid layers may be affected; results in ocular irritation and/or vision impairment.

C. Congenital KCS and ichthyosiform dermatosis

A syndrome in which dogs are born with severe to absolute keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS) which is poorly responsive to lacrimostimulant treatment. Co-morbid congenital dermatopathy affecting haircoat, skin and footpads is severe and requires intensive life-long care. Clinical signs are so devastating that affected dogs are often euthanized.

D. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

E. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

F. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral. In these dogs, lesions are circular or semicircular central crystalline deposits in the anterior corneal stroma that appear between 2 and 5 years of age. It may be associated with exophthalmos and lagophthalmos common in these dogs.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CAVALIER KING CHARLES SPANIEL - 3

G. Exposure/pigmentary keratitis

A condition characterized by variable degrees of superficial vascularization, fibrosis and/or pigmentation of the cornea. May be associated with excessive exposure/irritation of the globe due to shallow orbits, lower eyelid medial entropion, lagophthalmos and macropalpebral fissure.

H. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

I. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

In the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, onset is at an early age (less than 6 months), affecting the cortex and nucleus with rapid progression to complete cataract, resulting in blindness.

J. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

K. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

L. Retinal dysplasia – geographic / detached

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CAVALIER KING CHARLES SPANIEL - 4

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

These two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. Retinal dysplasia is known to be inherited in many breeds. The genetic relationship among the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991 - 1998.
2. Narfstrom K, Dubielzig R. Posterior lenticonus, cataracts and microphthalmia: Congenital defects in the Cavalier King Charles spaniel. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1984;25.
3. Sanchez RF, Innocent G, Mould J, et al. Canine keratoconjunctivitis sicca: disease trends in a review of 229 cases. *J Small Anim Pract.* 2007;48:211-217.
4. Hartley C, Donaldson D, Smith KC, et al. Congenital keratoconjunctivitis sicca and ichthyosiform dermatosis in 25 Cavalier King Charles spaniel dogs – part I: clinical signs, histopathology, and inheritance. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2012;15:315-326.
5. Barnett KC. Congenital keratoconjunctivitis sicca and ichthyosiform dermatosis in the cavalier King Charles spaniel. *J Small Anim Pract.* 2006;47:524-528.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001 - 2005.
7. Crispin SM, Barnett KC. Dystrophy, degeneration and infiltration of the canine cornea. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1983;24:63-83.
8. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003- 2004.
9. Barnett KC. The diagnosis and differential diagnosis of cataract in the dog. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1985;26:305-316.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CAVALIER KING CHARLES SPANIEL

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 6383		2000-2009 26222		2010-2014 14195		2015 2830	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	8	0.1%	38	0.1%	21	0.1%	5	0.2%
10.000	glaucoma	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	0		3	0.0%	0		0	
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	14	0.2%	96	0.4%	16	0.1%	0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	21	0.3%	120	0.5%	52	0.4%	14	0.5%
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	1	0.0%	6	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	
25.110	distichiasis	498	7.8%	2465	9.4%	1300	9.2%	251	8.9%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	3	0.0%	0		8	0.1%	13	0.5%
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	2	0.0%	29	0.1%	40	0.3%	16	0.6%
NICTITANS									
50.210	pannus of third eyelid	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0		5	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	4	0.1%	7	0.0%	7	0.0%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	2	0.0%	9	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	11	0.2%	92	0.4%	121	0.9%	18	0.6%
70.700	corneal dystrophy	494	7.7%	2313	8.8%	1337	9.4%	262	9.3%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	6	0.1%	33	0.1%	8	0.1%	4	0.1%
UVEA									
93.110	iris hypoplasia	0		0		4	0.0%	0	
93.120	iris cyst	2	0.0%	11	0.0%	4	0.0%	1	0.0%
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		7	0.0%	0		0	
93.150	iris coloboma	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0		0	
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		3	0.0%	1	0.0%
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	19	0.3%	307	1.2%	165	1.2%	27	1.0%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	3	0.0%	23	0.1%	9	0.1%	1	0.0%
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	5	0.1%	23	0.1%	3	0.0%	2	0.1%
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	4	0.1%	40	0.2%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		3	0.0%	23	0.2%	2	0.1%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		1	0.0%	9	0.1%	1	0.0%
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	57	0.9%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	243	3.8%	945	3.6%	544	3.8%	97	3.4%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	37	0.6%	123	0.5%	76	0.5%	18	0.6%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	13	0.2%	59	0.2%	34	0.2%	5	0.2%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	15	0.2%	43	0.2%	17	0.1%	8	0.3%
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	3	0.0%	25	0.1%	7	0.0%	9	0.3%
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	26	0.4%	39	0.1%	29	0.2%	10	0.4%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	10	0.2%	64	0.2%	34	0.2%	7	0.2%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	5	0.1%	23	0.1%	10	0.1%	3	0.1%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	56	0.9%	176	0.7%	109	0.8%	18	0.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CAVALIER KING CHARLES SPANIEL

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	34	0.5%	141	0.5%	73	0.5%	11	0.4%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	20	0.3%	91	0.3%	32	0.2%	6	0.2%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	2	0.0%	18	0.1%	5	0.0%	1	0.0%
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	13	0.2%	48	0.2%	10	0.1%	5	0.2%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	22	0.3%	122	0.5%	65	0.5%	10	0.4%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		39	0.1%	20	0.1%	1	0.0%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		15	0.1%	8	0.3%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		20	0.1%	8	0.3%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		4	0.0%	3	0.1%
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		1	0.0%	3	0.1%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		12	0.1%	4	0.1%
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0		0		4	0.0%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	38	0.6%	132	0.5%	45	0.3%	2	0.1%
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0		0		4	0.0%	4	0.1%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		8	0.0%	6	0.0%	2	0.1%
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	21	0.3%	48	0.2%	10	0.1%	3	0.1%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		17	0.1%	14	0.1%	0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		3	0.0%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	10	0.2%	105	0.4%	68	0.5%	10	0.4%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		19	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	1	0.0%	4	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	
97.120	coloboma	0		4	0.0%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	622	9.7%	2161	8.2%	698	4.9%	128	4.5%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	273	4.3%	818	3.1%	317	2.2%	52	1.8%
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	46	0.7%	80	0.3%	24	0.2%	12	0.4%
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	25	0.4%	92	0.4%	26	0.2%	8	0.3%
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	12	0.2%	6	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		20	0.1%	4	0.1%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	1	0.0%	16	0.1%	7	0.0%	0	
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	2	0.0%	10	0.0%	0		0	
130.150	optic disc coloboma	2	0.0%	4	0.0%	11	0.1%	5	0.2%
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		159	0.6%	437	3.1%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	54	0.8%	1043	4.0%	301	2.1%	108	3.8%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	67	1.0%	95	0.4%	31	0.2%	9	0.3%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	4260	66.7%	19514	74.4%	11233	79.1%	2249	79.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CESKY TERRIER - 1

CESKY TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Cesky Terrier breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2007.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CESKY TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		7	18.4%	9	16.4%	3	13.0%	0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		1	2.6%	0		0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		3	7.9%	5	9.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0		1	1.8%	2	8.7%	0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		1	4.3%	0	
97.150 choriorretinal coloboma, congenital		0		0		1	4.3%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		1	2.6%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		1	2.6%	0		0		0	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		1	1.8%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		2	3.6%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		1	2.6%	0		0		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		0		1	1.8%	0		0	
FUNDUS									
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia		0		0		1	4.3%	0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		3	7.9%	4	7.3%	1	4.3%	0	
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis		1	2.6%	0		0		0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110 micropapilla		0		1	1.8%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		0		1	4.3%	0	
900.100 other, not inherited		0		4	7.3%	1	4.3%	0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		23	60.5%	39	70.9%	18	78.3%	1	100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER - 1

CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1-3	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
D.	Cataract	Presumed incomplete dominant	1, 4	NO
E.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>)	Autosomal recessive	1, 5	NO
F.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option
G.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic/detached	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull. Selection should be directed against entropion and toward a head conformation that minimizes or eliminates the likelihood of the defect.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located in the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER - 2

Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

Hereditary cataracts have been described in the Chesapeake Bay Retriever and affect the young adult dog. They appear as posterior cortical, axial, triangular opacities and the Y suture tips can be affected in both the anterior and posterior cortices. Extension of the cataract into the posterior cortex and progression to impair vision can occur. An autosomal dominant inheritance with incomplete penetrance has been proposed; however, the genetics have not been completely defined and additional studies will be required.

E. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the Chesapeake Bay Retriever is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available. It is important to note that in all breeds in which a molecular diagnostic test for the disease is available, it is possible to have dogs diagnosed clinically as affected, yet the DNA test results are normal. This suggests that other genetic causes of PRA exist or that the diagnosed affected dog has an acquired disease that mimics the inherited disorder.

A second, less common form of PRA is also present in the Chesapeake Bay Retriever with ophthalmoscopic abnormalities characteristic of mid-stage disease found in dogs between 8-

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER - 3

12 months of age. The lesions are progressive and end-stage lesions are evident by 2-3 years of age. The genetic mutation responsible for this form of PRA is not yet known.

F. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

G. Retinal dysplasia – geographic / detached

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

These two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. Retinal dysplasia is known to be inherited in many breeds. The genetic relationship among the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
4. Gelatt KN. Cataracts in Chesapeake Bay retrievers. *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* 1979;175:1176-1178.
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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 4494		2000-2009 5655		2010-2014 2099		2015 438	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	4	0.1%	3	0.1%	0		0	
10.000	glaucoma	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	0		1	0.0%	0		1	0.2%
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	0		3	0.1%	0		0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	18	0.4%	29	0.5%	7	0.3%	0	
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	3	0.1%	4	0.1%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	320	7.1%	388	6.9%	167	8.0%	39	8.9%
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	1	0.0%	0		1	0.0%	0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		2	0.1%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	21	0.5%	38	0.7%	13	0.6%	4	0.9%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	3	0.1%	12	0.2%	3	0.1%	2	0.5%
93.150	iris coloboma	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		2	0.1%	1	0.2%
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	62	1.4%	97	1.7%	52	2.5%	10	2.3%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	2	0.0%	7	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	6	0.1%	8	0.1%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		2	0.0%	29	1.4%	10	2.3%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		4	0.2%	0	
93.810	uveal melanoma	0		0		0		1	0.2%
95.120	ciliary body cyst	0		0		2	0.1%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	74	1.6%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	146	3.2%	266	4.7%	91	4.3%	32	7.3%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	18	0.4%	15	0.3%	9	0.4%	2	0.5%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	40	0.9%	48	0.8%	17	0.8%	4	0.9%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	16	0.4%	14	0.2%	4	0.2%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	5	0.1%	2	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	21	0.5%	12	0.2%	5	0.2%	2	0.5%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	2	0.0%	4	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	1	0.0%	14	0.2%	1	0.0%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	24	0.5%	23	0.4%	5	0.2%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	77	1.7%	99	1.8%	36	1.7%	6	1.4%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	20	0.4%	26	0.5%	6	0.3%	1	0.2%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	4	0.1%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	17	0.4%	20	0.4%	4	0.2%	3	0.7%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	6	0.1%	10	0.2%	2	0.1%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	1	0.0%	13	0.2%	6	0.3%	2	0.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		3	0.1%	0	
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		1	0.0%	1	0.2%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	25	0.6%	16	0.3%	2	0.1%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	2	0.0%	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.2%
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	9	0.2%	10	0.2%	1	0.0%	0	
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	3	0.1%	5	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		11	0.5%	5	1.1%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	16	0.4%	18	0.3%	6	0.3%	0	
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		22	0.4%	10	0.5%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	3	0.1%	0		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	25	0.6%	38	0.7%	15	0.7%	2	0.5%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	26	0.6%	19	0.3%	3	0.1%	1	0.2%
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	42	0.9%	37	0.7%	9	0.4%	3	0.7%
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
130.150	optic disc coloboma	0		2	0.0%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		41	0.7%	86	4.1%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	22	0.5%	306	5.4%	49	2.3%	41	9.4%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	33	0.7%	19	0.3%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	3623	80.6%	4759	84.2%	1837	87.5%	377	86.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CHIHUAHUA - 1

CHIHUAHUA

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - endothelial	Not defined	2, 3	NO
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2, 4	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	4	NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	2	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	2	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal dystrophy - endothelial

An abnormal loss of the inner lining of the cornea that causes progressive fluid retention (edema). With time the edema results in keratitis and decreased vision. This usually does not occur until the animal is older.

In the Chihuahua, this is a primary degenerative endothelial disease leading to progressive and permanent corneal edema. It is suspected to be a heritable disorder. There is no sex predilection. The condition is observed in older dogs, 6 to 13 years of age with a mean of 9.5 years. The corneal edema starts asymptotically in the dorsal temporal corneal quadrant of one eye and slowly progresses medially, eventually involving the entire cornea. Typically, it becomes bilateral. In the later stages discomfort,

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CHIHUAHUA - 2

intracorneal bullae with subsequent ulceration and keratoconus may develop. Histologically, the primary endothelial disease appears slightly different from the clinically similar disorder of the Boston Terrier.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Chihuahua breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2011 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2010.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
3. Martin CL and Dice PF. Corneal endothelial dystrophy in the dog. *J Am Anim Hosp Assoc.* 1982;18:327.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CHIHUAHUA

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 130		2000-2009 541		2010-2014 672		2015 134	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		3	0.6%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	5	3.8%	21	3.9%	48	7.1%	6	4.5%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	0		0		2	0.3%	1	0.7%
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	1	0.8%	0		3	0.4%	0	
CORNEA									
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	0		0		0		2	1.5%
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		2	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	2	1.5%	1	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.7%
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	7	5.4%	34	6.3%	59	8.8%	12	9.0%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		0		4	0.6%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		5	0.7%	2	1.5%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	3	2.3%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		16	3.0%	24	3.6%	4	3.0%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	2	1.5%	2	0.4%	3	0.4%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.8%	0		1	0.1%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		2	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		0		0		1	0.7%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	2	1.5%	10	1.8%	10	1.5%	3	2.2%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	4	3.1%	3	0.6%	7	1.0%	2	1.5%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.8%	2	0.4%	2	0.3%	1	0.7%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	4	3.1%	1	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		0		1	0.1%	1	0.7%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.1%	1	0.7%
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		0		1	0.7%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		0		1	0.7%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	2	1.5%	9	1.7%	1	0.1%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		0		2	0.3%	0	
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		0		2	0.3%	0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		3	0.4%	2	1.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CHIHUAHUA

VITREOUS CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	13 10.0%	15 2.8%	17 2.5%	4 3.0%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	4 0.7%	5 0.7%	0
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	0	0	1 0.1%	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	2 1.5%	3 0.6%	2 0.3%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	1 0.2%	2 0.3%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	3 2.3%	5 0.9%	3 0.4%	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	1 0.1%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	1 0.2%	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	1 0.2%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	5 0.9%	16 2.4%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	1 0.8%	20 3.7%	12 1.8%	10 7.5%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	1 0.8%	2 0.4%	1 0.1%	1 0.7%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	95 73.1%	454 83.9%	573 85.3%	110 82.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CHINESE CRESTED - 1

CHINESE CRESTED

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 2 2	Breeder option NO
B.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO
B.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	4, 5	NO
D.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	2, 4, 5, 6	Breeder option
E.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (prcd) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	2, 6, 7	NO
F.	Ceroid lipofuscinosis	Not defined	8	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membrane (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CHINESE CRESTED - 2

C. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from its normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

D. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

E. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as Progressive Retinal Atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the Chinese Crested is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

In this breed, a second, but very infrequency type of PRA has been identified that is caused by the mutation in the *PDE6A* gene that causes PRA in Cardigan Welsh Corgis. However, most cases of PRA that test normal for the *PRCD* gene defect likely results from a gene defect that is still to be identified.

F. Ceroid lipofuscinosis

An inherited disease of humans and animals characterized by the accumulation of lipopigment in various tissues of the body including the eye. It results in progressive neurologic disease including blindness. (Also called Batten's disease)

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Chinese Crested breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
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5. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol*. 2011;14:378-384.
6. Zangerl B, Goldstein O, Philp AR, et al. Identical mutation in a novel retinal gene causes progressive rod-cone degeneration in dogs and retinitis pigmentosa in humans. *Genomics*. 2006;88:551-563.
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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CHINESE CRESTED

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 472		2000-2009 4606		2010-2014 1248		2015 170	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		3 0.1%		1 0.1%		0	
10.000 glaucoma		0		1 0.0%		1 0.1%		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		0		1 0.1%		1 0.6%	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		0		4 0.1%		0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		1 0.2%		23 0.5%		10 0.8%		5 2.9%	
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		0		1 0.1%		2 1.2%	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		1 0.2%		14 0.3%		3 0.2%		0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		2 0.0%		1 0.1%		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		4 0.8%		1 0.0%		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		1 0.2%		4 0.1%		1 0.1%		1 0.6%	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		2 0.4%		26 0.6%		5 0.4%		1 0.6%	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		2 0.0%		0		0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		3 0.1%		2 0.2%		0	
93.120 iris cyst		0		3 0.1%		0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		1 0.2%		0		1 0.1%		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		4 0.8%		112 2.4%		42 3.4%		6 3.5%	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		3 0.6%		7 0.2%		1 0.1%		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		2 0.4%		7 0.2%		1 0.1%		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		2 0.4%		3 0.1%		0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		3 0.2%		0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		2 0.2%		0	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		3 0.6%		114 2.5%		32 2.6%		3 1.8%	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		2 0.4%		15 0.3%		9 0.7%		3 1.8%	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1 0.2%		13 0.3%		3 0.2%		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		1 0.2%		8 0.2%		3 0.2%		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		2 0.0%		0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		3 0.1%		3 0.2%		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		6 0.1%		2 0.2%		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		3 0.1%		2 0.2%		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		2 0.4%		26 0.6%		13 1.0%		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		0		22 0.5%		8 0.6%		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		2 0.4%		19 0.4%		8 0.6%		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		2 0.0%		0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		1 0.2%		3 0.1%		1 0.1%		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		5 0.1%		0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		1 0.0%		0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CHINESE CRESTED

LENS CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0	0	1 0.1%	1 0.6%
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0	0	1 0.1%	1 0.6%
100.323 incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0	0	0	1 0.6%
100.330 generalized/complete cataract	2 0.4%	21 0.5%	3 0.2%	0
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified	2 0.4%	20 0.4%	2 0.2%	1 0.6%
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	2 0.4%	4 0.1%	0	0
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	0	1 0.0%	1 0.1%	0
110.200 vitritis	0	0	13 1.0%	7 4.1%
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	15 3.2%	406 8.8%	91 7.3%	10 5.9%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	186 4.0%	28 2.2%	0
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	0	1 0.0%	2 0.2%	0
97.120 coloboma	0	2 0.0%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	0	27 0.6%	5 0.4%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	1 0.2%	5 0.1%	0	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	2 0.4%	0	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	5 1.1%	81 1.8%	10 0.8%	0
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	0	2 0.0%	2 0.2%	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	0	7 0.2%	1 0.1%	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	1 0.1%	1 0.6%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	3 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	4 0.8%	6 0.1%	3 0.2%	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	8 0.2%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	26 0.6%	42 3.4%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	3 0.6%	149 3.2%	20 1.6%	4 2.4%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	6 1.3%	14 0.3%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	413 87.5%	3943 85.6%	1070 85.7%	148 87.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CHINESE FOO DOG - 1

CHINESE FOO DOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma), causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

References

1. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011; 14: 378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CHINESE FOO DOG

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		0		0		0		0	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CHINESE SHAR PEI - 1

CHINESE SHAR PEI

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Entropion	Not defined	1-5	NO
C.	Prolapsed gland of third eyelid	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1-3	Breeder option
E.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	6	Breeder option
F.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
G.	Lens luxation	Autosomal recessive	1, 7	NO
H.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1	NO
I.	Secondary keratitis - chronic	Not defined	6	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of the intraocular pressure (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CHINESE SHAR PEI - 2

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

The condition is a particularly severe problem in the Chinese Shar-Pei and is compounded by breeder selection for facial conformation with heavy skin folds which encourages formation of entropion.

C. Prolapse of the gland of the third eyelid

This condition, which is often referred to as "cherry eye," represents a protrusion of the glandular portion of the third eyelid. The mode of inheritance of this disorder is unknown. Exposure of the gland may cause ocular irritation and be associated with decreased tears (Keratoconjunctivitis sicca).

D. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

E. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CHINESE SHAR PEI - 3

G. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness.

H. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait in most breeds.

I. Secondary keratitis - chronic

A specific designation does not exist on the CAER form for this condition. We ask examiners to mark other – unlisted conditions suspected as inherited. Then in the comments box please write secondary keratitis – chronic.

A condition characterized by variable degrees of superficial vascularization, fibrosis and/or pigmentation of the cornea. Often associated with entropion or a combination of entropion and ectropion.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. Lenarduzzi R. Management of eyelid problems in Chinese Shar-Pei puppies. *Vet Med Small Anim Clin.* 1983;78:548-550.
3. Bedford PGC. Entropion in Shar Peis (Correspondence). *Vet Rec.* 1984;115:666.
4. Startup FG. Entropion in the Shar Pei (Correspondence). *Vet Rec.* 1985;116:57.
5. Barnett KC. Inherited eye disease in the dog and cat. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1988;29:462-475.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
7. Lazarus JA, Pickett JP, Champagne ES. Primary lens luxation in the Chinese Shar Pei: clinical and hereditary characteristics. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 1998;1:101-107.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CHINESE SHAR-PEI

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 325		2000-2009 168		2010-2014 77		2015 31	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		182	56.0%	71	42.3%	37	48.1%	16	51.6%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		8	2.5%	2	1.2%	1	1.3%	1	3.2%
25.110 distichiasis		1	0.3%	1	0.6%	1	1.3%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		1	0.3%	1	0.6%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		25	7.7%	4	2.4%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		3	0.9%	1	0.6%	6	7.8%	1	3.2%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		2	0.6%	1	0.6%	1	1.3%	0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		3	0.9%	3	1.8%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		7	2.2%	8	4.8%	0		0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2	0.6%	3	1.8%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		3	0.9%	2	1.2%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		2	2.6%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	1.3%	0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		4	1.2%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		5	1.5%	8	4.8%	0		0	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		1	0.3%	0		0		1	3.2%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.3%	1	0.6%	0		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		0		0		1	3.2%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		0		2	1.2%	0		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		3	0.9%	2	1.2%	0		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		1	0.6%	1	1.3%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		0		1	1.3%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		2	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		7	2.2%	2	1.2%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		1	0.3%	3	1.8%	0		0	
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		2	0.6%	0		0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CHINESE SHAR-PEI

RETINA CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.3%	0	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	1 0.3%	0	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	2 1.2%	7 9.1%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	3 0.9%	11 6.5%	1 1.3%	1 3.2%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	16 4.9%	3 1.8%	3 3.9%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	153 47.1%	85 50.6%	33 42.9%	14 45.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CHINOOK - 1

CHINOOK

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
C.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
D.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

C. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CHINOOK - 2

D. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Chinook breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CHINOOK

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 102		2000-2009 829		2010-2014 382		2015 86	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
25.110	distichiasis	0		3	0.4%	2	0.5%	0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0		1	0.1%	1	0.3%	1	1.2%
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		1	0.1%	1	0.3%	0	
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	3	2.9%	46	5.5%	36	9.4%	2	2.3%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		1	0.1%	1	0.3%	0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		0		1	1.2%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
93.810	uveal melanoma	0		0		0		1	1.2%
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	2	2.0%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	10	9.8%	45	5.4%	16	4.2%	4	4.7%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		4	0.5%	1	0.3%	1	1.2%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	1	1.0%	0		0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	0.1%	1	0.3%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	1	1.0%	4	0.5%	1	0.3%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	1.0%	6	0.7%	1	0.3%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	2	2.0%	12	1.4%	2	0.5%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	4	3.9%	3	0.4%	0		0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		7	0.8%	2	0.5%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		4	0.5%	3	0.8%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		3	0.4%	1	0.3%	1	1.2%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	0.3%	1	1.2%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	1	1.0%	8	1.0%	0		0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		0		0		1	1.2%
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		2	0.2%	0		0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		12	1.4%	3	0.8%	0	
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1	1.0%	50	6.0%	10	2.6%	2	2.3%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		1	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CHINOOK

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	6 0.7%	13 3.4%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	1 1.0%	40 4.8%	6 1.6%	3 3.5%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	2 2.0%	0	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	80 78.4%	698 84.2%	339 88.7%	80 93.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CHOW CHOW - 1

CHOW CHOW

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1-3	NO
B.	Entropion	Not defined	1	NO
C.	Ectropion	Not defined	4	Breeder option
D.	Corneal dystrophy - endothelial	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 5	Breeder option
	- iris to lens	Not defined	6	NO
	- iris to cornea	Not defined	6	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	5	NO
F.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 7	NO
G.	Secondary keratitis - chronic	Not defined	4, 8	Breeder option

DESCRIPTION AND COMMENTS

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated intraocular pressure occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of the IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine screening exam for certification.

Age of onset in the Chow Chow appears to be anywhere between 3-6 years of age and has been observed as a bilateral condition. Gonioscopy has shown extremely narrow iridocorneal angles and in many regions no evidence of trabecular meshwork.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CHOW CHOW - 2

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

Entropion in the Chow Chow has been observed for decades and is definitely related to the amount of skin covering the head and face. Because of the conformation admired by both fanciers and the judges, it is doubtful that we will see a significant change in the incidence of entropion as folds are, in many cases, desired by these individuals. Entropion requires surgical correction in the Chow Chow to return comfort and decrease chances for vision loss.

C. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelids, which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

D. Corneal dystrophy - endothelial

Corneal endothelial dystrophy is an abnormal loss of the inner lining of the cornea that causes progressive fluid retention (edema). With time the edema results in keratitis and decreased vision. This usually does not occur until the animal is older.

E. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

Major PPM's have been observed in this breed. Many ophthalmologists have observed puppies so severely affected that they are temporarily or permanently blind. The blindness is due to adherence of the membranes to the cornea and/or lens.

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

In the Chow Chow, the only reported cataract is congenital. The clinical appearance is

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CHOW CHOW - 3

variable, ranging from small nuclear or capsular opacities to generalized opacity. The central lens (nucleus) is most consistently affected with variable involvement of the peripheral lens (cortex). Concurrent ocular anomalies may include entropion, microphthalmia, persistent pupillary membranes, and retinal folds, although any direct relationship of these latter conditions to the cataract is unclear.

G. Secondary keratitis - chronic

A specific designation does not exist on the CAER form for this condition. We ask examiners to mark other – unlisted conditions suspected as inherited. Then in the comments box please write secondary keratitis – chronic.

A condition characterized by variable degrees of superficial vascularization, fibrosis and/or pigmentation of the cornea. Often associated with entropion or a combination of entropion and ectropion.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. Gelatt KN, MacKay EO. Prevalence of the breed-related glaucomas in pure-bred dogs in North America. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2004;7:97-111.
3. Corcaran KA, Koch SA. Primary glaucoma in the Chow chows. *Prog Vet Comp Ophthalmol.* 1994;4:193-197.
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5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
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8. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CHOW CHOW

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 384		2000-2009 598		2010-2014 278		2015 60	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		2	0.5%	2	0.3%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		1	0.3%	1	0.2%	1	0.4%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		118	30.7%	183	30.6%	51	18.3%	10	16.7%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		7	1.8%	10	1.7%	5	1.8%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		5	1.3%	1	0.2%	1	0.4%	1	1.7%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		1	0.4%	1	1.7%
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		5	1.3%	4	0.7%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		17	2.8%	8	2.9%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		4	1.0%	4	0.7%	0		0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		9	2.3%	7	1.2%	1	0.4%	0	
UVEA									
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		4	0.7%	1	0.4%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		87	22.7%	254	42.5%	104	37.4%	13	21.7%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		5	1.3%	9	1.5%	3	1.1%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		18	4.7%	26	4.3%	10	3.6%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		2	0.5%	6	1.0%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		12	4.3%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		2	0.7%	0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		5	1.3%	19	3.2%	4	1.4%	1	1.7%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		2	0.5%	0		0		0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		3	0.8%	2	0.3%	0		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		2	0.3%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.3%	0		1	0.4%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		4	1.0%	1	0.2%	0		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		4	1.0%	4	0.7%	1	0.4%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		0		1	0.4%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1	0.3%	2	0.3%	0		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		3	0.8%	1	0.2%	0		1	1.7%
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		1	0.3%	1	0.2%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0		2	0.3%	0		0	
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		4	1.0%	3	0.5%	1	0.4%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CHOW CHOW

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
OPTIC NERVE				
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	1 0.3%	0	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	6 1.0%	11 4.0%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	0	22 3.7%	3 1.1%	3 5.0%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	9 2.3%	6 1.0%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	175 45.6%	265 44.3%	144 51.8%	39 65.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CLUMBER SPANIEL - 1

CLUMBER SPANIEL

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Keratoconjunctivitis sicca	Not defined	1, 2	NO
C.	Entropion	Not defined	1, 3	Breeder option
D.	Ectropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
F.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 4	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	4	NO
G.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
H.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option
I.	Secondary keratitis - chronic	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia

Microphthalmia is a congenital defect characterized by a small eye often associated with defects of the cornea, iris (coloboma), anterior chamber, lens (cataract) and/or retina.

An association has been made between partial albinism, multiple ocular defects (especially microphthalmia) and deafness in a number of canine breeds including the Collie. From these reports it appears that a predominantly white hair coat is associated with a higher incidence of ocular defects.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CLUMBER SPANIEL - 2

B. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca

An abnormality of the tear film, most commonly a deficiency of the aqueous portion, although the mucin and/or lipid layers may be affected; results in ocular irritation and/or vision impairment.

C. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids, which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

D. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelids, which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

E. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

F. Persistent pupillary membranes

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

G. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CLUMBER SPANIEL - 3

H. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

I. Secondary keratitis - chronic

A specific designation does not exist on the CAER form for this condition. We ask examiners to mark other – unlisted conditions suspected as inherited. Then in the comments box please write secondary keratitis – chronic.

A condition characterized by variable degrees of superficial vascularization, fibrosis and/or pigmentation of the cornea. Often associated with entropion or a combination of entropion and ectropion.

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Clumber Spaniel breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CLUMBER SPANIEL

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 991		2000-2009 1311		2010-2014 338		2015 46	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		4	0.4%	2	0.2%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		63	6.4%	92	7.0%	12	3.6%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		227	22.9%	269	20.5%	74	21.9%	13	28.3%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		195	19.7%	184	14.0%	46	13.6%	10	21.7%
25.110 distichiasis		48	4.8%	106	8.1%	34	10.1%	4	8.7%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		1	0.1%	0		4	1.2%	0	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		4	0.4%	10	0.8%	3	0.9%	1	2.2%
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		9	0.9%	4	0.3%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		7	0.7%	4	0.3%	0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		2	0.2%	3	0.2%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		30	3.0%	27	2.1%	4	1.2%	1	2.2%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		4	0.4%	2	0.2%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		2	0.6%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		15	1.5%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		21	2.1%	54	4.1%	10	3.0%	1	2.2%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		11	1.1%	8	0.6%	1	0.3%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		9	0.9%	13	1.0%	6	1.8%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		5	0.4%	0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		5	0.5%	5	0.4%	5	1.5%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		5	0.5%	0		0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		6	0.6%	8	0.6%	1	0.3%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		14	1.4%	25	1.9%	2	0.6%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		3	0.3%	1	0.1%	3	0.9%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		2	0.2%	0		0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		5	0.5%	7	0.5%	3	0.9%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		5	0.5%	2	0.2%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		1	0.1%	3	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		4	0.4%	1	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CLUMBER SPANIEL

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	2 0.2%	4 0.3%	0	0
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	0	3 0.2%	0	0
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	2 0.2%	0	0	0
97.120 coloboma	3 0.3%	0	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	77 7.8%	89 6.8%	12 3.6%	3 6.5%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	4 0.4%	3 0.2%	0	1 2.2%
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	8 0.8%	6 0.5%	1 0.3%	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	0	1 0.1%	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	1 0.3%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	1 0.1%	1 0.3%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	10 0.8%	15 4.4%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	5 0.5%	56 4.3%	4 1.2%	4 8.7%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	14 1.4%	7 0.5%	1 0.3%	2 4.3%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	515 52.0%	732 55.8%	174 51.5%	27 58.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

COCKER SPANIEL - 1

COCKER SPANIEL

(*American)

*The official breed name is Cocker Spaniel. The designation "American" has been used to avoid confusion and emphasize the distinction from the English Cocker Spaniel breed.

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Keratoconjunctivitis sicca / dry eye	Not defined	1, 2	NO
B.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1, 3, 4	NO
C.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Ectropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1, 2, 5, 6	Breeder option
F.	Eury/Macroblepharon	Not defined	1	Breeder option
G.	Imperforate lacrimal punctum	Not defined	1	Breeder option
H.	Prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	Not defined	1, 7	Breeder option
I.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
J.	Corneal dystrophy - posterior polymorphous	Not defined	1	Breeder option
K.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	8	Breeder option
L.	Cataract	Presumed autosomal recessive	1, 2, 9-12	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

COCKER SPANIEL - 2

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
M.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 13-15	NO
N.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1, 16	Breeder option
O.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic/detached	Not defined	1, 16	NO
P.	Secondary keratitis - chronic	Not defined	1, 17	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca/Dry eye

An abnormality of the tear film, most commonly a deficiency of the aqueous portion, although the mucin and/or lipid layers may be affected; results in ocular irritation and/or vision impairment.

B. Glaucoma

An elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

C. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

COCKER SPANIEL - 3

D. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelids, which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

E. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

F. Eury/Macroblepharon

A specific designation does not exist on the CAER form for this condition. We ask examiners to mark other – unlisted conditions suspected as inherited. Then in the comments box please write eury/macroblepharon.

Macroblepharon is defined as an exceptionally large palpebral fissure, macroblepharon in conjunction with laxity of the lateral canthal structures may lead to lower lid ectropion and upper lid entropion.

G. Imperforate lacrimal punctum

A developmental anomaly resulting in failure of opening of the lacrimal duct adjacent to the eye. The lower punctum is more frequently affected. This defect usually results in epiphora, an overflow of tears onto the face.

H. Prolapsed gland of the third eyelid

Protrusion of the tear gland associated with the third eyelid. The mode of inheritance of this disorder is unknown. The exposed gland may become irritated. Commonly referred to as "cherry eye."

I. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

COCKER SPANIEL - 4

J. Corneal dystrophy - posterior polymorphous

Posterior polymorphous dystrophy appears as multifocal, non-pigmented, vesicular to linear posterior corneal opacities at the level of the corneal endothelium. The condition is bilateral and has been seen in dogs from 1-7 years of age. Progression of the dystrophy is limited, and there is no treatment. It differs from endothelial dystrophy by an absence of corneal edema. Corneal endothelial cells distant from the corneal opacities are normal.

K. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

L. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

In this breed, the onset of cataract may occur at an early age (less than 2 years) with rapid progression to maturity and associated with significant lens-induced inflammation.

M. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the Cocker Spaniel is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English Cocker Spaniels and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

COCKER SPANIEL - 5

N. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

O. Retinal dysplasia – geographic, detached

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

These two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. Retinal dysplasia is known to be inherited in many breeds. The genetic relationship among the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds.

P. Secondary keratitis - chronic

A specific designation does not exist on the CAER form for this condition. We ask examiners to mark other – unlisted conditions suspected as inherited. Then in the comments box please write secondary keratitis – chronic.

A condition characterized by variable degrees of superficial vascularization, fibrosis and/or pigmentation of the cornea. Often associated with entropion or a combination of entropion and ectropion

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

COCKER SPANIEL - 6

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT COCKER SPANIEL

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 27349		2000-2009 21729		2010-2014 6565		2015 1277	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		25	0.1%	8	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
10.000 glaucoma		27	0.1%	1	0.0%	4	0.1%	2	0.2%
EYELIDS									
20.110 eyelid dermoid		2	0.0%	0		0		0	
20.140 ectopic cilia		39	0.1%	12	0.1%	4	0.1%	0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		105	0.4%	67	0.3%	7	0.1%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		91	0.3%	59	0.3%	5	0.1%	3	0.2%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		623	2.3%	291	1.3%	56	0.9%	10	0.8%
25.110 distichiasis		14836	54.2%	9921	45.7%	3283	50.0%	634	49.6%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		352	1.3%	6	0.0%	70	1.1%	45	3.5%
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		144	0.5%	73	0.3%	107	1.6%	17	1.3%
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		6	0.0%	2	0.0%	0		0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		90	0.3%	96	0.4%	28	0.4%	4	0.3%
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		375	1.4%	119	0.5%	3	0.0%	0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		114	0.4%	226	1.0%	131	2.0%	16	1.3%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		753	2.8%	616	2.8%	176	2.7%	36	2.8%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		20	0.1%	15	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
UVEA									
90.250 pigmentary uveitis		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		0		3	0.0%	0	
93.120 iris cyst		3	0.0%	13	0.1%	4	0.1%	0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		2	0.0%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		2	0.0%	4	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		45	0.2%	78	0.4%	34	0.5%	3	0.2%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		19	0.1%	11	0.1%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		20	0.1%	13	0.1%	2	0.0%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		13	0.0%	14	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		31	0.5%	4	0.3%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		4	0.1%	0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
97.150 chorioretinal coloboma, congenital		0		0		2	0.0%	3	0.2%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		1023	3.7%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		1164	4.3%	1544	7.1%	554	8.4%	82	6.4%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		490	1.8%	320	1.5%	92	1.4%	23	1.8%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		275	1.0%	187	0.9%	52	0.8%	11	0.9%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		70	0.3%	52	0.2%	14	0.2%	2	0.2%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		70	0.3%	54	0.2%	7	0.1%	3	0.2%
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		90	0.3%	77	0.4%	17	0.3%	4	0.3%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		50	0.2%	20	0.1%	4	0.1%	2	0.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT COCKER SPANIEL

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	4	0.0%	39	0.2%	9	0.1%	5	0.4%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	439	1.6%	457	2.1%	118	1.8%	17	1.3%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	529	1.9%	532	2.4%	118	1.8%	21	1.6%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	121	0.4%	146	0.7%	38	0.6%	4	0.3%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	41	0.1%	52	0.2%	11	0.2%	1	0.1%
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	95	0.3%	71	0.3%	14	0.2%	2	0.2%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	111	0.4%	61	0.3%	15	0.2%	3	0.2%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	4	0.0%	53	0.2%	19	0.3%	4	0.3%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		31	0.5%	14	1.1%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		30	0.5%	13	1.0%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		3	0.0%	3	0.2%
100.324	incomplete cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		2	0.0%	2	0.2%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		2	0.0%	7	0.5%
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0		0		0		1	0.1%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	581	2.1%	363	1.7%	61	0.9%	10	0.8%
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0		0		13	0.2%	3	0.2%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	32	0.1%	29	0.1%	6	0.1%	3	0.2%
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	21	0.1%	14	0.1%	3	0.0%	4	0.3%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	3	0.0%	5	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		3	0.0%	1	0.1%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	57	0.2%	51	0.2%	22	0.3%	5	0.4%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		11	0.1%	5	0.1%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	13	0.0%	17	0.1%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%
97.120	coloboma	11	0.0%	3	0.0%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	3725	13.6%	2448	11.3%	516	7.9%	76	6.0%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	102	0.4%	49	0.2%	13	0.2%	2	0.2%
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	4	0.0%	5	0.0%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	264	1.0%	160	0.7%	33	0.5%	3	0.2%
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	7	0.0%	0		0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	13	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		16	0.2%	3	0.2%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0		0	
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	7	0.0%	3	0.0%	0		0	
130.150	optic disc coloboma	73	0.3%	22	0.1%	14	0.2%	2	0.2%
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		144	0.7%	307	4.7%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	75	0.3%	961	4.4%	164	2.5%	69	5.4%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	452	1.7%	186	0.9%	19	0.3%	4	0.3%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	10559	38.6%	9649	44.4%	3079	46.9%	589	46.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

COLLIE - 1

COLLIE

(Rough and Smooth varieties)

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia	Not defined	1, 2	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	3	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 3	Breeder option
	- iris to lens	Not defined	4	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
F.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	5	Breeder option
G.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1	NO
H.	Retinal atrophy- Rod/cone dysplasia type 2- (<i>rcd2</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	6-9	NO
I.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option
J.	Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly) - Staphyloma/coloboma - Retinal detachment - Retinal hemorrhage - Optic nerve coloboma * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 10-34	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

COLLIE - 2

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
K.	Stationary night blindness	Presumed autosomal recessive	35	NO
L.	Proliferative keratoconjunctivitis	Not defined	1, 36, 37	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia

Microphthalmia is a congenital defect characterized by a small eye often associated with defects of the cornea, iris (coloboma), anterior chamber, lens (cataract) and/or retina.

An association has been made between partial albinism, multiple ocular defects (especially microphthalmia) and deafness in a number of canine breeds including the Collie. From these reports it appears that a predominantly white hair coat is associated with a higher incidence of ocular defects.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. In the Collie, because there is significant clinical disease associated with the abnormal hairs, breeding of affected animals should be discouraged.

C. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

COLLIE - 3

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

In the Collie, this is a particularly serious problem noted frequently on routine screening examination. The majority of persistent pupillary membranes identified on routine screening examinations include iris sheets, and bridging from the iris to cornea and the iris to lens. These may result in vision impairment.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

F. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

Congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

G. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait in most breeds. In the Collie, the rod/cone degeneration occurs very rarely and in those cases has not been caused by any of the known genetic mutations.

H. Retinal atrophy - Rod-cone dysplasia type 2- (*rcd2*)

An inherited retinal disease characterized by abortive or abnormal development of rods and cones. The disease can be detected histologically by 6 weeks. Clinical night blindness is observed as early as 6 weeks with total blindness by 1 year of age. It may be diagnosed as early as 24 days with an ERG. Histologically the disease can be detected by 6 weeks. This form of retinal dysplasia is clinically similar to, but genetically distinct from that seen in the Irish Setter. This condition is caused by an insertion in *RD3*. A DNA test is available.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

COLLIE - 4

I. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

J. Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly)

- Staphyloma/coloboma
- Retinal detachment
- Retinal hemorrhage
- Optic nerve coloboma

A spectrum of malformations present at birth and ranging from inadequate development of the choroid (choroidal hypoplasia) to defects of the choroid, sclera, and/or optic nerve (coloboma/staphyloma) to complete retinal detachment (with or without hemorrhage). Mildly affected animals will have no detectable vision deficit.

This disorder is collectively referred to as "Collie Eye Anomaly." The choroidal hypoplasia component is caused by a 7799 base pair deletion with the gene *NHEJ1*. The mutation is a recessive trait. A DNA test is available and is diagnostic only for the choroidal hypoplasia component of CEA. For colobomas to develop, an additional mutation in a second gene has to be present; that gene is still unknown.

K. Stationary night blindness

An inherited defect in vision in which rod function is markedly abnormal or absent, but cone function is either normal or minimally affected. The condition does not progress to complete blindness, and there is no ophthalmoscopic evidence of retinal degeneration. Definitive diagnosis requires electroretinography. Only a single case has been reported in the literature.

L. Proliferative keratoconjunctivitis

An acquired condition characterized by a progressive, pink, fleshy mass involving the cornea, raised bands of inflammatory tissue on the anterior aspect of the nictitating membrane, and conjunctivitis. The condition is most likely immune-mediated but affects Collies more frequently than other breeds.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

COLLIE - 5

Historical Note:

Central progressive retinal atrophy was previously a condition listed for this breed. However as the condition is no longer identified in the breed, the condition has been removed. Central progressive retinal atrophy was a progressive retinal degeneration in which photoreceptor death occurred secondary to disease of the underlying pigment epithelium. Progression was slow and some animals never lost vision. CPRA occurred in England, but was uncommon elsewhere.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

COLLIE - 6

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

COLLIE - 7

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT COLLIE

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 24617		2000-2009 21417		2010-2014 7479		2015 1675	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		282	1.1%	340	1.6%	182	2.4%	29	1.7%
10.000 glaucoma		6	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.110 eyelid dermoid		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
20.140 ectopic cilia		4	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		18	0.1%	31	0.1%	3	0.0%	3	0.2%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		5	0.0%	3	0.0%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		484	2.0%	357	1.7%	151	2.0%	48	2.9%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		1	0.0%	4	0.0%	0		3	0.2%
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		0		6	0.1%	2	0.1%
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		2	0.0%	0		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		2	0.0%	5	0.0%	0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		212	0.9%	127	0.6%	36	0.5%	11	0.7%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		5	0.0%	7	0.0%	0		0	
UVEA									
90.250 pigmentary uveitis		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		0		3	0.0%	1	0.1%
93.120 iris cyst		6	0.0%	6	0.0%	6	0.1%	1	0.1%
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		11	0.0%	8	0.0%	4	0.1%	0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		2597	10.5%	3776	17.6%	1974	26.4%	442	26.4%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		129	0.5%	168	0.8%	112	1.5%	23	1.4%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		55	0.2%	50	0.2%	15	0.2%	3	0.2%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		30	0.1%	33	0.2%	2	0.0%	0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		23	0.3%	6	0.4%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		2	0.0%	9	0.1%	1	0.1%
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		0		2	0.0%	0	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
97.150 chorioretinal coloboma, congenital		0		0		106	1.4%	53	3.2%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		114	0.5%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		154	0.6%	214	1.0%	136	1.8%	18	1.1%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		35	0.1%	27	0.1%	15	0.2%	1	0.1%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		17	0.1%	3	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		2	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		15	0.1%	6	0.0%	4	0.1%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT COLLIE

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	9	0.0%	6	0.0%	4	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	28	0.1%	59	0.3%	29	0.4%	13	0.8%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	6	0.0%	16	0.1%	5	0.1%	2	0.1%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	31	0.1%	38	0.2%	16	0.2%	5	0.3%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	50	0.2%	42	0.2%	12	0.2%	3	0.2%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	14	0.1%	15	0.1%	6	0.1%	0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	20	0.1%	9	0.0%	4	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	13	0.1%	6	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	0.1%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	53	0.2%	60	0.3%	19	0.3%	2	0.1%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		20	0.1%	3	0.0%	4	0.2%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		0		1	0.1%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		2	0.0%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	33	0.1%	13	0.1%	3	0.0%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	4	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	240	1.0%	101	0.5%	11	0.1%	20	1.2%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	12	0.0%	21	0.1%	13	0.2%	2	0.1%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	16	0.1%	18	0.1%	10	0.1%	0	
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	16556	67.3%	14527	67.8%	5285	70.7%	1288	76.9%
97.120	coloboma	1375	5.6%	808	3.8%	115	1.5%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1196	4.9%	1625	7.6%	734	9.8%	147	8.8%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	32	0.1%	21	0.1%	2	0.0%	0	
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	22	0.1%	32	0.1%	26	0.3%	6	0.4%
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	89	0.4%	585	2.7%	139	1.9%	0	
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	72	0.3%	33	0.2%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	441	1.8%	316	1.5%	66	0.9%	0	
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0		0		45	0.6%	14	0.8%
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	13	0.1%	76	0.4%	31	0.4%	12	0.7%
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	127	0.5%	72	0.3%	27	0.4%	5	0.3%
130.150	optic disc coloboma	2118	8.6%	1395	6.5%	652	8.7%	152	9.1%
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		41	0.2%	91	1.2%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	50	0.2%	208	1.0%	32	0.4%	23	1.4%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	291	1.2%	260	1.2%	22	0.3%	6	0.4%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	6611	26.9%	5687	26.6%	1741	23.3%	306	18.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

COTON DE TULEAR-1

COTON DE TULEAR

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	2	NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	2	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	2	Breeder option
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	3	NO
G.	Multifocal retinopathy - cmr2 * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	4, 5	Breeder Option
H.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Presumed autosomal recessive	3	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

COTON DE TULEAR-2

B. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized (PRA)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

G. Multifocal retinopathy – cmr2

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 2 (cmr2) is characterized by numerous distinct (i.e. multi-focal), roughly circular patches of elevated retina (multifocal bullous retinal detachments). There is typically a serous sub-retinal fluid in the Coton de Tulear, although there may be accumulation of sub-retinal material that produces gray-tan-pink colored lesions. These lesions, looking somewhat like blisters, vary in location and size, although typically they are present in both eyes of the affected dog.

The disease generally develops in young dogs between 15 weeks to 1 year of age. The lesions typically remain static in size and color beyond 1 year of age. The bullae appear to gradually lose the serous sub-retinal fluid after 4-5 years of age. Discrete areas of tapetal hyper-reflectivity might also be seen. Most dogs exhibit no noticeable problem with vision despite their abnormal appearing retinas. Electroretinograms reveal significant differences in photopic flickers in affected dogs.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

COTON DE TULEAR-3

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 2 is caused by a mutation in the Bestrophin 1 gene (BEST1) and is described to be recessively inherited in the Coton du Tulear. A DNA test is available.

H. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding or bullae that may be single or multiple. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

“Different from folds, a retinopathy has been observed in this breed which develops within the first 6 months presenting as multifocal bullous lesions as below (cmr). Once the lesions appear they do not progress or cause visual dysfunction.”

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT COTON DE TULEAR

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 428		2000-2009 3260		2010-2014 1181		2015 223	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		0		4	0.1%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		3	0.7%	29	0.9%	12	1.0%	0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		1	0.2%	9	0.3%	3	0.3%	0	
CORNEA									
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		3	0.7%	32	1.0%	10	0.8%	2	0.9%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		0		2	0.2%	0	
93.120 iris cyst		0		2	0.1%	2	0.2%	0	
93.150 iris coloboma		0		2	0.1%	0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		12	2.8%	310	9.5%	94	8.0%	24	10.8%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		1	0.2%	7	0.2%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		1	0.2%	4	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		1	0.1%	1	0.4%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		8	0.7%	0	
97.150 chorioretinal coloboma, congenital		0		0		0		1	0.4%
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		11	2.6%	113	3.5%	33	2.8%	18	8.1%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		6	0.2%	2	0.2%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		3	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		3	0.1%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		7	0.2%	0		4	1.8%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		2	0.1%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		2	0.5%	8	0.2%	3	0.3%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		0		9	0.3%	5	0.4%	1	0.4%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		6	0.2%	4	0.3%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		2	0.1%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		4	0.1%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		4	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.4%
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		2	0.5%	5	0.2%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		0		1	0.1%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT COTON DE TULEAR

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0	3 0.1%	1 0.1%	2 0.9%
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	0	1 0.0%	0	0
110.200 vitritis	0	0	2 0.2%	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	3 0.7%	28 0.9%	10 0.8%	1 0.4%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	2 0.1%	2 0.2%	0
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	0	1 0.0%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	7 1.6%	6 0.2%	6 0.5%	2 0.9%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	2 0.5%	8 0.2%	0	1 0.4%
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	0	3 0.1%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	8 1.9%	19 0.6%	4 0.3%	0
120.370 multifocal retinopathy	0	2 0.1%	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.2%	0	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	1 0.1%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	1 0.2%	2 0.1%	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	2 0.5%	0	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	1 0.0%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	20 0.6%	24 2.0%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	4 0.9%	145 4.4%	21 1.8%	4 1.8%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	11 2.6%	18 0.6%	1 0.1%	1 0.4%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	368 86.0%	2803 86.0%	1062 89.9%	193 86.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CURLY-COATED RETRIEVER - 1

CURLY-COATED RETRIEVER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary Membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 3	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	4, 5	Breeder option
F.	Choroidal hypoplasia	Not defined	6	NO
G.	Optic nerve coloboma	Not defined	6	NO
H.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	6	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CURLY-COATED RETRIEVER - 2

B. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

C. Persistent pupillary membrane (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

In the Curly-Coated Retriever the following cataracts have been reported:

1. **Anterior cortical subcapsular cataract:** Anterior subcapsular striate cortical cataracts usually occur bilaterally, slowly progress and usually occur between 5-8 years of age.
2. **Posterior subcapsular cataract:** Posterior polar subcapsular opacities occur at 2-4 years of age and progress slowly.

E. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

F. Choroidal hypoplasia

Inadequate development of the choroid present at birth and non-progressive. This condition is more commonly identified in the Collie breed where it is a manifestation of "Collie Eye Anomaly."

G. Optic nerve coloboma

A congenital cavity in the optic nerve which, if large, may cause blindness or vision impairment.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

CURLY-COATED RETRIEVER - 3

H. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Curly-Coated Retriever breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CURLY-COATED RETRIEVER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 731		2000-2009 905		2010-2014 220		2015 46	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		3	0.3%	1	0.5%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		5	0.7%	5	0.6%	1	0.5%	0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		1	0.1%	0		2	0.9%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		46	6.3%	67	7.4%	29	13.2%	8	17.4%
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		0		1	0.5%	1	2.2%
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		6	0.8%	4	0.4%	3	1.4%	1	2.2%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
90.250 pigmentary uveitis		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.120 iris cyst		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		20	2.7%	38	4.2%	8	3.6%	4	8.7%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2	0.3%	2	0.2%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		4	0.5%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		2	0.2%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		1	0.1%	7	3.2%	4	8.7%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		19	2.6%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		16	2.2%	62	6.9%	23	10.5%	7	15.2%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		6	0.8%	3	0.3%	2	0.9%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		6	0.8%	3	0.3%	2	0.9%	1	2.2%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.1%	6	0.7%	1	0.5%	4	8.7%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		6	0.7%	1	0.5%	1	2.2%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		3	0.4%	7	0.8%	1	0.5%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		3	0.4%	6	0.7%	3	1.4%	1	2.2%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		4	0.5%	5	0.6%	1	0.5%	1	2.2%
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		3	0.3%	1	0.5%	1	2.2%
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		2	0.3%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		3	0.3%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		2	0.2%	1	0.5%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		17	1.9%	0		0	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		3	0.3%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT CURLY-COATED RETRIEVER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	13 1.8%	0	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	8 1.1%	5 0.6%	3 1.4%	1 2.2%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	3 0.3%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	5 0.7%	6 0.7%	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	0	1 2.2%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	2 0.3%	1 0.1%	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	10 1.4%	3 0.3%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	9 1.0%	7 3.2%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	2 0.3%	31 3.4%	8 3.6%	6 13.0%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	11 1.5%	2 0.2%	1 0.5%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	600 82.1%	746 82.4%	178 80.9%	27 58.7%

DACHSHUND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia and multiple ocular defects	Not defined	1-3	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Chronic superficial keratitis/pannus	Presumed autosomal recessive	1, 4	NO
D.	Punctate keratitis	Not defined		NO
E.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1, 5	Breeder option
F.	Corneal dystrophy - endothelial	Not defined	1, 5, 6	NO
G.	Iris coloboma	Not defined	7	NO
H.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	7, 8	Breeder option
	- iris to cornea	Not defined	8	NO
	- iris to lens	Not defined	9	NO
I.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
J.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	8, 10	Breeder option
K.	Retinal atrophy - generalized * a DNA test is available	Not defined	1, 11-22	NO
L.	Retinopathy - associated with ceroid lipofuscinosis * a DNA test is available	Not defined	23, 24	NO

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
M.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	7, 8	Breeder option
N.	Coloboma/ Staphyloma (Smooth standard only)	Not defined	25	NO
O.	Optic nerve coloboma	Not defined	1	NO
P.	Optic nerve hypoplasia	Not defined	8	NO
Q.	Micropapilla	Not defined	1, 8	Breeder option
R.	Dermoid	Not defined	1, 26	Breeder option
S.	Uveodermatologic syndrome	Not defined	27	NO

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia and multiple ocular anomalies

Microphthalmia is a congenital defect characterized by a small eye often with associated defects of the cornea, anterior chamber, lens and/or retina.

An association has been made between partial albinism, multiple ocular defects (especially microphthalmia) and deafness in a number of canine breeds including the Dachshund. From these reports it appears that a predominantly white hair coat is associated with a higher incidence of ocular defects.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Chronic superficial keratitis / Pannus

A bilateral disease of the cornea which usually starts as a grayish haze to the ventral or ventrolateral cornea, followed by the formation of a vascularized sub-epithelial growth that begins to spread toward the central cornea; pigmentation follows the vascularization. If severe, vision impairment occurs. Pannus may be associated with plasma cell infiltration of the nictitans.

D. Punctate keratitis

Focal circular rings usually affecting the central sub-epithelial and/or anterior portion of the cornea. There often is an associated dry eye with corneal erosions. The mode of inheritance is unknown.

E. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

F. Corneal dystrophy - endothelial

An abnormal loss of the inner lining of the cornea that causes progressive fluid retention (edema). With time the edema results in keratitis and decreased vision.

G. Iris coloboma

A coloboma is a congenital defect which may affect the iris, choroid or optic disc. Iris colobomas are seen as notches in the pupillary margin.

H. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

I. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

J. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

Congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

K. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram before it is apparent clinically.

In Miniature Longhaired Dachshunds there is a recessively inherited disorder caused by a 44 base pair insertion in the *RPGRIP1* gene. The insertion presumably truncates the protein and its major C-terminal RPGR binding domain. The resulting disease is called cone-rod dystrophy 1 (crd1) as the salient clinical abnormalities are a cone ERG dysfunction which does not correlate with photopic vision defects. The onset of the disease is variable, and is influenced by a second modifier locus which also is located on canine chromosome 15. Dogs homozygous for both defects have retinal abnormalities on ophthalmoscopy before 1-2 years of age. Dogs homozygous only for the *RPGRIP1* insertion may have a late onset (>6 years) retinal degeneration diagnosed by ophthalmoscopy. Although the *RPGRIP1* molecular defect can be identified by means of a DNA test, questions have been raised about its validity given the poor genotype-phenotype correlation. A DNA test is available.

L. Retinopathy associated with ceroid lipofuscinosis

Progressive, multifocal serous retinal detachments first appear in Longhaired Dachshunds with late infantile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis at age 5-10 months. Late infantile ceroid neuronal lipofuscinosis in Miniature Dachshunds is a fatal, autosomal recessive, inherited lysosomal storage disease characterized by progressive neurodegeneration. The disease results from a defect in the *TPP1* (Tripeptidyl peptidase) gene. Inheritance of the retinopathy is linked to the gene causing late infantile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis.

M. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

N. Coloboma / staphyloma

A coloboma is a congenital defect which may affect the iris, choroid or optic disc. Iris colobomas are seen as notches in the pupillary margin. Scleral ectasia is defined as a congenital thinning and secondary distention of the sclera; when lined by uveal tissue it is called a staphyloma. These may be anteriorly located, apparent as a bulge beneath the upper eyelid or posteriorly located, requiring visualization with an ophthalmoscope. These conditions may or may not be genetically related to the same anomalies seen associated with microphthalmia (entity "A" above).

O. Optic nerve coloboma

A congenital cavity in the optic nerve which, if large, may cause blindness or vision impairment.

P. Optic nerve hypoplasia

Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. May be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

Q. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. It may be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

R. Dermoid

A dermoid is a focal area of normal epidermal tissue (skin) that forms in an abnormal location (usually the cornea, conjunctiva or eyelid). The lesion generally causes discomfort to the affected animal.

S. Uveodermatologic syndrome

Uveodermatologic syndrome in the Dachshund bears many similarities to a condition in people called Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada (or VKH) syndrome. Thus, the condition in dogs is often referred to as VKH or VKH-like syndrome. It is an immune-mediated disease in which pigmented cells (melanocytes) in the eye and in the skin are destroyed by white blood cells (lymphocytes). The first clinical signs are usually inflammation of the intraocular structures (or uveitis) in both eyes. Adhesions between the iris and lens (posterior synechia) and the peripheral iris and cornea (peripheral anterior synechia) develop rapidly. Other complications include cataract development, retinal degeneration, retinal separation or detachment, optic disc atrophy and secondary glaucoma. The uveitis is very difficult to control medically and ultimately results in blindness in most affected dogs. Whitening of the hair (poliosis) and skin (vitiligo) may also be noted in advanced cases. The genetics of this condition are unclear, but some genetic predisposition is indicated by the higher prevalence of this disorder in Dachshunds compared with other dog breeds. Affected dogs are generally young, ranging in age between 1 ½ to 4 years.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT DACHSHUND

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 2389		2000-2009 2571		2010-2014 938		2015 254	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	5	0.2%	13	0.5%	2	0.2%	2	0.8%
10.000	glaucoma	1	0.0%	0		1	0.1%	0	
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	6	0.3%	0		0		1	0.4%
25.110	distichiasis	91	3.8%	150	5.8%	114	12.2%	19	7.5%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	2	0.1%	0		0		0	
NICTITANS									
50.210	pannus of third eyelid	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0		1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	1	0.0%	0		7	0.7%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	2	0.1%	0		1	0.1%	0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	7	0.3%	21	0.8%	2	0.2%	3	1.2%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	2	0.1%	4	0.2%	3	0.3%	0	
UVEA									
93.110	iris hypoplasia	0		2	0.1%	4	0.4%	1	0.4%
93.120	iris cyst	0		3	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
93.150	iris coloboma	5	0.2%	18	0.7%	2	0.2%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	45	1.9%	128	5.0%	68	7.2%	9	3.5%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	10	0.4%	13	0.5%	1	0.1%	1	0.4%
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	6	0.3%	16	0.6%	9	1.0%	0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		2	0.1%	57	6.1%	16	6.3%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		10	1.1%	1	0.4%
97.150	chorioretinal coloboma, congenital	0		0		0		1	0.4%
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	43	1.8%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	71	3.0%	133	5.2%	43	4.6%	8	3.1%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	13	0.5%	9	0.4%	5	0.5%	2	0.8%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	8	0.3%	3	0.1%	3	0.3%	1	0.4%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	6	0.3%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.4%
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	2	0.1%	0		2	0.2%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	3	0.1%	2	0.1%	4	0.4%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	2	0.1%	4	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.4%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	4	0.2%	5	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	17	0.7%	24	0.9%	7	0.7%	1	0.4%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	7	0.3%	11	0.4%	2	0.2%	2	0.8%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	5	0.2%	8	0.3%	1	0.1%	0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	2	0.1%	0		0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	6	0.3%	8	0.3%	4	0.4%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	2	0.1%	4	0.2%	1	0.1%	2	0.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT DACHSHUND

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	1 0.0%	6 0.2%	0	0
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0	0	0	1 0.4%
100.324	incomplete cataract, anterior sutures	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	23 1.0%	12 0.5%	2 0.2%	2 0.8%
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0	0	1 0.1%	1 0.4%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	1 0.0%	4 0.2%	0	2 0.8%
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	15 0.6%	20 0.8%	3 0.3%	1 0.4%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	2 0.1%	8 0.3%	5 0.5%	0
110.200	vitritis	0	0	1 0.1%	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	11 0.5%	15 0.6%	8 0.9%	0
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	1 0.0%	0	0
FUNDUS					
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	0	5 0.2%	0	0
97.120	coloboma	4 0.2%	9 0.4%	1 0.1%	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	15 0.6%	30 1.2%	8 0.9%	3 1.2%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	1 0.0%	6 0.2%	0	0
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	1 0.0%	0	0	0
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	63 2.6%	40 1.6%	12 1.3%	4 1.6%
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	0	1 0.0%	0	0
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	2 0.1%	2 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	1 0.1%	0
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	1 0.1%	1 0.4%
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	1 0.0%	8 0.3%	7 0.7%	3 1.2%
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	23 1.0%	10 0.4%	4 0.4%	3 1.2%
130.150	optic disc coloboma	15 0.6%	7 0.3%	3 0.3%	1 0.4%
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	31 1.2%	58 6.2%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	9 0.4%	185 7.2%	33 3.5%	14 5.5%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	34 1.4%	14 0.5%	4 0.4%	0
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	1938 81.1%	2031 79.0%	699 74.5%	210 82.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

DALMATIAN - 1

DALMATIAN

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1-3	NO
B.	Entropion	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
C.	Distichiasis	Not defined	4	Breeder option
D.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	4	Breeder option
E.	Iris coloboma	Not defined	5	NO
F.	Iris sphincter dysplasia	Not defined	6	Breeder option
G.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	5	Breeder option
H.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 2	NO
I.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	5	Breeder option
J.	Dermoid	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
K.	Ceroid- lipofuscinosis	Presumed autosomal recessive	7-10	NO

It is recommended that this breed be examined prior to pharmacological dilation to best facilitate identification of iris hypoplasia/sphincter dysplasia.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

DALMATIAN - 2

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated intraocular pressure occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of the intraocular pressure (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull. In the Dalmatian, entropion normally involves the lower lid.

C. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

D. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

E. Iris coloboma

An abnormality in the development of the iris which may present as a minor notching of the pupillary margin, a hole in the iris or complete absence of iridal development. The relationship of iris coloboma to other ocular abnormalities in this breed has not been determined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

DALMATIAN - 3

F. Iris sphincter dysplasia (ISD)

Defective development of the iris, or part of the iris, resulting in an immature state. ISD is the result of poorly developed iris sphincter muscles. The pupils of dogs with ISD do not properly contract in bright light. Dogs usually are uncomfortable and often squint in sunlight. The disorder exposes the interior of the eye to ultraviolet light that may potentially cause serious vision problems, such as cataracts or retinal damage, as dogs age.

G. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

H. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

I. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

J. Dermoid

A patch of skin, usually located on the cornea; its presence usually causes ocular irritation and if large can affect vision.

This abnormal development of the cornea has been observed so extensively in some Dalmatian dogs that little corneal tissue remains visible. It has been observed both unilaterally and bilaterally and in more than one dog in a litter on occasion. Surgical correction in most patients helps to return comfort and improve vision.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

DALMATIAN - 4

K. Ceroid lipofuscinosis

A systemic metabolic disorder that affects the retina and retinal pigment epithelium with accumulation of lipopigments resulting in retinal degeneration. In Dalmatians, the age of onset is approximately 6 months.

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7. Jolly RD, Palmer DN, Studdert VP. Canine ceroid-lipofuscinoses: A review and classification. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1994;35:299-306.
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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT DALMATIAN

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 454		2000-2009 1278		2010-2014 895		2015 144	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		3	0.7%	0		2	0.2%	0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		8	1.8%	48	3.8%	65	7.3%	4	2.8%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		10	2.2%	31	2.4%	34	3.8%	2	1.4%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		2	0.4%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		29	2.3%	29	3.2%	6	4.2%
93.120 iris cyst		0		3	0.2%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		0		11	0.9%	4	0.4%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		4	0.9%	11	0.9%	5	0.6%	4	2.8%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		0		1	0.1%	2	0.2%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		3	0.7%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		2	0.2%	0	
97.150 choriorretinal coloboma, congenital		0		0		0		1	0.7%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		6	1.3%	23	1.8%	22	2.5%	4	2.8%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		2	0.4%	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		2	0.2%	3	0.3%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.2%	3	0.2%	2	0.2%	1	0.7%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		2	0.2%	0		1	0.7%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		3	0.7%	9	0.7%	2	0.2%	3	2.1%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.2%	6	0.5%	4	0.4%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.2%	6	0.5%	4	0.4%	1	0.7%
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		3	0.2%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		2	0.2%	3	0.3%	0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		2	0.2%	0		0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		3	0.3%	0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		2	0.2%	0	
100.323 incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.327 incomplete cataract, capsular		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		2	0.4%	4	0.3%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT DALMATIAN

LENS CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.340 resorbing/hypermature cataract	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0	4 0.3%	0	0
VITREOUS				
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	0	2 0.2%	0	0
110.200 vitritis	0	0	2 0.2%	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	1 0.2%	11 0.9%	9 1.0%	1 0.7%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	5 0.4%	1 0.1%	0
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	1 0.2%	0	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	1 0.2%	9 0.7%	2 0.2%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1 0.2%	4 0.3%	0	0
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	0	1 0.1%	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.2%	0	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	1 0.1%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	1 0.1%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	12 0.9%	31 3.5%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	2 0.4%	85 6.7%	33 3.7%	5 3.5%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	23 5.1%	51 4.0%	1 0.1%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	383 84.4%	1066 83.4%	770 86.0%	131 91.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER - 1

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

In the Dandie Dinmont terrier a 9.5 Mb susceptibility locus has been identified on canine chromosome 8. The definitive mutation has not been determined. A genetic test is not yet available.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Dandie Dinmont Terrier breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER - 2

2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 87		2000-2009 89		2010-2014 71		2015 10	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		1 1.1%		0		0	
10.000 glaucoma		1 1.1%		0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		2 2.3%		4 4.5%		14 19.7%		0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		2 2.3%		2 2.2%		2 2.8%		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		0		1 1.4%		0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		1 1.4%		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		9 10.3%		11 12.4%		5 7.0%		1 10.0%	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		1 1.1%		0		0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		2 2.8%		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		4 4.6%		0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		10 11.5%		8 9.0%		10 14.1%		0	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		1 1.4%		1 10.0%	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		1 1.1%		2 2.8%		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		1 1.1%		0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1 1.1%		2 2.8%		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		1 1.1%		0		1 1.4%		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		0		1 1.1%		0		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		2 2.3%		3 3.4%		0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		1 1.1%		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		2 2.3%		1 1.1%		0		0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		0		6 8.5%		0	
900.100 other, not inherited		1 1.1%		5 5.6%		1 1.4%		4 40.0%	
900.110 other, suspected as inherited		0		0		1 1.4%		0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		58 66.7%		67 75.3%		51 71.8%		8 80.0%	

DEUTSCH-DRAHTHAAR BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT DEUTSCH-DRAHTHAAR

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2015	2016
		0 # %	0 # %	0 # %	1 # %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

DOBERMAN PINSCHER - 1

DOBERMAN PINSCHER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects	Not defined	1-5	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 6	Breeder option
	- iris to lens	Not defined	6	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	6	NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous/Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHPV/PHTVL)	Presumed dominant/incomplete penetrance	1, 7-15	NO
F.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option
G.	Ligneous conjunctivitis		16	NO

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects

Microphthalmia is a congenital defect characterized by a small eye often associated with defects of the cornea, iris (coloboma), anterior chamber, lens (cataract) and/or retina (retinal dysplasia). Note that this syndrome is distinct from "E," PHPV/PHTVL, which may also be associated with microphthalmia.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regards to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

DOBERMAN PINSCHER - 2

although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded and breeding discretion is advised.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

Lens opacity which may affect one or both eyes and may involve the lens partially or completely. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membranes, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies.

Cataracts have been infrequently observed in the Doberman Pinscher and there is no specific location attributed to cataracts within the Doberman lens. Most cataracts are bilateral, usually observed within the first two years of life, and may cause significant vision loss.

E. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)/Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)

Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous is a congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery (the primary vitreous) and the interaction of this blood vessel with the posterior lens capsule/cortex during embryogenesis. This condition is often associated with persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis which results from failure of regression of the embryologic vascular network which surrounds the developing lens.

The condition in the Doberman includes a spectrum of malformations ranging from spots of pigment on the posterior surface of the lens to posterior lenticonus, cataract and a dense fibrous plaque on the posterior surface of the lens. In the more severe forms, partial or complete vision impairment occurs. PHPV has been extensively studied in the Doberman in Europe. This disorder has been observed occasionally in the Doberman in the United States.

F. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

DOBERMAN PINSCHER - 3

dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

G. Ligneous conjunctivitis

A rare type of conjunctivitis characterized by the formation of thick membranes covering conjunctiva of the nictitans and eyelids of affected dogs. This condition has been diagnosed in four unrelated Doberman Pinschers, three of which had life-threatening systemic disease. Ligneous conjunctivitis has also been reported in one Yorkshire Terrier.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

DOBERMAN PINSCHER - 4

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT DOBERMAN PINSCHER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 1943		2000-2009 2144		2010-2014 991		2015 186	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		4	0.2%	1	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		3	0.2%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		33	1.7%	37	1.7%	15	1.5%	2	1.1%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		3	0.2%	1	0.0%	3	0.3%	0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		1	0.0%	6	0.6%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		5	0.3%	4	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		3	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.120 iris cyst		1	0.1%	4	0.2%	2	0.2%	0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
93.150 iris coloboma		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		44	2.3%	41	1.9%	27	2.7%	4	2.2%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		17	0.9%	14	0.7%	2	0.2%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		5	0.3%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		3	0.2%	1	0.0%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		2	0.1%	51	5.1%	26	14.0%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		2	0.2%	1	0.5%
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		1	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		32	1.6%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		63	3.2%	162	7.6%	44	4.4%	18	9.7%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		11	0.6%	2	0.1%	2	0.2%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		2	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.1%	7	0.3%	2	0.2%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		2	0.1%	2	0.1%	2	0.2%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		1	0.1%	11	0.5%	2	0.2%	2	1.1%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		3	0.2%	3	0.1%	3	0.3%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		6	0.3%	8	0.4%	4	0.4%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		4	0.2%	3	0.1%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.1%	7	0.3%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		4	0.2%	8	0.4%	4	0.4%	0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		8	0.4%	2	0.2%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		7	0.4%	5	0.2%	2	0.2%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT DOBERMAN PINSCHER

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	1	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	12	0.6%	3	0.1%	3	0.3%	1	0.5%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	9	0.5%	17	0.8%	15	1.5%	2	1.1%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	2	0.1%	3	0.1%	4	0.4%	1	0.5%
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	2	0.1%	0		0		0	
97.120	coloboma	1	0.1%	0		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	29	1.5%	56	2.6%	7	0.7%	5	2.7%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	2	0.1%	9	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	5	0.3%	7	0.3%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	2	0.1%	0		0		0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	2	0.1%	0		1	0.1%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		20	0.9%	37	3.7%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	9	0.5%	149	6.9%	34	3.4%	9	4.8%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	17	0.9%	26	1.2%	2	0.2%	7	3.8%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	1691	87.0%	1801	84.0%	891	89.9%	156	83.9%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

DOGUE DE BORDEAUX - 1

DOGUE DE BORDEAUX

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Ectropion	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	3	Breeder option
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Multifocal retinopathy - cmr1 * a DNA test is available.	Autosomal recessive	4	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelid(s), which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

DOGUE DE BORDEAUX - 2

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Multifocal retinopathy

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 (cmr1) is characterized by numerous distinct (i.e. multi-focal), roughly circular patches of elevated retina (multifocal bullous retinal detachments). There may be a serous subretinal fluid, or accumulation of subretinal material that produces gray-tan-pink colored lesions. These lesions, looking somewhat like blisters, vary in location and size, although typically they are present in both eyes of the affected dog.

The disease generally develops in young dogs between 11-20 weeks of age and there is minimal progression after 1 year of age. The lesions may flatten, leaving areas of retinal thinning and RPE hypertrophy, hyperplasia, and pigmentation. Discrete areas of tapetal hyper-reflectivity may be seen in areas of previous retinal and RPE detachments. Most dogs exhibit no noticeable problem with vision or electroretinographic abnormalities despite their abnormal appearing retinas.

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 is caused by a mutation in the Bestrophin 1 gene (BEST1) and is described to be recessively inherited in the Great Pyrenees, Dogue de Bordeaux, Bullmastiff, and Mastiff. A DNA test is available.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary conditions of the Dogue de Bordeaux breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

DOGUE DE BORDEAUX

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 5		2000-2009 179		2010-2014 98		2015 21	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	0		4	2.2%	5	5.1%	0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	1	20.0%	2	1.1%	12	12.2%	1	4.8%
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	0		22	12.3%	8	8.2%	3	14.3%
25.110	distichiasis	0		17	9.5%	11	11.2%	2	9.5%
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		3	1.7%	2	2.0%	1	4.8%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	0		0		1	1.0%	0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		0		1	1.0%	1	4.8%
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		8	4.5%	3	3.1%	2	9.5%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		3	1.7%	1	1.0%	0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		2	1.1%	3	3.1%	0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		1	1.0%	0	
95.120	ciliary body cyst	0		0		1	1.0%	0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		5	2.8%	3	3.1%	1	4.8%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		0		1	4.8%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		3	1.7%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	1.0%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1	20.0%	3	1.7%	2	2.0%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		1	1.0%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		4	2.2%	2	2.0%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		10	5.6%	2	2.0%	0	
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	0		2	1.1%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	3	60.0%	133	74.3%	66	67.3%	18	85.7%

DRAHTHAAR BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT DRAHTHAAR

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0 # %	0 # %	1 # %	0 # %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	1 100.0%	0

ENGLISH COCKAPOO BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH COCKAPOO

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2015	2016
		0 # %	0 # %	0 # %	1 # %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH COCKER SPANIEL - 1

ENGLISH COCKER SPANIEL

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eye)	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Glaucoma	Not defined	2-4	NO
C.	Ectropion	Not defined	2	Breeder option
D.	Distichiasis	Not defined	2	Breeder option
E.	Imperforate lacrimal punctum	Not defined	2	Breeder option
F.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	5	Breeder option
G.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2, 5, 6	Breeder option
	- iris to cornea	Not defined	6, 7	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	5, 6	NO
H.	Cataract	Not defined	2, 6, 8-10	NO
I.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	2, 11-13	NO
J.	Central progressive retinal atrophy	Not defined	14-16	NO
K.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Presumed autosomal recessive	2, 17	Breeder option

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH COCKER SPANIEL - 2

Description and Comments

A. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS) / dry eye

An abnormality of the tear film, most commonly a deficiency of the aqueous portion, although the mucin and/or lipid layers may be affected; results in ocular irritation and/or vision impairment.

B. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated intraocular pressure occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of the IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine screening exam for certification.

Glaucoma in the English Cocker Spaniel is recognized in England. The frequency and significance of this disease in the breed in the United States is not known, but is probably low.

C. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

D. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

E. Imperforate lacrimal punctum

A developmental anomaly resulting in failure of opening of the lacrimal duct located at the medial lid margins. The lower punctum is more frequently affected. This defect usually results in epiphora, an overflow of tears onto the face.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH COCKER SPANIEL - 3

F. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral. In these dogs, lesions are circular or semicircular central crystalline deposits in the anterior corneal stroma that appear between 2 and 5 years of age. It may be associated with exophthalmos and lagophthalmos common in these dogs.

G. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

In the English Cocker Spaniel, this is a particularly serious problem as the majority of PPMs identified on routine screening examination bridge from the iris to the cornea and are associated with corneal opacities which may result in vision impairment.

H. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

Congenital cataracts have been reported in red Cocker Spaniels, presumably English Cocker Spaniels, in Denmark. The cataracts affected the anterior capsule; in some cases the cortex and/or nucleus were opaque. Associated findings in some dogs were persistent pupillary membrane (PPM) and/or microphthalmia. It is likely that these cataracts are part of a syndrome characterized by multiple congenital ocular anomalies. The condition is familial, but a specific mode of inheritance has not been defined.

I. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the English Cocker Spaniel is *prcd* which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, and American Cocker Spaniels and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. However in the English Cocker Spaniel the phenotype can be very variable in the age of onset. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH COCKER SPANIEL - 4

slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

Other forms of retinal degeneration that are not *prcd* are recognized in the breed. The currently available genetic test will not detect these other forms of PRA.

J. Central progressive retinal atrophy (CPRA)

A progressive retinal degeneration in which photoreceptor degeneration occurs secondary to disease of the underlying pigment epithelium. Progression is slow and some animals may never lose vision. CPRA is a frequent occurrence in England, but is uncommon elsewhere.

CPRA is characterized by the appearance of brown spots and patches primarily in the tapetal fundus and retinal degeneration. These areas are created by an accumulation of autofluorescent lipopigment within the retinal pigment epithelium cells. These changes are consistent with retinal changes observed in Vitamin E deficiency. Neurologic signs including ataxia and proprioceptive deficits have also been identified in affected dogs.

In the English Cocker Spaniel, retinal lesions of CPRA have been related to an underlying abnormal metabolism of Vitamin E resulting in a systemic deficiency.

K. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH COCKER SPANIEL - 5

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT ENGLISH COCKER SPANIEL

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 6339		2000-2009 3660		2010-2014 747		2015 198	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		11	0.2%	3	0.1%	0		0	
10.000 glaucoma		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.110 eyelid dermoid		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
20.140 ectopic cilia		3	0.0%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		2	0.0%	0		1	0.1%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		27	0.4%	13	0.4%	4	0.5%	2	1.0%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		60	0.9%	33	0.9%	4	0.5%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		1008	15.9%	777	21.2%	140	18.7%	40	20.2%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		15	0.2%	0		1	0.1%	2	1.0%
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		4	0.1%	6	0.2%	2	0.3%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		2	0.0%	2	0.1%	2	0.3%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		8	0.1%	2	0.1%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		1	0.0%	9	0.2%	0		1	0.5%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		44	0.7%	39	1.1%	12	1.6%	0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		31	0.5%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
UVEA									
90.250 pigmentary uveitis		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.120 iris cyst		3	0.0%	2	0.1%	0		0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		6	0.2%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		2	0.0%	0		0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		46	0.7%	67	1.8%	16	2.1%	7	3.5%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		26	0.4%	11	0.3%	4	0.5%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		121	1.9%	56	1.5%	6	0.8%	1	0.5%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		6	0.1%	4	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		27	3.6%	9	4.5%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		7	0.2%	9	1.2%	1	0.5%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		172	2.7%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		311	4.9%	292	8.0%	56	7.5%	15	7.6%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		58	0.9%	31	0.8%	7	0.9%	1	0.5%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		25	0.4%	21	0.6%	3	0.4%	1	0.5%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		8	0.1%	11	0.3%	0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		9	0.1%	2	0.1%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		14	0.2%	15	0.4%	2	0.3%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		13	0.2%	7	0.2%	2	0.3%	1	0.5%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		7	0.2%	0		1	0.5%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		71	1.1%	53	1.4%	4	0.5%	2	1.0%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		75	1.2%	47	1.3%	10	1.3%	1	0.5%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		48	0.8%	32	0.9%	5	0.7%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT ENGLISH COCKER SPANIEL

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	4 0.1%	4 0.1%	0	0
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	14 0.2%	10 0.3%	0	2 1.0%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	28 0.4%	27 0.7%	3 0.4%	2 1.0%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	3 0.0%	11 0.3%	1 0.1%	1 0.5%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0	0	0	1 0.5%
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0	0	0	1 0.5%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	64 1.0%	31 0.8%	4 0.5%	1 0.5%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	5 0.1%	3 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	4 0.1%	2 0.1%	2 0.3%	1 0.5%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	2 0.0%	2 0.1%	0	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	12 0.2%	9 0.2%	1 0.1%	1 0.5%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	1 0.0%	1 0.1%	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	59 0.9%	86 2.3%	15 2.0%	1 0.5%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	6 0.1%	4 0.1%	3 0.4%	1 0.5%
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	2 0.0%	0	0	0
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	274 4.3%	136 3.7%	13 1.7%	0
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	2 0.0%	1 0.0%	0	0
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	2 0.3%	0
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	2 0.0%	0	0	0
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	2 0.0%	0	0	0
130.150	optic disc coloboma	10 0.2%	3 0.1%	2 0.3%	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	18 0.5%	29 3.9%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	24 0.4%	217 5.9%	22 2.9%	19 9.6%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	93 1.5%	27 0.7%	1 0.1%	0
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	4409 69.6%	2396 65.5%	548 73.4%	138 69.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH SETTER - 1

ENGLISH SETTER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 2 2	Breeder option NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Presumed autosomal recessive	1, 3	NO
F.	Retinal atrophy - rod-cone dysplasia recessive type 1 (rcd4) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	4	NO
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds - geographic	Not defined Not defined	1 5	Breeder option NO
H.	Ceroid lipofuscinosis	Not defined	6-10	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of the dog. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH SETTER - 2

B. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

Lens opacity which may affect one or both eyes and may involve the lens partially or completely. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membranes, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies.

E. Retinal atrophy – generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

F. Rod-cone dysplasia, type 4 (*rcd4*)

A form of PRA identified in the Gordon and Irish Setter breeds. Clinical night blindness is observed on average as late as 10 years of age and progresses to total blindness. This form of PRA has been referred to as late-onset PRA (LOPRA). The disorder is caused by a mutation present in the *C2orf71* gene. A DNA test is available that will unequivocally identify genetically normal, affected and carrier dogs. The test is accurate only for this mutation and will not identify other forms of PRA.

G. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH SETTER - 3

Retinal dysplasia - geographic

Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and areas of retinal disorganization. This form may be associated with vision impairment.

H. Ceroid lipofuscinosis

An inherited disease of humans and animals characterized by the accumulation of lipopigment in various tissues of the body including the eye. It results in progressive neurologic disease including blindness. (Also called Batten's Disease)

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT ENGLISH SETTER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 522		2000-2009 1023		2010-2014 141		2015 37	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	2	0.4%	5	0.5%	1	0.7%	0	
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	2	0.4%	1	0.1%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	36	6.9%	29	2.8%	4	2.8%	1	2.7%
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		2	0.2%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	2	0.4%	9	0.9%	2	1.4%	0	
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	2	0.4%	1	0.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	4	0.8%	56	5.5%	3	2.1%	0	
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	2	0.4%	3	0.3%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	5	1.0%	2	0.2%	0		0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	5	1.0%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	13	2.5%	45	4.4%	4	2.8%	1	2.7%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	2	0.4%	2	0.2%	1	0.7%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	4	0.8%	5	0.5%	1	0.7%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	0.1%	1	0.7%	1	2.7%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	2	0.4%	0		0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		2	0.2%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		4	0.4%	1	0.7%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	1	0.2%	5	0.5%	2	1.4%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		1	0.7%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	0.1%	0		1	2.7%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		1	0.1%	0		1	2.7%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		2	0.2%	0		0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	1	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.7%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	1	0.2%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	2	0.4%	5	0.5%	0		0	
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	1	0.2%	0		3	2.1%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	5	1.0%	29	2.8%	1	0.7%	0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	1	0.2%	14	1.4%	0		0	
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	4	0.8%	16	1.6%	1	0.7%	1	2.7%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	0		1	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH SETTER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	3 0.3%	3 2.1%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	1 0.2%	51 5.0%	1 0.7%	1 2.7%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	1 0.2%	2 0.2%	1 0.7%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	437 83.7%	859 84.0%	129 91.5%	32 86.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH SHEPHERD - 1

ENGLISH SHEPHERD

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	2	NO
C.	Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly) - Optic nerve coloboma - Retinal detachment - Retinal hemorrhage - Staphyloma/coloboma * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 3, 4	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the English Shepherd is *prcd* which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH SHEPHERD - 2

clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

C. Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly)

- Staphyloma/coloboma
- Retinal detachment
- Retinal hemorrhage
- Optic nerve coloboma

A spectrum of malformations present at birth and ranging from inadequate development of the choroid (choroidal hypoplasia) to defects of the choroid, sclera, and/or optic nerve (coloboma/staphyloma) to complete retinal detachment (with or without hemorrhage). Mildly affected animals will have no detectable vision deficit.

This disorder is collectively referred to as "Collie Eye Anomaly." The choroidal hypoplasia component is caused by a 7799 base pair deletion with the gene *NHEJ1*. The mutation is a recessive trait. A DNA test is available and is diagnostic only for the choroidal hypoplasia component of CEA. For colobomas to develop, an additional mutation in a second gene has to be present; that gene is still unknown.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the English Shepherd breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT ENGLISH SHEPHERD

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 30		2000-2009 60		2010-2014 27		2015 3	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		2	6.7%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		4	13.3%	1	1.7%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		0		0		1	3.7%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		0		0		1	3.7%	0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		1	3.3%	4	6.7%	0		0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		0		1	1.7%	0		0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		1	3.3%	0		1	3.7%	1	33.3%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		2	6.7%	0		0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		1	1.7%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		1	1.7%	0		0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		2	7.4%	0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		3	11.1%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		0		0		4	14.8%	0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		2	6.7%	0		0		0	
OTHER									
900.100 other, not inherited		0		4	6.7%	4	14.8%	0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		26	86.7%	53	88.3%	19	70.4%	3	100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL - 1

ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Distichiasis	Not defined	2	Breeder option
D.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 3	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
F.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
G.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	4, 5	Breeder option
H.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	6	Breeder option
I.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1, 7	NO
J.	Retinal atrophy - cord-1 * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	8	NO
K.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Presumed Autosomal recessive	1, 9-11	NO
L.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic/ detached	Autosomal recessive	1, 9-11	NO
M.	Refractive error	Not defined	12, 13	Breeder option

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL - 2

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

An elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs when drainage of fluid through the iridocorneal angle (or filtration angle) is impaired. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull. In the English Springer Spaniel this usually involves the lower lateral lid margin.

C. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

D. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

E. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

F. Cataract

Lens opacity which may affect one or both eyes and may involve the lens partially or completely. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membranes, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL - 3

Cataract in the English Springer Spaniel is reported to be a familial trait usually involving the posterior subcapsular region of the lens that progresses slowly.

G. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

Congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

H. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

I. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait in most breeds.

J. Retinal atrophy - cord-1

Cord-1 PRA in the English Springer Spaniel has an onset of clinical signs at 2 to 9 years of age leading to blindness in most affected dogs. Cord1 PRA in the English Springer Spaniel has been described as beginning with increased granularity of the fundus or tiny hyporeflective brown or grey patches in the far peripheral tapetum. Over time, these abnormalities become more diffuse with mottling over much of the tapetum. Vessel attenuation accompanies the more diffuse changes. In advanced cases, there is generalized tapetal hyperreflectivity and vessel attenuation. Pedigree analysis has shown cord-1 in the English Springer Spaniel to be an autosomal recessive trait. A mutation in the *RPGRIP1* gene in cone-rod dystrophy (cord1) was found through genetic testing to be associated with one form of PRA in English Springer Spaniels, but not all clinically affected dogs have the *RPGRIP1* mutation implying that other mutations have yet to be identified. A DNA test is available. The test is accurate only for this mutation and will not identify other forms of PRA. Not all dogs homozygous for the *RPGRIP1* genotype demonstrate the phenotype clinically.

K. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL - 4

The relationship between folds and geographic/detached lesions has been a topic of dispute for many years. It is the consensus of the English Springer Spaniel Field Trial Association Heritable Defects Committee (the parent breed club in the United States) that none of the forms of retinal dysplasia are desirable in a breeding animal.

L. Retinal dysplasia - geographic, detached

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

These two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. Retinal dysplasia is known to be inherited in many breeds. The genetic relationship between the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds.

Retinal dysplasia with multiple ocular defects – A syndrome of retinal dysplasia in association with other ocular defects has been reported in English Springer Spaniels. Congenital lenticular abnormalities include colobomata, microphakia and subluxation. Glaucoma and buphthalmos are frequent. The prognosis for vision and comfort in affected eyes is guarded to poor.

M. Refractive Myopia

A condition of the eye where the light that comes in does not directly focus on the retina but in front of it. In common terminology, “near-sighted.” This condition has been shown to have a genetic component in English Springer Spaniels, although the exact mode of inheritance has not been determined.

References

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4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL - 5

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12. Kubai MA, Bentley E, Miller PE, et al. Refractive states of eyes and association between ametropia and breed in dogs. *Am J Vet Res*. 2008;69:946-951.
13. Kubai MA, Labelle AL, Hamor RE, et al. Heritability of lenticular myopia in English Springer spaniels. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2013;54:7324-7328.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 15812		2000-2009 20017		2010-2014 8616		2015 1826	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		10	0.1%	13	0.1%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%
10.000 glaucoma		3	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
EYELIDS									
20.110 eyelid dermoid		2	0.0%	0		0		0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		0		2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		104	0.7%	117	0.6%	43	0.5%	14	0.8%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		31	0.2%	20	0.1%	5	0.1%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		129	0.8%	170	0.8%	63	0.7%	9	0.5%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		2	0.0%	0		0		0	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		3	0.0%	4	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	0.1%
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		2	0.0%	2	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		1	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		209	1.3%	228	1.1%	99	1.1%	28	1.5%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		4	0.0%	8	0.0%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		3	0.0%	6	0.1%	2	0.1%
93.120 iris cyst		0		11	0.1%	3	0.0%	1	0.1%
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		4	0.0%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		10	0.1%	13	0.1%	5	0.1%	0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		881	5.6%	1691	8.4%	714	8.3%	175	9.6%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		56	0.4%	38	0.2%	17	0.2%	2	0.1%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		47	0.3%	32	0.2%	9	0.1%	2	0.1%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		21	0.1%	27	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		4	0.0%	39	0.5%	25	1.4%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		2	0.0%	14	0.2%	0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		0		1	0.1%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		97	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		286	1.8%	587	2.9%	238	2.8%	52	2.8%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		50	0.3%	57	0.3%	27	0.3%	12	0.7%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		33	0.2%	35	0.2%	24	0.3%	4	0.2%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		15	0.1%	21	0.1%	10	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		5	0.0%	11	0.1%	3	0.0%	1	0.1%
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		37	0.2%	31	0.2%	10	0.1%	3	0.2%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		9	0.1%	11	0.1%	13	0.2%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		3	0.0%	20	0.1%	8	0.1%	3	0.2%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		53	0.3%	96	0.5%	26	0.3%	10	0.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	55 0.3%	80 0.4%	43 0.5%	8 0.4%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	33 0.2%	37 0.2%	19 0.2%	5 0.3%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	7 0.0%	12 0.1%	4 0.0%	0
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	20 0.1%	15 0.1%	6 0.1%	0
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	18 0.1%	29 0.1%	13 0.2%	0
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	1 0.0%	20 0.1%	6 0.1%	1 0.1%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0	0	3 0.0%	1 0.1%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0	0	0	1 0.1%
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0	0	2 0.0%	0
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	33 0.2%	48 0.2%	3 0.0%	2 0.1%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	17 0.1%	7 0.0%	3 0.0%	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	89 0.6%	91 0.5%	32 0.4%	18 1.0%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	12 0.1%	17 0.1%	9 0.1%	0
110.200	vitritis	0	0	2 0.0%	1 0.1%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	67 0.4%	62 0.3%	51 0.6%	7 0.4%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	4 0.0%	1 0.0%	0
FUNDUS					
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	1 0.0%	3 0.0%	0	0
97.120	coloboma	3 0.0%	0	2 0.0%	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	789 5.0%	791 4.0%	224 2.6%	67 3.7%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	348 2.2%	270 1.3%	78 0.9%	18 1.0%
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	61 0.4%	47 0.2%	9 0.1%	8 0.4%
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	165 1.0%	231 1.2%	70 0.8%	13 0.7%
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	3 0.0%	5 0.0%	0	0
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	34 0.2%	22 0.1%	1 0.0%	0
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	1 0.0%	1 0.1%
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	13 0.2%	3 0.2%
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	0	1 0.0%	8 0.1%	0
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	4 0.0%	2 0.0%	0	1 0.1%
130.150	optic disc coloboma	5 0.0%	5 0.0%	3 0.0%	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	98 0.5%	238 2.8%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	44 0.3%	666 3.3%	141 1.6%	51 2.8%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	156 1.0%	47 0.2%	11 0.1%	1 0.1%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	12771 80.8%	16766 83.8%	7556 87.7%	1546 84.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH TOY SPANIEL - 1

ENGLISH TOY SPANIEL

(King Charles, Prince Charles, Ruby, Blenheim)

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Eury/macroblepharon	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Exposure/pigmentary keratitis	Not defined	3	Breeder option
F.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	4	Breeder option
G.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
H.	Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous/Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHPV/PHTVL)	Presumed dominant/ incomplete penetrance	1	NO
I.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	1	Breeder option
J.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	5	Breeder option
K.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Presumed autosomal recessive	1	Breeder option

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH TOY SPANIEL - 2

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures, which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

B. Eury/Macroblepharon

Defined as an exceptionally large palpebral fissure, macroblepharon in conjunction with laxity of the lateral canthal structures may lead to lower lid ectropion and upper lid entropion. Either of these conditions may lead to severe ocular irritation. This condition is no longer listed on the CAER form. Please mark other conditions suspected as inherited and describe in the comments section.

C. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin, which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

D. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

E. Exposure/Pigmentary keratitis

A condition characterized by variable degrees of superficial vascularization, fibrosis and/or pigmentation of the cornea. May be associated with excessive exposure/irritation of the globe due to shallow orbits, lower eyelid medial entropion, lagophthalmos and macropalpebral fissure.

F. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH TOY SPANIEL - 3

G. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

Onset of cataract in the English Toy Spaniel is at an early age (less than 6 months), affecting the cortex and nucleus with rapid progression to complete cataract, resulting in blindness.

H. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)/Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)

Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous is a congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery (the primary vitreous) and the interaction of this blood vessel with the posterior lens capsule/cortex during embryogenesis. This condition is often associated with persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis which results from failure of regression of the embryologic vascular network which surrounds the developing lens.

I. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

A congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

J. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel, which may predispose to retinal detachment.

K. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH TOY SPANIEL - 4

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the English Toy Spaniel breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2003-2007.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH TOY SPANIEL

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 125		2000-2009 448		2010-2014 393		2015 94	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		2	1.6%	1	0.2%	0		1	1.1%
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		3	2.4%	6	1.3%	1	0.3%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		15	12.0%	33	7.4%	7	1.8%	1	1.1%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		3	2.4%	0		0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		9	7.2%	48	10.7%	48	12.2%	19	20.2%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		1	0.3%	1	1.1%
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		1	0.8%	1	0.2%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		1	0.8%	0		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		2	1.6%	9	2.0%	7	1.8%	2	2.1%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		13	10.4%	50	11.2%	56	14.2%	15	16.0%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		2	0.4%	2	0.5%	0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		0		0		1	1.1%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0		2	0.4%	8	2.0%	2	2.1%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		0		0		1	0.3%	1	1.1%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		3	0.8%	1	1.1%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		0		1	1.1%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		10	8.0%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		6	4.8%	10	2.2%	34	8.7%	12	12.8%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		2	1.6%	0		3	0.8%	2	2.1%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		5	4.0%	5	1.1%	3	0.8%	3	3.2%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.8%	2	0.4%	0		3	3.2%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		1	0.2%	1	0.3%	1	1.1%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		2	1.6%	4	0.9%	4	1.0%	3	3.2%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		7	5.6%	8	1.8%	5	1.3%	1	1.1%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		5	4.0%	11	2.5%	5	1.3%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		0		2	0.5%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.8%	0		0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		2	0.4%	8	2.0%	3	3.2%
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		10	2.2%	3	0.8%	0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		3	0.8%	0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		3	0.8%	0	
100.323 incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.327 incomplete cataract, capsular		0		0		0		1	1.1%
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		8	6.4%	8	1.8%	3	0.8%	1	1.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENGLISH TOY SPANIEL

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0	0	2 0.5%	1 1.1%
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	15 12.0%	24 5.4%	20 5.1%	15 16.0%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	1 0.8%	3 0.7%	7 1.8%	3 3.2%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	1 0.8%	9 2.0%	8 2.0%	3 3.2%
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	6 4.8%	38 8.5%	9 2.3%	4 4.3%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	3 0.7%	4 1.0%	0
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0	1 0.2%	0	0
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0	5 1.1%	1 0.3%	0
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	0	1 1.1%
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	0	1 0.2%	0	0
130.150	optic disc coloboma	1 0.8%	0	0	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	17 3.8%	38 9.7%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	0	32 7.1%	26 6.6%	11 11.7%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	2 1.6%	9 2.0%	4 1.0%	2 2.1%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	49 39.2%	271 60.5%	243 61.8%	47 50.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENTLEBUCHER MOUNTAIN DOG - 1

ENTLEBUCHER MOUNTAIN DOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	3, 4	Breeder option
D.	Cataract	Presumed autosomal recessive	1, 5, 6	NO
E.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (prcd) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 6-8	NO
F.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	9	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

B. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENTLEBUCHER MOUNTAIN DOG – 2

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

Cataracts in the Entlebucher generally become evident in young to middle-aged dogs (5.5 +/- 2.6 years). The opacities typically begin in the posterior subcapsular/capsular polar region along the suture lines as early as 1-2 years of age. Most dogs are affected with bilaterally symmetrical cataracts, which may or may not progress. Pedigree analysis suggests an autosomal recessive mode of inheritance.

E. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the Entlebucher Mountain Dog is *prcd* which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENTLEBUCHER MOUNTAIN DOG - 3

References

1. Spiess BM. [Inherited eye diseases in the Entlebucher mountain dog]. *Schweizer Archiv fur Tierheilkunde*. 1994;136:105-110. Vererbte Augenkrankheiten beim Entlebucher Sennenhund.
2. Koch SA. Cataracts in interrelated old English Sheepdogs. *J Am Vet Med Assoc*. 1972;160:299-301.
3. Gelatt KN, Samuelson DA, Barrie KP, et al. Biometry and clinical characteristics of congenital cataracts and microphthalmia in the Miniature Schnauzer. *J Am Vet Med Assoc*. 1983;183:99-102.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
6. Heitmann M, Hamann H, Brahm R, et al. Analysis of prevalence of presumed inherited eye diseases in Entlebucher Mountain Dogs. *Vet Ophthalmol*. 2005;8:145-151.
7. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
8. Zangerl B, Goldstein O, Philp AR, et al. Identical mutation in a novel retinal gene causes progressive rod-cone degeneration in dogs and retinitis pigmentosa in humans. *Genomics*. 2006;88:551-563.
9. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2003-2007.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT ENTLEBUCHER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 137		2000-2009 544		2010-2014 241		2015 52	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	5	3.6%	3	0.6%	3	1.2%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		3	1.2%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		5	0.9%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		1	0.2%	1	0.4%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	4	2.9%	25	4.6%	16	6.6%	3	5.8%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		4	0.7%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		2	0.4%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		1	0.2%	4	1.7%	1	1.9%
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	2	1.5%	38	7.0%	17	7.1%	4	7.7%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	1	0.7%	1	0.2%	1	0.4%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	5	3.6%	18	3.3%	8	3.3%	1	1.9%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	3	2.2%	2	0.4%	0		0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	2	1.5%	0		1	0.4%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		1	0.2%	1	0.4%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		4	0.7%	2	0.8%	1	1.9%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	0.7%	11	2.0%	0		1	1.9%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	10	7.3%	43	7.9%	13	5.4%	1	1.9%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	3	2.2%	6	1.1%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		3	0.6%	1	0.4%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		4	0.7%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		9	1.7%	1	0.4%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		0		2	3.8%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		9	1.7%	0		0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1	0.7%	0		0		0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		3	0.6%	1	0.4%	1	1.9%
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	3	2.2%	13	2.4%	10	4.1%	0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	1	0.7%	3	0.6%	3	1.2%	0	
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	6	4.4%	22	4.0%	2	0.8%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		2	0.8%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ENTLEBUCHER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	0	2 0.8%	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	0	0	1 0.4%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	10 1.8%	10 4.1%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	0	36 6.6%	8 3.3%	7 13.5%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	5 3.6%	3 0.6%	3 1.2%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	96 70.1%	410 75.4%	195 80.9%	41 78.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

EURASIER - 1

EURASIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Glaucoma	Not defined	2, 3	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure which, when sustained even for a brief period of time, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated intraocular pressure occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening examination.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
2. Strom AR, Hassig M, Iburg TM, et al. Epidemiology of canine glaucoma presented to University of Zurich from 1995 to 2009. Part 1: Congenital and primary glaucoma (4 and 123 cases). *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011;14:121-126. Epub 2011/03/04.
3. Rosolen SG, Boillot T, Dulaurent T, et al. Morphological, biometrical and biochemical susceptibilities for glaucoma in healthy eurasier dog - ECVO 2014 abstract #44. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2014;17:E23.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT EURASIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		1	33.3%	17	31.5%	14	37.8%	2	28.6%
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		1	33.3%	1	1.9%	0		1	14.3%
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0		0		1	2.7%	0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		2	3.7%	3	8.1%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		2	5.4%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		0		1	2.7%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		0		1	2.7%	0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		2	3.7%	3	8.1%	0	
900.100 other, not inherited		1	33.3%	4	7.4%	2	5.4%	0	
900.110 other, suspected as inherited		0		2	3.7%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		0		39	72.2%	23	62.2%	5	71.4%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

FIELD SPANIEL - 1

FIELD SPANIEL

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Ectropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Eury/Macroblepharon	Not defined	2	Breeder option
D.	Distichiasis	Not defined	3	Breeder option
E.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	4	Breeder option
F.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	5, 6	Breeder option
G.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO
H.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	3	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull. Selection should be directed against entropion and toward a head conformation that reduces or eliminates the likelihood of the defect.

B. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelid(s), which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

FIELD SPANIEL - 2

C. Eury/Macroblepharon

Defined as an exceptionally large palpebral fissure, macroblepharon in conjunction with laxity of the lateral canthal structures may lead to lower lid ectropion and upper lid entropion. Either of these conditions may lead to severe ocular irritation. This condition is no longer listed on the CAER form. Please mark other conditions suspected as inherited and describe in the comments section.

D. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin, which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

E. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

F. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

G. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

H. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

FIELD SPANIEL - 3

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Field Spaniel breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2015 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2014-2015.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT FIELD SPANIEL

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 512		2000-2009 1129		2010-2014 631		2015 142	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	0		6	0.5%	0		0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		10	0.9%	0		0	
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	3	0.6%	7	0.6%	0		1	0.7%
25.110	distichiasis	53	10.4%	64	5.7%	34	5.4%	5	3.5%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	2	0.4%	0		2	0.3%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
CORNEA									
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	2	0.4%	5	0.4%	9	1.4%	12	8.5%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	7	1.4%	76	6.7%	46	7.3%	9	6.3%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	1	0.2%	5	0.4%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	2	0.4%	3	0.3%	2	0.3%	0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		3	0.3%	10	1.6%	3	2.1%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		3	0.5%	1	0.7%
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	3	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	31	6.1%	64	5.7%	20	3.2%	3	2.1%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	6	1.2%	5	0.4%	3	0.5%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	1	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	1	0.2%	0		1	0.2%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		1	0.1%	0		1	0.7%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		5	0.4%	2	0.3%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	0.2%	11	1.0%	2	0.3%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		4	0.4%	1	0.2%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		2	0.2%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		3	0.3%	1	0.2%	1	0.7%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	1	0.2%	4	0.4%	2	0.3%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		3	0.3%	0		1	0.7%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		0		1	0.7%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		0		1	0.7%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	2	0.4%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		1	0.7%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		0		3	0.5%	1	0.7%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		0		3	0.5%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

FIELD SPANIEL

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
FUNDUS				
97.120 coloboma	0	1 0.1%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	65 12.7%	112 9.9%	61 9.7%	15 10.6%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	2 0.4%	5 0.4%	2 0.3%	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	0	0	0	1 0.7%
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1 0.2%	2 0.2%	0	0
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	1 0.2%	3 0.3%	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	0	1 0.1%	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	0	0	1 0.7%
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	0	0	0	1 0.7%
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	16 1.4%	31 4.9%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	0	60 5.3%	26 4.1%	13 9.2%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	6 1.2%	3 0.3%	2 0.3%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	355 69.3%	876 77.6%	488 77.3%	111 78.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

FINNISH LAPPHUND - 1

FINNISH LAPPHUND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Cataract	Not defined	2	NO
C.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 3	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

C. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the form of PRA in the Finnish Lapphund is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels and others.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

FINNISH LAPPHUND - 2

The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2011 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2009.
3. Zangerl B, Goldstein O, Philp AR, et al. Identical mutation in a novel retinal gene causes progressive rod-cone degeneration in dogs and retinitis pigmentosa in humans. *Genomics*. 2006 Nov;88:551-563.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT FINNISH LAPPHUND

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 29		2000-2009 226		2010-2014 207		2015 58	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	1	3.4%	0		0		0	
CORNEA									
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	1	3.4%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	3	10.3%	16	7.1%	29	14.0%	4	6.9%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		5	2.2%	1	0.5%	0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	2	6.9%	18	8.0%	12	5.8%	5	8.6%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		1	0.4%	6	2.9%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	1	3.4%	0		1	0.5%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		0		2	1.0%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		2	1.0%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		1	0.4%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1	3.4%	6	2.7%	1	0.5%	2	3.4%
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		0		1	1.7%
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		1	0.4%	9	4.3%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	1	3.4%	12	5.3%	3	1.4%	2	3.4%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	2	6.9%	2	0.9%	0		1	1.7%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	20	69.0%	194	85.8%	175	84.5%	51	87.9%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

FINNISH SPITZ - 1

FINNISH SPITZ

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Finnish Spitz breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT FINNISH SPITZ

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 157		2000-2009 68		2010-2014 20		2015 3	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	1	0.6%	0		0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	2	1.3%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		2	2.9%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		1	5.0%	1	33.3%
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	1	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	23	14.6%	9	13.2%	1	5.0%	0	
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	2	1.3%	0		0		0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	1	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	1	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	1	0.6%	1	1.5%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	1	0.6%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	2	1.3%	2	2.9%	0		0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	3	1.9%	0		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1	0.6%	1	1.5%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		4	5.9%	2	10.0%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		1	1.5%	2	10.0%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		8	11.8%	0		0	
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	1	0.6%	1	1.5%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	126	80.3%	52	76.5%	16	80.0%	3	100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

FLAT-COATED RETRIEVER - 1

FLAT-COATED RETRIEVER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1, 2	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	3	Breeder option
C.	Entropion	Not defined	3	Breeder option
D.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	4	Breeder option
E.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	4	Breeder option
F.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO
G.	Retinopathy	Not defined	5	Breeder Option

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma [with pectinate ligament dysplasia]

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of the intraocular pressure (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

Flat Coated Retrievers have been shown to have a higher prevalence of pectinate ligament dysplasia compared with other breeds. There is a significant association between pectinate ligament dysplasia and glaucoma in this breed. The heritability of pectinate ligament dysplasia in Flat Coated Retrievers is estimated at 0.7. Since glaucoma and pectinate ligament dysplasia are closely associated, glaucoma may also be heritable.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin, which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

FLAT-COATED RETRIEVER - 2

been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull. Selection should be directed against entropion and toward head conformation that minimizes or eliminates the likelihood of the defect.

D. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

E. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region. The exact frequency and significance of cataracts in the breed is not known.

G. Retinopathy

Patchy focal unilateral or bilateral hyper reflective tapetal lesions most frequently peripheral but occasionally central around a pigmented spot, usually non progressive. Not usually present prior to 3 months of age but usually present by 18 months of age.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

FLAT-COATED RETRIEVER - 3

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Flat-Coated Retriever breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. Read RA, Wood JL, Lakhani KH, Read RA. Pectinate ligament dysplasia (PLD) and glaucoma in Flat Coated Retrievers. I. Objectives, technique and results of a PLD survey. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 1998;1:85-90.
2. Read RA, Wood JL, Lakhani KH, Read RA. Pectinate ligament dysplasia (PLD) and glaucoma in Flat Coated Retrievers. II. Assessment of prevalence and heritability. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 1998;1:91-99.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2014-2015 and/or Data from OFA All-Breeds Report 2014-2015.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT FLAT-COATED RETRIEVER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 2598		2000-2009 3681		2010-2014 1964		2015 457	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		2	0.1%	0		0	
10.000 glaucoma		2	0.1%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		3	0.1%	3	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		6	0.2%	9	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		15	0.6%	15	0.4%	3	0.2%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		324	12.5%	424	11.5%	289	14.7%	61	13.3%
NICTITANS									
50.210 pannus of third eyelid		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		4	0.2%	0	
CORNEA									
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		0		2	0.1%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		21	0.8%	17	0.5%	10	0.5%	4	0.9%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		2	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
93.120 iris cyst		3	0.1%	12	0.3%	10	0.5%	1	0.2%
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		40	1.5%	86	2.3%	64	3.3%	19	4.2%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		3	0.1%	11	0.3%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		1	0.0%	2	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		1	0.0%	43	2.2%	16	3.5%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		5	0.3%	0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		16	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		158	6.1%	439	11.9%	312	15.9%	81	17.7%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		20	0.8%	31	0.8%	17	0.9%	6	1.3%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		3	0.1%	6	0.2%	6	0.3%	2	0.4%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.0%	2	0.1%	4	0.2%	1	0.2%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		3	0.1%	14	0.4%	6	0.3%	1	0.2%
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		5	0.1%	9	0.5%	2	0.4%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		6	0.2%	4	0.2%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		6	0.2%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		10	0.4%	18	0.5%	9	0.5%	1	0.2%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		8	0.3%	7	0.2%	5	0.3%	1	0.2%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		5	0.2%	11	0.3%	0		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		2	0.1%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		3	0.1%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		3	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		2	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	
100.323 incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex		0		0		1	0.1%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT FLAT-COATED RETRIEVER

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	2 0.1%	3 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0	2 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	6 0.2%	4 0.1%	2 0.1%	1 0.2%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	1 0.0%	3 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0	1 0.0%	0	0
FUNDUS					
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	0	0	1 0.1%	0
97.120	coloboma	0	1 0.0%	0	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	4 0.2%	11 0.3%	3 0.2%	0
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	2 0.1%	9 0.2%	0	1 0.2%
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	8 0.3%	29 0.8%	12 0.6%	2 0.4%
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	0	0	1 0.1%	0
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	0	1 0.2%
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	6 0.3%	8 1.8%
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	0	0	5 0.3%	0
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	2 0.1%	1 0.0%	0	0
130.150	optic disc coloboma	10 0.4%	1 0.0%	9 0.5%	1 0.2%
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	48 1.3%	112 5.7%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	22 0.8%	240 6.5%	58 3.0%	42 9.2%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	30 1.2%	23 0.6%	5 0.3%	0
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	2003 77.1%	2892 78.6%	1591 81.0%	350 76.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

FRENCH BULLDOG - 1

FRENCH BULLDOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	Not defined	3	Breeder option
D.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	4	Breeder option
E.	Exposure/Pigmentary Keratitis	Not defined	5	Breeder option
F.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 6	Breeder option
	- iris to lens	Not defined	1	NO
	- iris to cornea	Not defined	7	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	1	NO
G.	Cataract * a DNA test is available	Not defined	2, 8	NO
H.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	2	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

FRENCH BULLDOG - 2

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of the dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regards to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded and breeding discretion is advised.

C. Prolapsed gland of the third eyelid

Protrusion of the tear gland associated with the third eyelid. The mode of inheritance of this disorder is unknown. The exposed gland may become irritated. Commonly referred to as "cherry eye."

French Bulldogs were overrepresented in a study of prolapsed gland of the third eyelid. In the study, 100% of the prolapsed glands in French Bulldogs occurred before 1 year of age. French Bulldogs were also more likely to develop bilateral prolapsed glands that occurred either simultaneously with the first prolapse or with a short time interval between prolapses.

D. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

E. Exposure/Pigmentary keratitis

A corneal disease involving all or part of the cornea, resulting from inadequate blinking. This results from a combination of anatomic features including shallow orbits, exophthalmos, macroblepharon and lagophthalmos. Exposure keratopathy syndrome or macroblepharon may lead to severe ocular irritation.

F. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

FRENCH BULLDOG - 3

G. Cataract

Lens opacity which may affect one or both eyes and may involve the lens partially or completely. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membranes, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies.

The condition is inherited as an autosomal recessive mutation in the HSF4 gene (*HSF4-1*). A DNA test is available.

H. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2003-2004 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2005.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991 - 1998.
3. Mazzucchelli S, Vaillant MD, Weverberg F, et al. Retrospective study of 155 cases of prolapse of the nictitating membrane gland in dogs. *Vet Rec.* 2012;170:443.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2015 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2014-2015.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
7. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.
8. Mellersh CS, Pettitt L, Forman OP, et al. Identification of mutations in HSF4 in dogs of three different breeds with hereditary cataracts. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2006;9:369-378.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT FRENCH BULLDOG

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 482		2000-2009 1654		2010-2014 1354		2015 363	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		0		3	0.2%	0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		0		19	1.1%	18	1.3%	2	0.6%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		2	0.1%	4	0.3%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		31	6.4%	100	6.0%	112	8.3%	18	5.0%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		5	0.3%	12	0.9%	9	2.5%
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%
NICTITANS									
50.210 pannus of third eyelid		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		2	0.4%	1	0.1%	3	0.2%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		3	0.6%	1	0.1%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		2	0.4%	2	0.1%	13	1.0%	3	0.8%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		4	0.8%	8	0.5%	14	1.0%	7	1.9%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		2	0.1%	4	0.3%	0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		1	0.2%	5	0.3%	3	0.2%	0	
93.150 iris coloboma		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		6	1.2%	35	2.1%	36	2.7%	21	5.8%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		0		4	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		4	0.8%	28	1.7%	17	1.3%	6	1.7%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		3	0.2%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		6	0.4%	2	0.6%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		1	0.1%	32	2.4%	4	1.1%
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		0		0		1	0.3%
97.150 choriorretinal coloboma, congenital		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		1	0.2%	37	2.2%	45	3.3%	9	2.5%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		6	0.4%	2	0.1%	2	0.6%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.2%	2	0.1%	0		1	0.3%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		2	0.4%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	2	0.6%
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		2	0.4%	0		0		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		0		2	0.1%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		7	1.5%	20	1.2%	8	0.6%	5	1.4%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		7	1.5%	6	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		6	1.2%	3	0.2%	4	0.3%	4	1.1%
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		3	0.2%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.2%	3	0.2%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1	0.2%	6	0.4%	1	0.1%	2	0.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT FRENCH BULLDOG

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0	2 0.1%	3 0.2%	0
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0	0	0	1 0.3%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	5 1.0%	11 0.7%	2 0.1%	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0	6 0.4%	5 0.4%	4 1.1%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0	0	1 0.1%	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0	3 0.2%	4 0.3%	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	15 3.1%	43 2.6%	26 1.9%	2 0.6%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	7 0.4%	3 0.2%	0
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0	1 0.1%	0	0
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	0	1 0.1%	0	0
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	0	1 0.1%	0	0
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	1 0.1%	0
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	2 0.1%	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	14 0.8%	51 3.8%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	5 1.0%	81 4.9%	24 1.8%	13 3.6%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	2 0.4%	9 0.5%	1 0.1%	1 0.3%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	403 83.6%	1402 84.8%	1178 87.0%	314 86.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GERMAN PINSCHER - 1

GERMAN PINSCHER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to lens	Not defined	2	NO
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 3-5	NO
D.	Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)	Not defined	4, 5	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	3	Breeder option
F.	Optic nerve hypoplasia	Not defined	6, 7	NO
G.	Micropapilla	Not defined	6, 7	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GERMAN PINSCHER - 2

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies.

There may be more than one type of inherited cataract in German Pinschers. One form is reported in Finland with a later age of onset in which a pedigree analysis suggested autosomal recessive or incomplete dominant inheritance (4). Another form is reported in Germany with an earlier age of onset in which a pedigree analysis suggested autosomal recessive inheritance (5). Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

D. Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)

Persistent tunica vasculosa lentis results from the failure of regression of the embryologic vascular network which surrounds the developing lens. This disorder has been observed in German Pinschers in Finland and Germany. A pedigree analysis suggested recessive or incomplete dominant inheritance (4).

E. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

F. Optic nerve hypoplasia

A congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. May be unable to differentiate from micropapilla on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

G. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. It may be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GERMAN PINSCHER - 3

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GERMAN PINSCHER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 104		2000-2009 462		2010-2014 455		2015 105	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	0		2	0.4%	2	0.4%	1	1.0%
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	3	2.9%	9	1.9%	5	1.1%	2	1.9%
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		3	0.6%	3	0.7%	2	1.9%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		5	1.1%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		5	1.1%	5	4.8%
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	5	4.8%	32	6.9%	26	5.7%	11	10.5%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	1	1.0%	7	1.5%	7	1.5%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	5	4.8%	11	2.4%	7	1.5%	1	1.0%
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	1	1.0%	3	0.6%	2	0.4%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	1	1.0%	6	1.3%	2	0.4%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	1	1.0%	4	0.9%	1	0.2%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	3	2.9%	10	2.2%	5	1.1%	1	1.0%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	4	3.8%	19	4.1%	11	2.4%	3	2.9%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		5	1.1%	1	0.2%	1	1.0%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	1	1.0%	4	0.9%	1	0.2%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		8	1.7%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	1	1.0%	1	0.2%	3	0.7%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		7	1.5%	1	0.2%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		0		1	1.0%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	4	3.8%	4	0.9%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1	1.0%	1	0.2%	0		0	
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	1	1.0%	2	0.4%	1	0.2%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	2	1.9%	6	1.3%	4	0.9%	2	1.9%
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	1	1.0%	0		0		0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		1	0.2%	1	1.0%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		3	0.6%	7	1.5%	0	
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	5	4.8%	0		1	0.2%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		9	1.9%	17	3.7%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	4	3.8%	27	5.8%	10	2.2%	4	3.8%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	2	1.9%	1	0.2%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GERMAN PINSCHER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe	76 73.1%	379 82.0%	402 88.4%	89 84.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GERMAN SHEPHERD - 1

GERMAN SHEPHERD

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Plasmoma/atypical pannus	Not defined	2	NO
C.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	3, 4	Breeder option
D.	Chronic superficial keratitis/pannus	Not defined	3, 5-11	NO
E.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	12, 13	Breeder option
F.	Cataract			
	1. Congenital	Presumed autosomal Dominant	3, 14, 15	NO
	2. Cortical	Presumed autosomal Recessive	3, 16	NO
G.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	3, 17-19	NO
H.	Cone degeneration - hemeralopia/ achromatopsia	Autosomal recessive	20	NO
I.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	3	Breeder option
J.	Retinal dysplasia -geographic/detached	Not defined	21	NO
K.	Optic nerve hypoplasia	Not defined	3	NO

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GERMAN SHEPHERD - 2

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
L.	Micropapilla	Not defined	22	Breeder option
M.	Limbal melanoma	Not defined	23, 24	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Plasmoma/atypical pannus

Bilateral lymphocytic/plasmocytic infiltration of the nictitating membranes which may occur independent of corneal Pannus.

C. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

D. Chronic superficial keratitis/pannus

A bilateral inflammatory disease of the cornea which usually starts as a grayish haze to the ventral or ventrolateral cornea, followed by the formation of a vascularized subepithelial growth that begins to spread toward the central cornea; pigmentation follows the vascularization. If severe, vision impairment occurs. Pannus may be associated with plasma cell infiltration of the nictitans which may also occur independent of corneal disease.

The German Shepherd Dog has a higher incidence of pannus than any other breed. The MHC class II risk haplotype has been shown. Although there are likely several other genes and environmental factors that contribute to CSK, a recent paper suggested that MHC class II is a major genetic risk factor. Dogs with the risk haplotype were 2.7 times more likely to develop CSK. Homozygosity of the risk haplotype increased the risk of CSK to over eightfold.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GERMAN SHEPHERD - 3

E. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

1. **Congenital:** Reported by von Hippel in Germany in 1930, these cataracts are present at birth and visible when the eyes open. They are usually non-progressive. Test breedings indicate an autosomal dominant mode of transmission. The occurrence is rare.

2. **Cortical:** Reported by Barnett in Great Britain, opacities are first apparent at 8-12 weeks of age, in the posterior cortex and progress to involve the Y-sutures and nucleus. The equatorial subcapsular cortex is unaffected. No progression is noted after 1-2 years of age. Test breeding suggests an autosomal recessive mode of inheritance.

G. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

H. Cone degeneration - hemeralopia/ achromatopsia

Autosomal recessively inherited early degeneration of the cone photoreceptors. Afflicted puppies develop day-blindness and colorblindness. Afflicted dogs remain ophthalmoscopically normal their entire life. Electroretinography is required to definitively diagnose the disorder. A 5-month-old German Shepherd puppy with vision loss during daylight hours was recently identified with a mutation in the *CNGA3* gene.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GERMAN SHEPHERD - 4

I. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

J. Retinal dysplasia - geographic, detached

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth; however, in the Golden Retriever, Labrador Retriever, and German Shepherd it has been demonstrated that the geographic form of retinal dysplasia may not be apparent before dogs are 10 weeks of age.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

These two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. Retinal dysplasia is known to be inherited in many breeds. The genetic relationship between the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds

K. Optic nerve hypoplasia

A congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. May be unable to differentiate from micropapilla on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

L. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. It may be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

M. Limbal melanoma

Most limbal melanomas are really epibulbar melanocytomas, but there is a possibility of an extension of an intraocular melanoma extending outward and presenting as a limbal melanoma. An epibulbar melanocytoma originates from the superficial pigment lining the limbus and the lesion may eventually extend into the eye. Metastasis has not been documented and the mass is characterized by large epithelioid cells. The lesion presents as a subconjunctival smooth mass most commonly in the dorsolateral limbal region and

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GERMAN SHEPHERD - 5

extends later into the cornea and posterior on the sclera. Breed predisposition have been noted in the German Shepherd, Labrador and Golden Retriever.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 1973		2000-2009 1725		2010-2014 772		2015 220	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		5	0.3%	2	0.1%	0		0	
10.000 glaucoma		3	0.2%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		3	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		36	1.8%	13	0.8%	2	0.3%	2	0.9%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
50.210 pannus of third eyelid		0		0		9	1.2%	1	0.5%
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		1	0.1%	2	0.1%	0		0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		30	1.5%	58	3.4%	21	2.7%	0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		90	4.6%	95	5.5%	27	3.5%	5	2.3%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		6	0.3%	11	0.6%	3	0.4%	0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		1	0.1%	1	0.5%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		19	1.0%	26	1.5%	9	1.2%	10	4.5%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		3	0.2%	11	0.6%	2	0.3%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		8	0.5%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		2	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		8	1.0%	4	1.8%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		28	1.4%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		73	3.7%	99	5.7%	55	7.1%	15	6.8%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		7	0.4%	11	0.6%	8	1.0%	1	0.5%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		7	0.4%	5	0.3%	2	0.3%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		2	0.1%	8	0.5%	2	0.3%	1	0.5%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		6	0.3%	4	0.2%	1	0.1%	3	1.4%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		10	0.5%	11	0.6%	8	1.0%	2	0.9%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		2	0.1%	3	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.5%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		9	0.5%	20	1.2%	5	0.6%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		17	0.9%	9	0.5%	3	0.4%	1	0.5%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		4	0.2%	16	0.9%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	2 0.1%	1 0.1%	0	0
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	2 0.1%	3 0.2%	1 0.1%	1 0.5%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	24 1.2%	21 1.2%	9 1.2%	4 1.8%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0	2 0.1%	0	0
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0	0	0	1 0.5%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	14 0.7%	7 0.4%	0	0
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	2 0.1%	4 0.2%	2 0.3%	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	3 0.2%	0	1 0.1%	2 0.9%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	2 0.1%	1 0.1%	0	0
110.200	vitritis	0	0	0	1 0.5%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	6 0.3%	2 0.1%	2 0.3%	0
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	2 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
FUNDUS					
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	1 0.1%	0	0	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	38 1.9%	39 2.3%	9 1.2%	3 1.4%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	8 0.4%	6 0.3%	2 0.3%	1 0.5%
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	8 0.4%	8 0.5%	3 0.4%	1 0.5%
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	2 0.1%	2 0.1%	0	0
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	1 0.1%	0
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	1 0.1%	1 0.5%
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	0	20 1.2%	4 0.5%	1 0.5%
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	27 1.4%	6 0.3%	1 0.1%	1 0.5%
130.150	optic disc coloboma	2 0.1%	0	1 0.1%	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	13 0.8%	45 5.8%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	7 0.4%	133 7.7%	22 2.8%	15 6.8%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	22 1.1%	15 0.9%	3 0.4%	1 0.5%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	1545 78.3%	1294 75.0%	644 83.4%	184 83.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GERMAN SHORTHAIRED POINTER - 1

GERMAN SHORTHAIRED POINTER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 3 3	Breeder option NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous/ persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHPV/PHTVL)	Not defined	1	NO
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1, 4	NO
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option
H.	Cone degeneration - (achromatopsia) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	5	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GERMAN SHORTHAIRED POINTER - 2

B. Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion

A scroll-like curling of the cartilage of the third eyelid, usually everting the margin. This condition may occur in one or both eyes and may cause mild ocular irritation.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)/Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)

A congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery (the primary vitreous) and the interaction of this blood vessel with the posterior lens capsule/cortex during embryogenesis. This condition is often associated with **persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)** which results from failure of regression of the embryologic vascular network which surrounds the developing lens.

The majority of affected dogs have a retrolental fibrovascular plaque and variable lenticular defects which include posterior lenticonus/globus, colobomata, intralenticular hemorrhage and/or secondary cataracts. Vision impairment may result.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GERMAN SHORTHAIRED POINTER - 3

G. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

H. Cone degeneration - hemeralopia/achromatopsia

Autosomal recessively inherited early degeneration of the cone photoreceptors. Afflicted puppies develop day-blindness, colorblindness, and photophobia between 8 and 12 weeks of age. Afflicted dogs remain ophthalmoscopically normal their entire life. Electroretinography is required to definitively diagnose the disorder. A missense mutation in the same gene (*CNGB3*) that has been identified in CD-affected Alaskan Malamute-derived dogs has been detected in German Shorthaired Pointers affected with a clinically identical allelic disorder. A DNA test is available.

References

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4. Priester W. Canine progressive retinal atrophy: Occurrence by age, breed, and sex. *American Journal of Veterinary Research*. 1974;35:571-574.
5. Sidjanin DJ, Lowe JK, McElwee JL, et al. Canine *CNGB3* mutations establish cone degeneration as orthologous to the human achromatopsia locus *ACHM3*. *Human Molecular Genetics*. 2002;11:1823-1833.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GERMAN SHORTHAIRED POINTER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 1286		2000-2009 2698		2010-2014 1710		2015 402	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
10.000 glaucoma		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		4	0.3%	5	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		2	0.2%	0		2	0.1%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		41	3.2%	91	3.4%	69	4.0%	21	5.2%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		0		2	0.1%	1	0.2%
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		3	0.2%	8	0.3%	5	0.3%	4	1.0%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
93.120 iris cyst		0		6	0.2%	0		0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
93.150 iris coloboma		1	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		48	3.7%	198	7.3%	144	8.4%	23	5.7%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		6	0.5%	9	0.3%	2	0.1%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		3	0.2%	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		2	0.1%	11	0.6%	4	1.0%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		4	0.2%	0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		9	0.7%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		58	4.5%	139	5.2%	96	5.6%	19	4.7%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		9	0.7%	9	0.3%	7	0.4%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		11	0.9%	21	0.8%	15	0.9%	1	0.2%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		3	0.2%	7	0.3%	2	0.1%	0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		6	0.5%	1	0.0%	4	0.2%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		2	0.2%	7	0.3%	4	0.2%	2	0.5%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		3	0.2%	4	0.1%	0		2	0.5%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		4	0.3%	8	0.3%	6	0.4%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		26	2.0%	44	1.6%	17	1.0%	4	1.0%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		6	0.5%	12	0.4%	2	0.1%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		5	0.4%	9	0.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		2	0.2%	10	0.4%	5	0.3%	1	0.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GERMAN SHORTHAIRED POINTER

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	1 0.1%	7 0.3%	2 0.1%	2 0.5%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0	0	5 0.3%	1 0.2%
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0	0	0	1 0.2%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	13 1.0%	1 0.0%	0	0
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0	0	0	1 0.2%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	2 0.2%	0	0	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0	2 0.1%	2 0.1%	4 1.0%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	4 0.3%	2 0.1%	4 0.2%	3 0.7%
110.200	vitritis	0	0	1 0.1%	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	1 0.1%	11 0.4%	7 0.4%	1 0.2%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	1 0.0%	1 0.1%	0
FUNDUS					
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	0	1 0.0%	0	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	34 2.6%	57 2.1%	26 1.5%	12 3.0%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	4 0.3%	12 0.4%	8 0.5%	0
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	4 0.3%	3 0.1%	2 0.1%	0
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	1 0.1%	1 0.2%
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	4 0.2%	0
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	0	3 0.1%	0	0
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	0	4 0.1%	0	0
130.150	optic disc coloboma	1 0.1%	0	0	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	19 0.7%	80 4.7%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	8 0.6%	125 4.6%	28 1.6%	21 5.2%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	13 1.0%	4 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	1014 78.8%	2246 83.2%	1469 85.9%	338 84.1%

GERMAN SPANIEL BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GERMAN SPANIEL

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2015	2016
		0 # %	0 # %	0 # %	1 # %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GERMAN WIREHAIRD POINTER - 1

GERMAN WIREHAIRD POINTER

(Drahtaar)

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	2	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

B. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached), which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the German Wirehaired Pointer breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GERMAN WIREHAired POINTER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 158		2000-2009 183		2010-2014 257		2015 68	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	1	0.6%	0		0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	4	2.5%	1	0.5%	3	1.2%	1	1.5%
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	2	1.3%	2	1.1%	4	1.6%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	5	3.2%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	4	2.5%	4	2.2%	5	1.9%	5	7.4%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		2	1.1%	0		0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	2	1.3%	1	0.5%	2	0.8%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	1	0.6%	3	1.6%	6	2.3%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	0.5%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		1	0.5%	1	0.4%	1	1.5%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	1	0.6%	1	0.5%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1	0.6%	0		1	0.4%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	1	0.6%	0		1	0.4%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	3	1.9%	0		0		0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		0		0		1	1.5%
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0		0		1	0.4%	0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	1	0.6%	0		0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		1	0.5%	8	3.1%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		8	4.4%	3	1.2%	7	10.3%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	3	1.9%	1	0.5%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	132	83.5%	170	92.9%	237	92.2%	63	92.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GIANT SCHNAUZER - 1

GIANT SCHNAUZER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
D.	Retinal atrophy generalized (prcd) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	*	NO
E.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	2	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion

A scroll-like curling of the cartilage of the third eyelid, usually everting the margin. This condition may occur in one or both eyes and may cause mild ocular irritation.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GIANT SCHNAUZER –2

D. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness.

E. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Giant Schnauzer breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GIANT SCHNAUZER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 260		2000-2009 517		2010-2014 275		2015 79	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		1	0.4%	2	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	1.3%
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		2	0.8%	5	1.0%	2	0.7%	1	1.3%
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		2	0.7%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		1	0.4%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		0		1	0.4%	1	1.3%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		8	3.1%	26	5.0%	15	5.5%	6	7.6%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		1	0.4%	3	0.6%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		5	1.9%	1	0.2%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		6	2.2%	1	1.3%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.4%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		5	1.9%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		9	3.5%	31	6.0%	12	4.4%	4	5.1%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		2	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	1.3%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		2	0.8%	3	0.6%	2	0.7%	1	1.3%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		0		1	0.4%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.4%	1	0.2%	0		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		1	0.4%	2	0.4%	1	0.4%	3	3.8%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		0		2	0.4%	1	0.4%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		5	1.9%	15	2.9%	2	0.7%	2	2.5%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		5	1.0%	3	1.1%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.4%	2	0.4%	1	0.4%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		2	0.4%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		1	0.2%	1	0.4%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		2	0.8%	0		0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		2	0.4%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		3	1.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.4%	0	
110.135 PHPV/PTVL		1	0.4%	1	0.2%	3	1.1%	0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		1	0.4%	0		1	0.4%	0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		6	2.3%	15	2.9%	3	1.1%	3	3.8%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		4	1.5%	4	0.8%	0		0	
120.960 retinopathy		0		0		1	0.4%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GIANT SCHNAUZER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	5 1.0%	21 7.6%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	0	19 3.7%	6 2.2%	3 3.8%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	3 1.2%	0	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	214 82.3%	444 85.9%	251 91.3%	67 84.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GLEN OF IMAAL TERRIER - 1

GLEN OF IMAAL TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Cataract	Not defined	2	NO
C.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1-3	NO
D.	Cone rod dystrophy (crd3) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	4, 5	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

C. Retinal atrophy-generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GLEN OF IMAAL TERRIER - 2

D. Cone rod dystrophy

A form of late-onset PRA identified in Glen of Imaal Terriers. Ophthalmoscopic lesions are typically diagnosed by 5 years of age, however lesions may be present as early as 3 years of age in affected dogs. Two distinct phenotypes are observed in affected Glen of Imaal Terriers. The most common phenotype is subtle but generalized tapetal hyperreflectivity and retinal vascular attenuation that progresses over 1 – 2 years after initial examination. The less common phenotype is a focal mid-temporal (area centralis) area of distinct tapetal hyperreflectivity without generalized retinal disease. This lesion may remain unchanged for over a year but will progress to generalized retinal atrophy by 2 – 4 years after initial examination. ERG dysfunction can be observed as early as 15 weeks of age. The disorder is caused by a mutation present in the ADAM9 gene. A DNA test is available that will unequivocally identify normal, affected, and carrier dogs. The test is accurate only for this mutation and will not identify other forms of PRA.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2003-2004 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2005.
3. Kijas JW, Zanger B, Miller B, et al. Cloning of the canine ABCA4 gene and evaluation in canine cone-rod dystrophies and progressive retinal atrophies. *Mol Vis.* 2004;10:223-232.
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5. Kropatsch R, Petrasch-Parwez E, Seelow D, et al. Generalized progressive retinal atrophy in the Irish Glen of Imaal Terrier is associated with a deletion in the *ADAM9* gene. *Mol Cell Probes.* 2010;24:357-363.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GLEN OF IMAAL TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 73		2000-2009 322		2010-2014 188		2015 23	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		1	0.3%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		0		2	0.6%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		2	2.7%	9	2.8%	10	5.3%	0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		0		1	0.3%	0		0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		14	19.2%	25	7.8%	14	7.4%	2	8.7%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		1	1.4%	2	0.6%	0		1	4.3%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	1.4%	0		0		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		2	2.7%	1	0.3%	1	0.5%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		2	0.6%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		2	0.6%	1	0.5%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		0		3	0.9%	0		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		2	0.6%	3	1.6%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.3%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		2	0.6%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		1	0.3%	0		0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		2	2.7%	1	0.3%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		1	1.4%	0		0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		2	0.6%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0		4	1.2%	2	1.1%	1	4.3%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic		0		3	0.9%	1	0.5%	0	
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		1	1.4%	15	4.7%	7	3.7%	0	
120.960 retinopathy		0		0		0		1	4.3%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
130.150 optic disc coloboma		3	4.1%	1	0.3%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		3	0.9%	9	4.8%	0	
900.100 other, not inherited		0		12	3.7%	11	5.9%	1	4.3%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited		13	17.8%	1	0.3%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		52	71.2%	271	84.2%	157	83.5%	19	82.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GOLDEN RETRIEVER - 1

GOLDEN RETRIEVER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Uveal cysts	Not defined	1-4	Breeder option
F.	Pigmentary uveitis	Not defined	1-6	NO
G.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 7 7	Breeder option NO
H.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 8-13	NO
I.	Retinal atrophy - generalized * three different DNA tests are available	Autosomal recessive	1, 14-16	NO
J.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1, 17	Breeder option
K.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic/ detached	Not defined	1, 17, 18	NO
L.	Limbal melanoma	Not defined	19	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GOLDEN RETRIEVER - 2

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated intraocular pressure occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of the IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine screening exam for certification.

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull. Selection should be directed against entropion and toward a head conformation that reduces or eliminates the likelihood of the defect.

C. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

D. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

E. Uveal cysts

Fluid filled sacs arising from the posterior surface of the iris, to which they may remain attached or break free and float into the anterior chamber. Usually occur in mature dogs.

This disorder may be observed in any breed but retriever breeds tend to be predisposed. There is usually no effect on vision unless the cysts are heavily clustered and impinge on the pupillary area. Less frequently, the cysts may rupture and adhere to the cornea or anterior lens capsule. Multiple cysts may occlude the iridocorneal angle and cause glaucoma.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GOLDEN RETRIEVER - 3

F. Pigmentary uveitis

A unique uveitis observed in the Golden Retriever that is not associated with other ocular or systemic disorders. Adhesions develop between iris and lens and the peripheral iris and cornea. Pigment dispersion (exfoliation) occurs across the anterior lens capsule from the pigmented cells of the posterior iris. Other complications include secondary cataract and obstructive glaucoma. Onset is usually between 5-10 years of age.

G. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

H. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

The most common cataract reported in the Golden Retriever is a posterior polar (posterior cortical) cataract. These are generally bilateral, although an occasional unilateral affliction may be observed. These focal opacities will occasionally remain stationary. These cataracts are usually observed between 9 months and 3 years of age. A more generalized cataract is also observed in this breed and is not always associated with the previously mentioned polar cataract. There are also cataract changes involving the Y sutures which may or may not progress.

The existence of cataracts in the Golden Retriever, often with limited clinical significance, presents problems with breeder recognition as the majority of these dogs do not evidence visual impairment. It is strongly recommended that all Golden Retrievers that are used in breeding programs be examined annually as cataract changes have been observed in multiple locations of the lens and variable age of onset.

I. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GOLDEN RETRIEVER - 4

Studies have shown that one form of PRA in the Golden Retriever is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels, and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

In addition, two other known mutations that cause PRA are present in the breed. Golden Retriever PRA 1 (GR PRA1) is an autosomal recessive trait and is the predominant form in European lines of Golden Retrievers. Golden Retriever PRA 2 (GR PRA2) has also been identified within the breed. Therefore three different DNA tests are available. However these tests will only detect these three mutations.

J. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

K. Retinal dysplasia - geographic, detached

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth; however, in the Golden Retriever, Labrador Retriever, and German Shepherd it has been demonstrated that the geographic form of retinal dysplasia may not be apparent before dogs are 10 weeks of age.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

These two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. Retinal dysplasia is known to be inherited in many breeds. The genetic relationship among the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds.

L. Limbal melanoma

Most limbal melanomas are really epibulbar melanocytomas, but there is a possibility of an extension of an intraocular melanoma extending outward and presenting as a limbal

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GOLDEN RETRIEVER - 5

melanoma. An epibulbar melanocytoma originates from the superficial pigment lining the limbus and the lesion may eventually extend into the eye. Metastasis has not been documented and the mass is characterized by large epithelioid cells. The lesion presents as a subconjunctival smooth mass most commonly in the dorsolateral limbal region and extends later into the cornea and posterior on the sclera. Breed predispositions have been noted in the German Shepherd, and Labrador and Golden Retrievers.

Historical Note:

Central progressive retinal atrophy was previously a condition listed for this breed. However as the condition is no longer identified in the breed, the condition has been removed. Central progressive retinal atrophy was a progressive retinal degeneration in which photoreceptor death occurred secondary to disease of the underlying pigment epithelium. Progression was slow and some animals never lost vision. CPRA occurred in England, but was uncommon elsewhere.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GOLDEN RETRIEVER - 6

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GOLDEN RETRIEVER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 50489		2000-2009 62695		2010-2014 35322		2015 8326	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		31	0.1%	13	0.0%	6	0.0%	1	0.0%
10.000 glaucoma		26	0.1%	4	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
EYELIDS									
20.110 eyelid dermoid		3	0.0%	0		0		0	
20.140 ectopic cilia		24	0.0%	20	0.0%	6	0.0%	3	0.0%
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		4	0.0%	16	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		171	0.3%	136	0.2%	51	0.1%	6	0.1%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		43	0.1%	43	0.1%	14	0.0%	4	0.0%
25.110 distichiasis		5979	11.8%	6624	10.6%	3571	10.1%	738	8.9%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		9	0.0%	0		12	0.0%	9	0.1%
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		1	0.0%	0		3	0.0%	1	0.0%
NICTITANS									
50.210 pannus of third eyelid		0		0		0		2	0.0%
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		3	0.0%	2	0.0%	10	0.0%	1	0.0%
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		1	0.0%	2	0.0%	38	0.1%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		8	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		2	0.0%	4	0.0%	6	0.0%	3	0.0%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		207	0.4%	247	0.4%	148	0.4%	29	0.3%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		23	0.0%	9	0.0%	4	0.0%	1	0.0%
UVEA									
90.250 pigmentary uveitis		0		211	0.3%	630	1.8%	114	1.4%
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		0		4	0.0%	0	
93.120 iris cyst		1255	2.5%	3137	5.0%	1787	5.1%	324	3.9%
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		8	0.0%	9	0.0%	0	
93.150 iris coloboma		4	0.0%	11	0.0%	4	0.0%	1	0.0%
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		354	1.0%	225	2.7%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		621	1.2%	1520	2.4%	1007	2.9%	226	2.7%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		53	0.1%	52	0.1%	7	0.0%	3	0.0%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		34	0.1%	35	0.1%	12	0.0%	2	0.0%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		43	0.1%	65	0.1%	3	0.0%	0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		13	0.0%	301	0.9%	100	1.2%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		5	0.0%	36	0.1%	3	0.0%
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		4	0.0%	15	0.0%	3	0.0%
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		529	1.5%	144	1.7%
97.150 chorioretinal coloboma, congenital		0		0		0		1	0.0%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		951	1.9%	0		1	0.0%	0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		1942	3.8%	3995	6.4%	2738	7.8%	748	9.0%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		167	0.3%	262	0.4%	228	0.6%	47	0.6%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		722	1.4%	914	1.5%	495	1.4%	101	1.2%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		118	0.2%	177	0.3%	125	0.4%	20	0.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GOLDEN RETRIEVER

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	41	0.1%	32	0.1%	19	0.1%	10	0.1%
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	334	0.7%	302	0.5%	114	0.3%	25	0.3%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	62	0.1%	77	0.1%	59	0.2%	10	0.1%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	25	0.0%	172	0.3%	82	0.2%	37	0.4%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	195	0.4%	369	0.6%	232	0.7%	69	0.8%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	1008	2.0%	1370	2.2%	596	1.7%	143	1.7%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	194	0.4%	416	0.7%	248	0.7%	71	0.9%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	20	0.0%	30	0.0%	10	0.0%	5	0.1%
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	280	0.6%	310	0.5%	104	0.3%	34	0.4%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	89	0.2%	123	0.2%	74	0.2%	39	0.5%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	19	0.0%	136	0.2%	93	0.3%	26	0.3%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		17	0.0%	14	0.2%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		33	0.1%	35	0.4%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		9	0.0%	4	0.0%
100.324	incomplete cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		3	0.0%	3	0.0%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		10	0.0%	3	0.0%
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0		0		7	0.0%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	158	0.3%	127	0.2%	56	0.2%	8	0.1%
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0		0		0		2	0.0%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	12	0.0%	16	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	52	0.1%	54	0.1%	19	0.1%	25	0.3%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	15	0.0%	13	0.0%	8	0.0%	1	0.0%
110.200	vitritis	0		0		4	0.0%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	49	0.1%	112	0.2%	81	0.2%	16	0.2%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		7	0.0%	7	0.0%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	6	0.0%	3	0.0%	0		0	
97.120	coloboma	7	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	481	1.0%	950	1.5%	427	1.2%	103	1.2%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	153	0.3%	382	0.6%	209	0.6%	40	0.5%
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	10	0.0%	21	0.0%	7	0.0%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	77	0.2%	72	0.1%	15	0.0%	9	0.1%
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	14	0.0%	4	0.0%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	17	0.0%	8	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0		0		1	0.0%	2	0.0%
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		28	0.1%	5	0.1%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	5	0.0%	1	0.0%
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	27	0.1%	7	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%
130.150	optic disc coloboma	33	0.1%	18	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		464	0.7%	1319	3.7%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	217	0.4%	2738	4.4%	787	2.2%	450	5.4%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	498	1.0%	328	0.5%	42	0.1%	19	0.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GOLDEN RETRIEVER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe	37879 75.0%	49346 78.7%	28814 81.6%	6602 79.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GORDON SETTER - 1

GORDON SETTER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Ectropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Distichiasis	Not defined	2	Breeder option
D.	Uveal cysts	Not defined	2	Breeder option
E.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 2 3	Breeder option NO
F.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
G.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	2	Breeder option
H.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	4-6	NO
I.	Retinal atrophy - rod-cone dysplasia type 4 (rcd4) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	7	NO
J.	Cone degeneration – achromatopsia	Not defined	8	
K.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

In the Gordon Setter, entropion may be associated with an exceptionally large palpebral fissure and laxity of the canthal structures. Central lower lid ectropion is then associated with entropion of the adjacent lid. This may cause severe ocular irritation.

B. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

C. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

D. Uveal cysts

A pigmented, fluid-filled epithelial-lined structure arising from the posterior iris or ciliary body epithelium. Cysts may remain attached to the pupil margin, iris, or ciliary body, or may detach and be free-floating within the anterior chamber. They may rupture and adhere to the cornea or anterior lens capsule. Uveal cysts may occur in any breed. Uveal cysts are commonly benign, although they may be associated with other pathologic conditions in various breeds.

E. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GORDON SETTER - 3

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

G. Persistent hyaloid artery

Congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

H. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

I. Rod-cone dysplasia, type 4 (*rcd4*)

A form of PRA identified in the Gordon and Irish Setter breeds. Clinical night blindness is observed on average as late as 10 years of age and progresses to total blindness. This form of PRA has been referred to as late-onset PRA (LOPRA). The disorder is caused by a mutation present in the *C2orf71* gene. A DNA test is now available that will unequivocally identify genetically normal, affected and carrier dogs. The test is accurate only for this mutation and will not identify other forms of PRA.

J. Cone degeneration – achromatopsia

Suspected inherited retinopathy characterized by degeneration of the cone receptors and loss of vision in bright light. Age of onset is variable. Ophthalmoscopic examination is normal. The ERG abnormalities are more suggestive of a cone-rod dystrophy. The mode of inheritance and genetic mutation are not yet known.

J. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GORDON SETTER - 4

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
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5. Magnusson H. Uber retinites pigmentosa und konsanguinitat beim hunde (On retinitis pigmentosa and consanguinity in dogs). *Arch Vergl Ophthalmol.* 1911;2:147-163.
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8. Good KL, Komaromy AM, Kass PH, et al. Novel retinopathy in related Gordon setters: a clinical, behavioral, electrophysiological, and genetic investigation. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2015;1-11.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GORDON SETTER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 735		2000-2009 905		2010-2014 485		2015 95	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	0.1%	0		0		1	1.1%
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		3	0.4%	5	0.6%	1	0.2%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		5	0.7%	6	0.7%	3	0.6%	1	1.1%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		27	3.7%	13	1.4%	11	2.3%	1	1.1%
25.110 distichiasis		9	1.2%	24	2.7%	9	1.9%	0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		1	0.1%	0		2	2.1%
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		1	0.1%	0		2	0.4%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		4	0.5%	2	0.2%	2	0.4%	0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		1	0.1%	15	1.7%	3	0.6%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		26	3.5%	53	5.9%	29	6.0%	4	4.2%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		5	0.7%	1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		2	0.3%	2	0.2%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		1	0.1%	10	2.1%	4	4.2%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		1	0.1%	2	0.4%	1	1.1%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		9	1.2%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		24	3.3%	29	3.2%	19	3.9%	7	7.4%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		1	0.1%	2	0.2%	2	0.4%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.1%	3	0.3%	3	0.6%	2	2.1%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		2	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	2	2.1%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.1%	4	0.4%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		0		0		1	1.1%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		0		6	0.7%	0		1	1.1%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		3	0.4%	7	0.8%	3	0.6%	1	1.1%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		2	0.3%	2	0.2%	2	0.4%	2	2.1%
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		0		0		1	1.1%
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1	0.1%	2	0.2%	0		1	1.1%
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		3	0.3%	0		1	1.1%
100.327 incomplete cataract, capsular		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		6	0.8%	3	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		6	0.8%	3	0.3%	0		3	3.2%
110.135 PHPV/PTVL		0		5	0.6%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GORDON SETTER

VITREOUS CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	0	4 0.4%	1 0.2%	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	14 1.9%	12 1.3%	6 1.2%	1 1.1%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	3 0.4%	0	1 0.2%	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	1 0.1%	0	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	13 1.8%	3 0.3%	1 0.2%	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	2 0.3%	0	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	2 0.3%	5 0.6%	1 0.2%	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	7 1.0%	1 0.1%	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	1 0.1%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	13 1.4%	27 5.6%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	2 0.3%	55 6.1%	16 3.3%	5 5.3%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	6 0.8%	4 0.4%	2 0.4%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	596 81.1%	759 83.9%	409 84.3%	80 84.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GREAT DANE - 1

GREAT DANE

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects associated with partial Albinism	Presumed autosomal Dominant	1, 2	NO
B.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1, 3, 4	NO
C.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Ectropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Eury/Macroblepharon	Not defined	4	Breeder option
F.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
G.	Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
H.	Prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	Not defined	5	Breeder option
I.	Uveal cysts	Not defined	4, 6	Breeder option
J.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	4	Breeder option
K.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
L.	Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous/ persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHPV/PHTVL)	Not defined	7	NO
M.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GREAT DANE - 2

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects associated with partial albinism

Multiple ocular defects are seen associated with partial albinism (white or light coat color) and deafness in Great Danes. The abnormalities are thought to stem from a common developmental defect. Ocular defects are anterior segment dysgenesis, equatorial staphylomas, microphthalmia, cortical cataracts, lens luxation, spherophakia, iris coloboma, and blue irides. An autosomal dominant mode of inheritance is suspected. The hearing loss is attributable to cochlea-saccular degeneration.

B. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated intraocular pressure occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of the IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine screening exam for certification.

C. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull. Entropion and ectropion often occur together in this breed, associated with an abnormally large palpebral fissure.

D. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

E. Eury/Macroblepharon

Defined as an exceptionally large palpebral fissure, macroblepharon in conjunction with laxity of the lateral canthal structures may lead to lower lid ectropion and upper lid entropion. Either of these conditions may lead to severe ocular irritation. This condition is no longer listed on the CAER form. Please mark other conditions suspected as inherited and describe in the comments section.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GREAT DANE - 3

F. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

G. Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion

A scroll-like curling of the cartilage of the third eyelid, usually everting the margin. This condition may occur in one or both eyes and may cause mild ocular irritation.

H. Prolapsed gland of the third eyelid

Protrusion of the tear gland associated with the third eyelid. The mode of inheritance of this disorder is unknown. The exposed gland may become irritated. Commonly referred to as "cherry eye."

Great Danes were overrepresented in a study of prolapsed gland of the third eyelid. In the study, 83% of the prolapsed glands in Great Danes occurred before 1 year of age. Great Danes were also more likely to develop bilateral prolapsed glands that occurred either simultaneously with the first prolapse or with a short time interval between prolapses.

I. Uveal cysts

Fluid filled sacs arising from the posterior surface of the iris, to which they may remain attached or break free and float into the anterior chamber. Usually occur in mature dogs. In the Great Dane, pigmented cysts may also arise from pigmented epithelial cells of the ciliary body. Ciliary body cysts may predispose to glaucoma in the Great Dane.

J. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

K. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region. The mode of inheritance in this breed has not been determined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GREAT DANE - 4

- L. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)/Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)

A congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery (the primary vitreous) and the interaction of this blood vessel with the posterior lens capsule/cortex during embryogenesis. This condition is often associated with **persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)** which results from failure of regression of the embryologic vascular network which surrounds the developing lens.

The majority of affected dogs have a retrolental fibrovascular plaque and variable lenticular defects which include posterior lenticonus/globus, colobomata, intralenticular hemorrhage and/or secondary cataracts. Vision impairment may result

- M. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Great Dane breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
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3. Wood JL, Lakhani KH, Mason IK, et al. Relationship of the degree of goniodysgenesis and other ocular measurements to glaucoma in Great Danes. *Am J Vet Res.* 2001;62:1493-1499.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
5. Mazzucchelli S, Vaillant MD, Weverberg F, et al. Retrospective study of 155 cases of prolapse of the nictitating membrane gland in dogs. *Vet Rec.* 2012;170:443.
6. Spiess BM, Bolliger JO, Guscetti F, et al. Multiple ciliary body cysts and secondary glaucoma in the Great Dane: a report of nine cases. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 1998;1:41-45.
7. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2015 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2014-2015.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GREAT DANE

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 1010		2000-2009 3263		2010-2014 1951		2015 486	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		10	1.0%	12	0.4%	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
10.000 glaucoma		0		2	0.1%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		5	0.5%	91	2.8%	28	1.4%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		22	2.2%	81	2.5%	50	2.6%	14	2.9%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		22	2.2%	154	4.7%	68	3.5%	18	3.7%
25.110 distichiasis		54	5.3%	172	5.3%	103	5.3%	37	7.6%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		0		6	0.3%	0	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		4	0.4%	57	1.7%	58	3.0%	15	3.1%
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		1	0.1%	5	0.2%	7	0.4%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		1	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		1	0.0%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		5	0.5%	15	0.5%	8	0.4%	0	
UVEA									
90.250 pigmentary uveitis		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		3	0.1%	3	0.2%	0	
93.120 iris cyst		5	0.5%	41	1.3%	22	1.1%	3	0.6%
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
93.150 iris coloboma		6	0.6%	8	0.2%	4	0.2%	0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		5	0.3%	1	0.2%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		22	2.2%	33	1.0%	12	0.6%	2	0.4%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		3	0.3%	9	0.3%	3	0.2%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		3	0.3%	4	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		4	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		16	0.8%	4	0.8%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		6	0.3%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		15	1.5%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		20	2.0%	143	4.4%	57	2.9%	20	4.1%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		6	0.6%	12	0.4%	6	0.3%	1	0.2%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		15	1.5%	37	1.1%	10	0.5%	3	0.6%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		3	0.3%	5	0.2%	7	0.4%	2	0.4%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.1%	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		6	0.6%	13	0.4%	6	0.3%	2	0.4%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		3	0.3%	7	0.2%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		9	0.3%	1	0.1%	2	0.4%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		13	1.3%	35	1.1%	14	0.7%	1	0.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GREAT DANE

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	40	4.0%	72	2.2%	29	1.5%	12	2.5%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	8	0.8%	26	0.8%	7	0.4%	2	0.4%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	1	0.1%	5	0.2%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	6	0.6%	10	0.3%	3	0.2%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	8	0.8%	23	0.7%	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	1	0.1%	14	0.4%	5	0.3%	1	0.2%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		3	0.2%	3	0.6%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		3	0.2%	3	0.6%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		0		2	0.4%
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0		0		2	0.1%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	25	2.5%	22	0.7%	4	0.2%	1	0.2%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	4	0.4%	3	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1	0.1%	4	0.1%	5	0.3%	1	0.2%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	3	0.3%	4	0.1%	8	0.4%	0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		3	0.2%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	3	0.3%	16	0.5%	5	0.3%	2	0.4%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		7	0.2%	3	0.2%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
97.120	coloboma	2	0.2%	0		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	10	1.0%	10	0.3%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0		0		2	0.1%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	4	0.4%	3	0.1%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		2	0.1%	0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	0		0	
130.150	optic disc coloboma	1	0.1%	0		1	0.1%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		16	0.5%	44	2.3%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	1	0.1%	126	3.9%	36	1.8%	21	4.3%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	14	1.4%	19	0.6%	5	0.3%	5	1.0%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	745	73.8%	2620	80.3%	1649	84.5%	396	81.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GREAT PYRENEES - 1

GREAT PYRENEES

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	3	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 2, 4	Breeder option
	- iris to lens	Not defined	5	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	2	NO
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 4	NO
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Presumed autosomal recessive	1	NO
G.	Multifocal retinopathy - cmr1 * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	6-8	Breeder option
H.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Presumed autosomal recessive	1	Breeder option
I.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic/ detached	Not defined	2	NO
J.	Micropapilla	Not defined	3	Breeder option

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GREAT PYRENEES - 2

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regards to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded and breeding discretion is advised.

C. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral. In these dogs, lesions are circular or semicircular central crystalline deposits in the anterior corneal stroma that appear between 2 and 5 years of age. It may be associated with exophthalmos and lagophthalmos common in these dogs.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GREAT PYRENEES - 3

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

G. Multifocal retinopathy

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 (cmr1) is characterized by numerous distinct (i.e. multi-focal), roughly circular patches of elevated retina (multifocal bullous retinal detachments). There may be a serous sub-retinal fluid, or accumulation of sub-retinal material that produces gray-tan-pink colored lesions. These lesions, looking somewhat like blisters, vary in location and size, although typically they are present in both eyes of the affected dog.

The disease generally develops in young dogs between 11-20 weeks of age and there is minimal progression after 1 year of age. The lesions may flatten, leaving areas of retinal thinning and RPE hypertrophy, hyperplasia, and pigmentation. Discrete areas of tapetal hyper-reflectivity may be seen in areas of previous retinal and RPE detachments. Most dogs exhibit no noticeable problem with vision or electroretinographic abnormalities despite their abnormal appearing retinas.

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 is caused by a mutation in the Bestrophin 1 gene (*BEST1*) and is described to be recessively inherited in the Great Pyrenees, Dogue de Bordeaux, Bullmastiff, and Mastiff. A DNA test is available.

H. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and the more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

I. Retinal dysplasia - geographic, detached

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GREAT PYRENEES - 4

These two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. Retinal dysplasia is known to be inherited in many breeds. The genetic relationship among the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds.

J. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. It may be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Great Pyrenees breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2003-2004 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2005.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2003-2007.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.
6. Guziewicz KE, Zangerl B, Lindauer SJ, et al. Bestrophin gene mutations cause canine multifocal retinopathy: a novel animal model for best disease. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2007;48:1959-1967.
7. Grahn BH, Philibert H, Cullen CL, et al. Multifocal retinopathy of Great Pyrenees dogs. *Vet Ophthalmol*. 1998;1:211-221.
8. Grahn BH, Cullen CL. Retinopathy of Great Pyrenees dogs: fluorescein angiography, light microscopy and transmitting and scanning electron microscopy. *Vet Ophthalmol*. 2001;4:191-199.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GREAT PYRENEES

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 308		2000-2009 735		2010-2014 146		2015 35	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		2	0.3%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		0		3	0.4%	0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		7	2.3%	7	1.0%	0		1	2.9%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		3	0.4%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		5	1.6%	11	1.5%	0		0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		0		0		1	2.9%
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		0		0		0		1	2.9%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		2	0.6%	9	1.2%	2	1.4%	1	2.9%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		3	0.4%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		0		1	0.7%	0	
93.120 iris cyst		1	0.3%	2	0.3%	3	2.1%	0	
93.150 iris coloboma		0		0		1	0.7%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		73	23.7%	185	25.2%	40	27.4%	7	20.0%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2	0.6%	6	0.8%	1	0.7%	2	5.7%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		2	0.6%	4	0.5%	1	0.7%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.7%	1	2.9%
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		0		1	0.7%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		3	1.0%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		15	4.9%	25	3.4%	9	6.2%	2	5.7%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		3	1.0%	7	1.0%	0		1	2.9%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		6	1.9%	6	0.8%	0		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		2	0.6%	4	0.5%	0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		3	0.4%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		3	0.4%	0		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.3%	2	0.3%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		8	2.6%	14	1.9%	0		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		0		16	2.2%	1	0.7%	1	2.9%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		8	2.6%	12	1.6%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		4	0.5%	0		1	2.9%
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		4	0.5%	0		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		1	0.3%	4	0.5%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.135 PHPV/PTVL		0		1	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GREAT PYRENEES

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	0	2 0.3%	0	0
97.120 coloboma	0	1 0.1%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	3 1.0%	5 0.7%	1 0.7%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	1 0.3%	11 1.5%	3 2.1%	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	1 0.3%	1 0.1%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	2 0.6%	3 0.4%	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	0	4 0.5%	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	2 1.4%	1 2.9%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	6 0.8%	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	0	5 0.7%	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	1 0.3%	0	1 0.7%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	2 0.3%	5 3.4%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	1 0.3%	34 4.6%	2 1.4%	2 5.7%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	7 2.3%	5 0.7%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	183 59.4%	493 67.1%	122 83.6%	26 74.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GREATER SWISS MOUNTAIN DOG - 1

GREATER SWISS MOUNTAIN DOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Entropion	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	3-5	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	5	NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	5	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull. Entropion and ectropion often occur together in this breed, associated with an abnormally large palpebral fissure.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GREATER SWISS MOUNTAIN DOG - 2

C. Persistent pupillary membrane (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Greater Swiss Mountain Dog breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2003-2004 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2005.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GREATER SWISS MOUNTAIN DOG

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 386		2000-2009 1831		2010-2014 642		2015 161	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		0		1 0.2%		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		1 0.1%		0		0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		0		1 0.1%		0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		3 0.8%		7 0.4%		9 1.4%		1 0.6%	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		1 0.3%		0		2 0.3%		0	
25.110 distichiasis		139 36.0%		628 34.3%		185 28.8%		57 35.4%	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		2 0.1%		3 0.5%		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		0		1 0.1%		1 0.2%		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		0		1 0.2%		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		0		10 0.5%		3 0.5%		0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		1 0.1%		0		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		2 0.1%		1 0.2%		2 1.2%	
93.150 iris coloboma		0		1 0.1%		0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		9 2.3%		69 3.8%		21 3.3%		2 1.2%	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2 0.5%		0		3 0.5%		1 0.6%	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		5 0.3%		0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		2 0.5%		3 0.2%		0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		1 0.2%		0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		1 0.1%		0		0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		17 4.4%		191 10.4%		44 6.9%		16 9.9%	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		4 1.0%		34 1.9%		16 2.5%		1 0.6%	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1 0.3%		30 1.6%		20 3.1%		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		3 0.8%		16 0.9%		6 0.9%		1 0.6%	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		1 0.1%		1 0.2%		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		8 0.4%		2 0.3%		1 0.6%	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1 0.3%		3 0.2%		1 0.2%		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		10 0.5%		0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		8 2.1%		33 1.8%		11 1.7%		4 2.5%	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		8 2.1%		59 3.2%		17 2.6%		2 1.2%	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		4 1.0%		49 2.7%		13 2.0%		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		2 0.1%		0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		7 0.4%		3 0.5%		2 1.2%	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1 0.3%		7 0.4%		0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		8 0.4%		2 0.3%		1 0.6%	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		2 0.3%		1 0.6%	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1 0.2%		0	
100.326 incomplete cataract, nucleus		0		0		1 0.2%		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		0		6 0.3%		0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		2 0.1%		0		1 0.6%	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GREATER SWISS MOUNTAIN DOG

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0	6 0.3%	1 0.2%	2 1.2%
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	0	2 0.1%	2 0.3%	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	0	0	1 0.2%	1 0.6%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	0	1 0.2%	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	1 0.3%	11 0.6%	2 0.3%	2 1.2%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	1 0.3%	3 0.2%	1 0.2%	2 1.2%
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	0	1 0.1%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	2 0.5%	1 0.1%	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	7 0.4%	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	0	4 0.2%	1 0.2%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	16 0.9%	13 2.0%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	6 1.6%	63 3.4%	8 1.2%	5 3.1%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	3 0.8%	7 0.4%	0	2 1.2%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	217 56.2%	1036 56.6%	454 70.7%	95 59.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GREYHOUND - 1

GREYHOUND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Chronic superficial keratitis/pannus	Not defined	1, 2	NO
B.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO
C.	Lens luxation	Not defined	4	NO
D.	Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)	Not defined	5	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	6	Breeder option
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1, 7	NO

Description and Comments

A. Chronic superficial keratitis/Pannus

A bilateral disease of the cornea which usually starts as a grayish haze to the ventral or ventrolateral cornea, followed by the formation of a vascularized subepithelial growth that begins to spread toward the central cornea; pigmentation follows the vascularization. If severe, vision impairment occurs. Pannus may be associated with plasma cell infiltration of the nictitans.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

C. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxated) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

GREYHOUND - 2

be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness.

D. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)

Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous is a congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery (the primary vitreous) and the interaction of this blood vessel with the posterior lens capsule/cortex during embryogenesis.

E. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

PRA in the Greyhound may begin as early as 12 months of age, and affected dogs may progress to complete blindness at a relatively young age. In contrast to PRA in other dog breeds, nyctalopia (night blindness) is not an initial finding. In the early stages, the fundus has a characteristic "moth-eaten" appearance with patches of tapetal hyper-reflectivity alternating between areas of decreased reflectivity. In advanced stages, tapetal hyper-reflectivity is more diffuse.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. Peiffer RL, Jr., Gelatt KN, Gwin RM. Chronic superficial keratitis. *Vet Med Small Anim Clin.* 1977;72:35-37.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2003-2004 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2005.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
5. Grimes TD, Mullaney J. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous in a greyhound. *Vet Rec.* 1969;85:607-610.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
7. Slatter DH, Blogg JR, Constable IJ. Retinal degeneration in Greyhounds. *Aust Vet J.* 1980;56:106-115.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GREYHOUND

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 276		2000-2009 240		2010-2014 116		2015 20	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	0.4%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		0		0		1	0.9%	1	5.0%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		1	0.4%	0		1	0.9%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		7	2.5%	8	3.3%	6	5.2%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		3	1.1%	2	0.8%	0		0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0		1	0.4%	1	0.9%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		2	0.7%	0		0		0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.9%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		2	0.7%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		11	4.0%	6	2.5%	3	2.6%	1	5.0%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		3	1.1%	2	0.8%	0		0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		0		2	10.0%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		0		2	1.7%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		1	0.4%	0		0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		2	0.7%	1	0.4%	3	2.6%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		3	1.1%	3	1.2%	2	1.7%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		2	0.7%	2	0.8%	2	1.7%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1	0.4%	1	0.4%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		1	0.4%	0		1	5.0%
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		2	0.8%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		5	1.8%	8	3.3%	0		0	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		2	0.8%	1	0.9%	0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		1	0.4%	2	0.8%	0		0	
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		2	0.7%	4	1.7%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT GREYHOUND

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	2 0.7%	0	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	1 0.4%	0	1 0.9%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	2 0.8%	6 5.2%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	2 0.7%	11 4.6%	9 7.8%	4 20.0%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	10 3.6%	2 0.8%	1 0.9%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	234 84.8%	200 83.3%	98 84.5%	18 90.0%

HANOVERIAN HOUND BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT HANOVERIAN HOUND

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2015	2016
		0 # %	0 # %	0 # %	1 # %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

HARRIER - 1

HARRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 2 2	Breeder option NO
B.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Harrier breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2007.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT HARRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 106		2000-2009 262		2010-2014 31		2015 0	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	1	0.9%	0		0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	1	0.9%	1	0.4%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	0		1	0.4%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	7	6.6%	5	1.9%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	1	0.9%	0		0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		1	0.4%	0		0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	3	2.8%	4	1.5%	1	3.2%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	0.8%	0		0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		1	0.4%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		4	1.5%	0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		3	1.1%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		0		1	3.2%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.120	coloboma	1	0.9%	0		0		0	
RETINA									
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		3	1.1%	0		0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.150	optic disc coloboma	1	0.9%	0		0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		1	0.4%	1	3.2%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		11	4.2%	1	3.2%	0	
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	2	1.9%	1	0.4%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	93	87.7%	246	93.9%	30	96.8%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

HAVANA SILK DOG - 1

HAVANA SILK DOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	2	NO
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 3	NO
D.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	1, 4	Breeder option
E.	Retinal dysplasia	Not defined	5	Breeder option
	- folds			
F.	Retinal atrophy	Not defined	1	NO
	- generalized			

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin, which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

HAVANA SILK DOG - 2

cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region. The exact frequency and significance of cataracts in the breed is not known.

D. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

E. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached), which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. To date all reports of PRA in the Havana Silk Dog to CERF or the OFA have been listed as "suspicious" and not affected. Breeder concern has caused the listing here.

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Havana Silk Dog breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. Starr AN, Famula TR, Markward NJ, et al. Hereditary evaluation of multiple developmental abnormalities in the Havanese dog breed. *J Hered.* 2007;98:510-517.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2007.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT HAVANA SILK DOG

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		0		8	5.8%	23	5.2%	2	3.8%
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		2	0.5%	1	1.9%
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		0		2	1.4%	7	1.6%	0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0		14	10.1%	19	4.3%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		2	1.4%	14	3.2%	3	5.7%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		1	0.7%	0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.7%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		0		1	0.7%	1	0.2%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		0		1	0.7%	2	0.5%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1	0.7%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		0		2	1.4%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		0		2	0.5%	0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		1	0.7%	3	0.7%	0	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		2	1.4%	1	0.2%	0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		0		7	1.6%	0	
900.100 other, not inherited		0		1	0.7%	4	0.9%	2	3.8%
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		0		119	85.6%	387	88.2%	47	88.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

HAVANESE - 1

HAVANESE

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	2	NO
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 3	NO
D.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	1, 4	Breeder option
E.	Retinal dysplasia	Not defined	5	Breeder option
	- folds			
F.	Retinal atrophy	Not defined	1	NO
	- generalized			

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin, which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

HAVANESE - 2

cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region. The exact frequency and significance of cataracts in the breed is not known.

D. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

E. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached), which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. To date all reports of PRA in the Havanese to CERF or the OFA have been listed as "suspicious" and not affected. Breeder concern has caused the listing here.

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Havanese breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. Starr AN, Famula TR, Markward NJ, et al. Hereditary evaluation of multiple developmental abnormalities in the Havanese dog breed. *J Hered.* 2007;98:510-517.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2007.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT HAVANESE

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 1557		2000-2009 17485		2010-2014 7140		2015 1341	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		3	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		1	0.1%	5	0.0%	4	0.1%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		2	0.1%	15	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		1	0.1%	3	0.0%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		60	3.9%	844	4.8%	398	5.6%	70	5.2%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		0		3	0.0%	5	0.4%
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		1	0.1%	2	0.0%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		2	0.0%	0		0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		6	0.4%	67	0.4%	49	0.7%	4	0.3%
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		4	0.3%	60	0.3%	42	0.6%	2	0.1%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	
UVEA									
90.250 pigmentary uveitis		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.120 iris cyst		0		3	0.0%	0		0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		3	0.0%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		70	4.5%	1179	6.7%	372	5.2%	79	5.9%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2	0.1%	21	0.1%	3	0.0%	2	0.1%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		12	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		18	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		1	0.0%	24	0.3%	4	0.3%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		4	0.1%	0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		22	1.4%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		78	5.0%	985	5.6%	421	5.9%	105	7.8%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		6	0.4%	64	0.4%	42	0.6%	4	0.3%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		11	0.7%	56	0.3%	25	0.4%	2	0.1%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		3	0.2%	24	0.1%	6	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		13	0.1%	11	0.2%	2	0.1%
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		10	0.6%	118	0.7%	50	0.7%	13	1.0%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		12	0.1%	4	0.1%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		2	0.1%	24	0.1%	9	0.1%	3	0.2%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		10	0.6%	74	0.4%	28	0.4%	1	0.1%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		14	0.9%	133	0.8%	62	0.9%	2	0.1%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		6	0.4%	29	0.2%	10	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		2	0.1%	4	0.0%	8	0.1%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT HAVANESE

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	3	0.2%	60	0.3%	27	0.4%	2	0.1%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	1	0.1%	12	0.1%	7	0.1%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		41	0.2%	6	0.1%	0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		3	0.0%	1	0.1%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		7	0.1%	2	0.1%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		0		1	0.1%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	0.0%	1	0.1%
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	21	1.3%	86	0.5%	12	0.2%	4	0.3%
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0		0		2	0.0%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		10	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	3	0.2%	20	0.1%	6	0.1%	1	0.1%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		11	0.2%	2	0.1%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	23	1.5%	297	1.7%	128	1.8%	10	0.7%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		23	0.1%	12	0.2%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	0		2	0.0%	0		0	
97.120	coloboma	0		4	0.0%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	8	0.5%	92	0.5%	36	0.5%	2	0.1%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		14	0.1%	6	0.1%	1	0.1%
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	15	1.0%	78	0.4%	11	0.2%	0	
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	5	0.3%	6	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		10	0.1%	1	0.1%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	0		3	0.0%	0		0	
130.150	optic disc coloboma	1	0.1%	4	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		75	0.4%	182	2.5%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	10	0.6%	543	3.1%	108	1.5%	38	2.8%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	8	0.5%	46	0.3%	5	0.1%	0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	1257	80.7%	14699	84.1%	6138	86.0%	1160	86.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IBIZAN HOUND - 1

IBIZAN HOUND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 2 3	Breeder option NO
B.	Cataract	Not defined	4	NO
C.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Presumed autosomal recessive	4, 5	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

C. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IBIZAN HOUND - 2

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Ibizan Hound breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2011 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2009.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2011 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2010.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT IBIZAN HOUND

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 165		2000-2009 571		2010-2014 441		2015 101	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	0		2	0.4%	0		1	1.0%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	2	1.2%	2	0.4%	0		0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	1	0.6%	0		0		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	1	0.6%	2	0.4%	5	1.1%	0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		2	0.4%	1	0.2%	0	
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	12	7.3%	49	8.6%	81	18.4%	13	12.9%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		1	0.2%	8	1.8%	3	3.0%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		5	0.9%	0		0	
95.120	ciliary body cyst	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	4	2.4%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	14	8.5%	28	4.9%	30	6.8%	9	8.9%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	1	0.6%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		2	0.5%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		0		1	1.0%
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		4	0.7%	3	0.7%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	0.6%	4	0.7%	1	0.2%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		6	1.1%	2	0.5%	1	1.0%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		3	0.5%	1	0.2%	0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	1	0.6%	11	1.9%	5	1.1%	2	2.0%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		0		1	1.0%
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0		0		0		1	1.0%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		2	0.4%	0		0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		0		1	0.2%	2	2.0%
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	1.0%
110.200	vitritis	0		0		0		1	1.0%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	2	1.2%	5	0.9%	2	0.5%	2	2.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IBIZAN HOUND

VITREOUS CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	2 0.4%	2 0.5%	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	4 2.4%	5 0.9%	2 0.5%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	2 0.4%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1 0.6%	1 0.2%	2 0.5%	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	0	1 0.2%	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	0	1 1.0%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	2 0.4%	1 0.2%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	4 0.7%	20 4.5%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	1 0.6%	17 3.0%	4 0.9%	6 5.9%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	0	1 0.2%	1 0.2%	1 1.0%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	128 77.6%	487 85.3%	358 81.2%	80 79.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ICELANDIC SHEEPDOG - 1

ICELANDIC SHEEPDOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Cataract	Not defined	2	NO
C.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	3	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

The most frequently reported cataracts in the breed are bilateral or unilateral, focal, posterior polar (posterior cortical)/subcapsular cataracts usually present between 1-3 years of age. These are generally stationary or very slowly progressive and generally do not interfere with vision. It has been suggested that these cataracts are inherited as dominant with incomplete penetrance, but definitive breeding studies are still required to verify this hypothesis.

A second type of cataract is a progressive cortical cataract which may involve the entire lens. It is not clear whether this is a distinct entity, or an aberrant form of the posterior polar cataract.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ICELANDIC SHEEPDOG - 2

C. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Icelandic Sheepdog breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001-2005.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT ICELANDIC SHEEPDOG

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 23		2000-2009 865		2010-2014 836		2015 170	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		5	0.6%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	1	4.3%	9	1.0%	6	0.7%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		2	0.2%	5	0.6%	2	1.2%
UVEA									
93.110	iris hypoplasia	0		0		2	0.2%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		55	6.4%	44	5.3%	3	1.8%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		3	0.3%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		0		1	0.6%
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	2	8.7%	14	1.6%	28	3.3%	3	1.8%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		3	0.4%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		1	0.1%	3	0.4%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		3	0.4%	1	0.6%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	4.3%	0		1	0.1%	1	0.6%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	1	4.3%	3	0.3%	8	1.0%	1	0.6%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	1	4.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		4	0.5%	4	0.5%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		3	0.4%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		1	0.1%	2	0.2%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		1	0.1%	2	0.2%	1	0.6%
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1	4.3%	7	0.8%	1	0.1%	0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.150	optic disc coloboma	0		0		2	0.2%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		9	1.0%	16	1.9%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		31	3.6%	15	1.8%	8	4.7%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	18	78.3%	805	93.1%	786	94.0%	160	94.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IRISH RED AND WHITE SETTER - 1

IRISH RED AND WHITE SETTER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Retinal atrophy - rod-cone dysplasia, type 1 (<i>rcd1</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	**	NO
D.	Retinal atrophy - rod-cone dysplasia, type 4 (<i>rcd4</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	3	NO
E.	Retinal dysplasia - folds ** see numerous <i>rcd1</i> PRA references under Irish Setters	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IRISH RED AND WHITE SETTER - 2

C. Retinal atrophy - rod-cone dysplasia, type 1 (*rcd1*)

A form of PRA identified in Irish Setters and Irish Red and White Setters. Clinical night blindness is observed as early as 6 weeks of age progressing to total blindness by one year. It may be diagnosed as early as 24 days with an ERG. Histologically the disease can be detected by 6 weeks. The disorder is caused by a mutation present in exon 21/codon 807 of the *PDE6B* gene. A DNA test is now available that will unequivocally identify genetically normal, affected and carrier dogs. The test is accurate only for this mutation and will not identify other forms of PRA.

D. Retinal atrophy - rod-cone dysplasia, type 4 (*rcd4*)

A form of PRA identified in the Gordon and Irish Setter breeds. Clinical night blindness is observed on average as late as 10 years of age and progresses to total blindness. This form of PRA has been referred to as late-onset PRA (LOPRA). The disorder is caused by a mutation present in the *C2orf71* gene. A DNA test is now available that will unequivocally identify genetically normal, affected and carrier dogs. The test is accurate only for this mutation and will not identify other forms of PRA.

E. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Irish Red and White Setter breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.
3. Downs LM, Bell JS, Freeman J, et al. Late-onset progressive retinal atrophy in the Gordon and Irish Setter breeds is associated with a frameshift mutation in *C2orf71*. *Anim Genet*. 2012 Jun 12.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT IRISH RED & WHITE SETTER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 65		2000-2009 167		2010-2014 164		2015 45	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		0		1	0.6%	0	
25.110	distichiasis	6	9.2%	8	4.8%	6	3.7%	1	2.2%
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	0		2	1.2%	0		0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		0		1	0.6%	0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		1	0.6%	0		1	2.2%
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		5	3.0%	1	0.6%	1	2.2%
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		1	0.6%	0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		1	0.6%	0	
95.120	ciliary body cyst	0		0		0		1	2.2%
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	3	4.6%	6	3.6%	8	4.9%	0	
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		2	1.2%	0		1	2.2%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	1.2%	3	1.8%	1	2.2%
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		0		0		2	4.4%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		1	0.6%	2	1.2%	1	2.2%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		1	0.6%	5	3.0%	1	2.2%
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	1	1.5%	0		0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		0		0		1	2.2%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.6%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		0		1	2.2%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		0		1	2.2%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		0		3	1.8%	1	2.2%
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1	1.5%	1	0.6%	2	1.2%	0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		2	1.2%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		1	0.6%	1	0.6%	1	2.2%
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		0		1	2.2%
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		1	0.6%	4	2.4%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	1	1.5%	6	3.6%	8	4.9%	1	2.2%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	1	1.5%	0		0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	54	83.1%	146	87.4%	150	91.5%	37	82.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IRISH SETTER - 1

IRISH SETTER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
F.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	1	Breeder option
G.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Presumed autosomal Recessive	1-22	NO
H.	Retinal atrophy - rod-cone dysplasia, type 1 (<i>rcd1</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1-21	NO
I.	Retinal atrophy - rod-cone dysplasia type 4 (<i>rcd4</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	23	NO
J.	Amblyopia with quadriplegia	Autosomal recessive	24, 25	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IRISH SETTER - 2

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull. In the Irish Setter, the entropion usually involves the lower eyelids.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion

A scroll-like curling of the cartilage of the third eyelid, usually everting the margin. This condition may occur in one or both eyes and may cause mild ocular irritation.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

F. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

A congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IRISH SETTER - 3

G. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

In the Irish Setter, a later form of progressive retinal atrophy has been observed by several ophthalmologists at 4-5 years of age. Cases seen in this category appear to advance more rapidly than those with rod-cone dysplasia.

H. Retinal atrophy - rod-cone dysplasia, type 1 (*rcd1*)

A form of PRA identified in Irish Setters. Clinical night blindness is observed as early as 6 weeks of age progressing to total blindness by one year. It may be diagnosed as early as 24 days with an ERG. Histologically the disease can be detected by 6 weeks. The disorder is caused by a mutation present in exon 21/codon 807 of the *PDE6B* gene. A DNA test is available that will unequivocally identify genetically normal, affected and carrier dogs. The test is accurate only for this mutation and will not identify other forms of PRA.

I. Retinal atrophy - rod-cone dysplasia, type 4 (*rcd4*)

A form of PRA identified in the Gordon and Irish Setter breeds. Clinical night blindness is observed on average as late as 10 years of age and progresses to total blindness. This form of PRA has been referred to as late-onset PRA (LOPRA). The disorder is caused by a mutation present in the *C2orf71* gene. A DNA test is available that will unequivocally identify genetically normal, affected and carrier dogs. The test is accurate only for this mutation and will not identify other forms of PRA.

J. Amblyopia with quadriplegia

A congenital quadriplegia and amblyopia. The main symptoms include inability to stand or walk, amblyopia, tremor, nystagmus and possible seizures. Pathologic lesions are confined to the cerebellum. The condition was shown to be due to a fully penetrant autosomal recessive gene that is post-natally lethal in the homozygote.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IRISH SETTER - 4

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IRISH SETTER - 5

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT IRISH SETTER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 1032		2000-2009 600		2010-2014 363		2015 52	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	0		1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	
10.000	glaucoma	1	0.1%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	1	0.1%	0		0		0	
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	2	0.2%	0		0		0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	31	3.0%	10	1.7%	8	2.2%	4	7.7%
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	6	0.6%	2	0.3%	0		1	1.9%
25.110	distichiasis	53	5.1%	41	6.8%	20	5.5%	1	1.9%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	1	0.1%	0		0		0	
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		3	0.8%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	1	0.1%	0		0		0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	3	0.3%	1	0.2%	2	0.6%	0	
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		2	0.3%	0		0	
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		0		1	1.9%
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	28	2.7%	37	6.2%	14	3.9%	2	3.8%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	3	0.3%	3	0.5%	1	0.3%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	5	0.5%	0		1	0.3%	0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		1	0.2%	17	4.7%	3	5.8%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		3	0.8%	0	
93.810	uveal melanoma	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	31	3.0%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	40	3.9%	39	6.5%	24	6.6%	2	3.8%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	2	0.2%	1	0.2%	5	1.4%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	4	0.4%	3	0.5%	3	0.8%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	2	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0		0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	3	0.3%	1	0.2%	0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		5	0.8%	2	0.6%	1	1.9%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	9	0.9%	6	1.0%	4	1.1%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	7	0.7%	7	1.2%	5	1.4%	1	1.9%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.1%	3	0.5%	1	0.3%	0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	2	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	3	0.3%	0		1	0.3%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT IRISH SETTER

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	1 0.1%	7 1.2%	0	0
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0	1 0.2%	2 0.6%	0
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0	0	0	1 1.9%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0	0	0	1 1.9%
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0	0	1 0.3%	0
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	9 0.9%	7 1.2%	1 0.3%	1 1.9%
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0	0	1 0.3%	0
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0	1 0.2%	0	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	15 1.5%	5 0.8%	1 0.3%	1 1.9%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	4 0.4%	5 0.8%	1 0.3%	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	3 0.3%	1 0.2%	0	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	4 0.4%	1 0.2%	5 1.4%	0
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	1 0.1%	0	0	0
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	10 1.0%	6 1.0%	2 0.6%	0
OPTIC NERVE					
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	4 0.4%	0	0	0
130.150	optic disc coloboma	1 0.1%	0	0	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	5 0.8%	14 3.9%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	2 0.2%	35 5.8%	17 4.7%	6 11.5%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	15 1.5%	3 0.5%	0	1 1.9%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	801 77.6%	483 80.5%	288 79.3%	44 84.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IRISH TERRIER - 1

IRISH TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Irish Terrier breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IRISH TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 29		2000-2009 36		2010-2014 15		2015 3	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	0		1	2.8%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	1	3.4%	0		0		0	
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		1	2.8%	0		0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	2	6.9%	2	5.6%	2	13.3%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	6.7%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		1	2.8%	0		1	33.3%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		1	2.8%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		1	2.8%	0		0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	1	3.4%	0		0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		1	2.8%	2	13.3%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		1	2.8%	1	6.7%	0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	25	86.2%	30	83.3%	14	93.3%	3	100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IRISH WATER SPANIEL - 1

IRISH WATER SPANIEL

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	2	NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or more of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures, which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IRISH WATER SPANIEL - 2

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Irish Water Spaniel breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IRISH WATER SPANIEL

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 197		2000-2009 507		2010-2014 312		2015 64	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	2	1.0%	4	0.8%	4	1.3%	0	
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	0		2	0.4%	1	0.3%	0	
25.110	distichiasis	55	27.9%	117	23.1%	83	26.6%	22	34.4%
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		2	0.4%	2	0.6%	0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	
93.150	iris coloboma	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	1	0.5%	13	2.6%	21	6.7%	5	7.8%
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	1	0.5%	1	0.2%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		2	0.6%	0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	3	1.5%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	7	3.6%	44	8.7%	40	12.8%	6	9.4%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		7	1.4%	5	1.6%	1	1.6%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		6	1.2%	3	1.0%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	0.2%	3	1.0%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	0.5%	11	2.2%	2	0.6%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		21	4.1%	1	0.3%	1	1.6%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.5%	5	1.0%	4	1.3%	0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		2	0.4%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		3	0.6%	2	0.6%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		4	0.8%	0		1	1.6%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		2	0.4%	0		0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		2	0.4%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1	0.5%	2	0.4%	1	0.3%	1	1.6%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1	0.5%	4	0.8%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		2	0.6%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		5	1.0%	15	4.8%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		15	3.0%	6	1.9%	2	3.1%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	4	2.0%	0		0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IRISH WATER SPANIEL

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe	139 70.6%	355 70.0%	229 73.4%	40 62.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IRISH WOLFHOUND - 1

IRISH WOLFHOUND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	2 2	Breeder option NO
E.	Uveal cysts	Not defined	1	Breeder option
F.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
G.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Presumed autosomal recessive	5	NO
H.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	2,3	Breeder option
I.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic	Not defined	4	NO
J.	Optic nerve hypoplasia	Not defined	5	NO
K.	Micropapilla	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IRISH WOLFHOUND - 2

Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion

A scroll-like curling of the cartilage of the third eyelid, usually everting the margin. This condition may occur in one or both eyes and may cause mild ocular irritation.

C. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally in the neonatal period. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Uveal cysts

Fluid filled sacs arising from the posterior surface of the iris, to which they may remain attached or break free and float into the anterior chamber. Usually occur in mature dogs.

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

G. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

H. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form,

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

IRISH WOLFHOUND - 3

cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

I. Retinal dysplasia - geographic

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth. Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

J. Optic nerve hypoplasia

A congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. May be unable to differentiate from micropapilla on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

K. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. May be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Irish Wolfhound breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT IRISH WOLFHOUND

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 511		2000-2009 750		2010-2014 384		2015 129	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		4	0.8%	2	0.3%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		14	2.7%	53	7.1%	13	3.4%	7	5.4%
NICTITANS									
50.210 pannus of third eyelid		0		0		0		2	1.6%
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		5	1.0%	7	0.9%	2	0.5%	3	2.3%
CORNEA									
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		9	1.8%	19	2.5%	8	2.1%	2	1.6%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		2	0.4%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		11	2.2%	51	6.8%	15	3.9%	4	3.1%
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		2	0.5%	4	3.1%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		8	1.6%	8	1.1%	1	0.3%	2	1.6%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		3	0.6%	1	0.1%	0		3	2.3%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		5	1.0%	4	0.5%	1	0.3%	1	0.8%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		3	0.6%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		0		2	1.6%
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		0		0		1	0.8%
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		3	0.8%	2	1.6%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		12	2.3%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		13	2.5%	41	5.5%	11	2.9%	14	10.9%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		2	0.4%	4	0.5%	4	1.0%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		8	1.6%	10	1.3%	3	0.8%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		2	0.3%	0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		5	1.0%	3	0.4%	0		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.2%	2	0.3%	2	0.5%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		2	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		4	0.8%	2	0.3%	4	1.0%	1	0.8%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		15	2.9%	13	1.7%	3	0.8%	2	1.6%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		2	0.4%	4	0.5%	2	0.5%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		6	1.2%	4	0.5%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		2	0.4%	7	0.9%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		3	0.6%	1	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT IRISH WOLFHOUND

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1 0.2%	4 0.5%	0	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	1 0.2%	5 0.7%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	5 1.0%	14 1.9%	4 1.0%	2 1.6%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	2 0.4%	7 0.9%	2 0.5%	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	1 0.2%	1 0.1%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1 0.2%	1 0.1%	0	0
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	1 0.2%	0	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.2%	0	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	0	1 0.8%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	2 0.4%	6 0.8%	3 0.8%	1 0.8%
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	16 3.1%	5 0.7%	4 1.0%	1 0.8%
130.150 optic disc coloboma	1 0.2%	0	1 0.3%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	5 0.7%	17 4.4%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	4 0.8%	54 7.2%	8 2.1%	13 10.1%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	10 2.0%	3 0.4%	0	1 0.8%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	382 74.8%	582 77.6%	337 87.8%	98 76.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ITALIAN GREYHOUND - 1

ITALIAN GREYHOUND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
B.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO
C.	Lens luxation	Not defined	4	NO
D.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	5	Breeder option
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	3, 4, 6	Breeder option
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (IG- PRA1) * a DNA test is available ** Information published on the Optigen website	Not defined	3, **	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally in the neonatal period. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ITALIAN GREYHOUND - 2

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

In the Italian Greyhound, posterior subcapsular and cortical cataracts at two to three years of age appear to be the more common location of occurrence, with progression noted in an undetermined percentage of dogs.

C. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness.

E. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

Congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

D. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized (IG-PRA1)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Italian Greyhound PRA (IG-PRA1) is considered a "late onset" PRA with clinical signs detected between 3-5 years of age. Dogs initially lose night vision followed by decreased vision in bright light conditions. Clinically increases in tapetal reflectivity and retinal vessel attenuation are noted. The risk allele is known, but the genetic mutation has not been determined. The disease has been presumed to be inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. However some affected dogs had only one copy of the risk allele suggesting an autosomal dominant with incomplete penetrance mode of inheritance. A DNA test is available for the risk allele. At least one other form of PRA appears to be present in the breed and will not be detected with this test.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ITALIAN GREYHOUND - 3

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Italian Greyhound breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT ITALIAN GREYHOUND

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 1689		2000-2009 4284		2010-2014 1376		2015 226	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		4 0.2%		9 0.2%		5 0.4%		2 0.9%	
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		1 0.0%		2 0.1%		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		2 0.1%		2 0.0%		3 0.2%		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		2 0.0%		0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		3 0.2%		14 0.3%		2 0.1%		0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
93.120 iris cyst		0		1 0.0%		1 0.1%		0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		3 0.1%		0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		1 0.1%		5 0.1%		0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		5 0.3%		35 0.8%		9 0.7%		2 0.9%	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		4 0.2%		2 0.0%		0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		1 0.1%		4 0.1%		0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		3 0.2%		2 0.0%		0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		1 0.0%		6 0.4%		0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		1 0.0%		3 0.2%		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		17 1.0%		0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		51 3.0%		195 4.6%		63 4.6%		18 8.0%	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		20 1.2%		45 1.1%		21 1.5%		2 0.9%	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		11 0.7%		40 0.9%		27 2.0%		7 3.1%	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		4 0.2%		16 0.4%		4 0.3%		2 0.9%	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		3 0.1%		2 0.1%		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		10 0.2%		6 0.4%		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		5 0.1%		1 0.1%		1 0.4%	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		2 0.1%		8 0.2%		1 0.1%		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		25 1.5%		108 2.5%		38 2.8%		1 0.4%	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		23 1.4%		104 2.4%		35 2.5%		8 3.5%	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		28 1.7%		51 1.2%		19 1.4%		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		4 0.2%		2 0.0%		1 0.1%		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		2 0.1%		10 0.2%		4 0.3%		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		5 0.3%		7 0.2%		2 0.1%		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		12 0.3%		3 0.2%		1 0.4%	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		6 0.4%		1 0.4%	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		5 0.4%		2 0.9%	
100.323 incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex		0		0		3 0.2%		0	
100.326 incomplete cataract, nucleus		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		9 0.5%		33 0.8%		6 0.4%		1 0.4%	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		15 0.9%		19 0.4%		1 0.1%		1 0.4%	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT ITALIAN GREYHOUND

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	3 0.2%	19 0.4%	0	0
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	1 0.1%	2 0.0%	0	0
110.200 vitritis	0	0	109 7.9%	60 26.5%
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	322 19.1%	1013 23.6%	275 20.0%	50 22.1%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	635 14.8%	199 14.5%	0
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	0	1 0.0%	21 1.5%	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	4 0.2%	10 0.2%	9 0.7%	1 0.4%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	1 0.1%	3 0.1%	0	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	0	1 0.0%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	48 2.8%	154 3.6%	40 2.9%	2 0.9%
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	0	0	19 1.4%	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	2 0.1%	4 0.1%	2 0.1%	0
120.920 retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	1 0.1%	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	4 0.3%	2 0.9%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	15 0.4%	2 0.1%	3 1.3%
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	12 0.7%	18 0.4%	4 0.3%	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	1 0.1%	1 0.0%	2 0.1%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	25 0.6%	38 2.8%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	11 0.7%	123 2.9%	21 1.5%	8 3.5%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	22 1.3%	38 0.9%	2 0.1%	2 0.9%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	1221 72.3%	2767 64.6%	906 65.8%	143 63.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

JACK RUSSELL TERRIER - 1

JACK RUSSELL TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	3, 4 4	Breeder option NO
D..	Cataract	Not defined	1, 5	NO
E.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	1, 6-11	NO
F.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	4, 5	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal dystrophy- epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

JACK RUSSELL TERRIER - 2

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from its normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

F. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.
6. Lawson DD. Luxation of the crystalline lens in the dog. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1969;10:461-463.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

JACK RUSSELL TERRIER - 3

7. Curtis R, Barnett KC. Primary lens luxation in the dog. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1980;21:657-668.
8. Curtis R, Barnett KC, Lewis SJ. Clinical and pathological observations concerning the aetiology of primary lens luxation in the dog. *Vet Rec.* 1983;112:238-246.
9. Oberbauer AM, Hollingsworth SR, Belanger JM, et al. Inheritance of cataracts and primary lens luxation in Jack Russell Terriers. *Am J Vet Res.* 2008;69:222-227.
10. Farias FH, Johnson GS, Taylor JF, et al. An ADAMTS17 splice donor site mutation in dogs with primary lens luxation. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2010;51:4716-4721.
11. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011;14:378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

JACK RUSSELL TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 2309		2000-2009 10898		2010-2014 1763		2015 350	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	0.0%	4	0.0%	0		0	
10.000 glaucoma		2	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		2	0.0%	0		0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		2	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		71	3.1%	242	2.2%	38	2.2%	3	0.9%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		2	0.1%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		4	0.2%	3	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		9	0.4%	46	0.4%	3	0.2%	1	0.3%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		3	0.1%	4	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		1	0.0%	4	0.0%	0		0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
93.150 iris coloboma		1	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		153	6.6%	454	4.2%	77	4.4%	11	3.1%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		8	0.3%	31	0.3%	0		1	0.3%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		9	0.4%	9	0.1%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		5	0.2%	5	0.0%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		1	0.0%	8	0.5%	2	0.6%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		6	0.3%	0	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		4	0.2%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		41	1.8%	420	3.9%	61	3.5%	13	3.7%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		9	0.4%	57	0.5%	6	0.3%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		10	0.4%	60	0.6%	8	0.5%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.0%	18	0.2%	2	0.1%	0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		4	0.2%	8	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		6	0.3%	37	0.3%	4	0.2%	2	0.6%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		2	0.1%	14	0.1%	3	0.2%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		2	0.1%	12	0.1%	2	0.1%	2	0.6%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		31	1.3%	139	1.3%	14	0.8%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		48	2.1%	287	2.6%	33	1.9%	3	0.9%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		12	0.5%	48	0.4%	4	0.2%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		8	0.1%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		27	1.2%	92	0.8%	10	0.6%	4	1.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

JACK RUSSELL TERRIER

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	8	0.3%	19	0.2%	3	0.2%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		23	0.2%	3	0.2%	0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		6	0.3%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	10	0.4%	72	0.7%	9	0.5%	3	0.9%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	16	0.7%	61	0.6%	3	0.2%	1	0.3%
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	5	0.2%	12	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		3	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	28	1.2%	156	1.4%	19	1.1%	6	1.7%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		16	0.1%	7	0.4%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.120	coloboma	0		2	0.0%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	11	0.5%	41	0.4%	6	0.3%	0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	3	0.1%	15	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0		4	0.0%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	7	0.3%	73	0.7%	4	0.2%	0	
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	2	0.1%	2	0.0%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	1	0.0%	5	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		2	0.1%	0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	1	0.0%	5	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	3	0.1%	5	0.0%	4	0.2%	0	
130.150	optic disc coloboma	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		42	0.4%	71	4.0%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	37	1.6%	606	5.6%	30	1.7%	17	4.9%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	29	1.3%	35	0.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	1832	79.3%	9043	83.0%	1571	89.1%	314	89.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

JAGDTERRIER - 1

JAGDTERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma), causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

References

1. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011; 14: 378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

JAGD TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		0		0		0		0	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

JAPANESE CHIN - 1

JAPANESE CHIN (JAPANESE SPANIEL)

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
C.	Exposure/pigmentary keratitis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
	- iris to sheets	Not defined	4	NO
	- iris to lens	Not defined	5	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
F.	Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous/Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHPV/PHTVL)	Not defined	4	NO
G.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	1	Breeder option
H.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	3	Breeder option
I.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	6	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

JAPANESE CHIN - 2

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or more of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Exposure keratopathy/pigmentary keratitis

A condition characterized by variable degrees of superficial vascularization, fibrosis and/or pigmentation of the cornea. May be associated with excessive exposure/irritation of the globe due to shallow orbits, lower eyelid medial entropion, lagophthalmos and macropalpebral fissure.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or from sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

F. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)/Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)

Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous is a congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery (the primary vitreous) and the interaction of this blood vessel with the posterior lens capsule/cortex during embryogenesis. This condition is often associated with persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis which

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

JAPANESE CHIN - 3

results from failure of regression of the embryologic vascular network which surrounds the developing lens.

G. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

Congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

H. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

I. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Japanese Chin breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2003-2007.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT JAPANESE CHIN

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 129		2000-2009 587		2010-2014 322		2015 75	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	1	0.8%	4	0.7%	8	2.5%	0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	14	10.9%	58	9.9%	12	3.7%	3	4.0%
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
25.110	distichiasis	8	6.2%	28	4.8%	13	4.0%	6	8.0%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		2	0.6%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	3	2.3%	6	1.0%	0		0	
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	7	5.4%	18	3.1%	16	5.0%	2	2.7%
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	1	0.8%	1	0.2%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.150	iris coloboma	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	1	0.8%	76	12.9%	40	12.4%	3	4.0%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		6	1.0%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		7	1.2%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		6	1.0%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	1	0.8%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	2	1.6%	33	5.6%	12	3.7%	5	6.7%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	5	3.9%	5	0.9%	6	1.9%	1	1.3%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	2	1.6%	5	0.9%	0		1	1.3%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.8%	5	0.9%	0		0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		3	0.5%	1	0.3%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		3	0.5%	1	0.3%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		2	0.3%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	8	6.2%	18	3.1%	9	2.8%	2	2.7%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	3	2.3%	18	3.1%	2	0.6%	1	1.3%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	3	2.3%	16	2.7%	4	1.2%	0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.8%	6	1.0%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	1	0.8%	2	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		8	1.4%	2	0.6%	1	1.3%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		7	1.2%	0		0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	1	0.8%	5	0.9%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	3	2.3%	12	2.0%	0		0	
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		12	2.0%	1	0.3%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

JAPANESE CHIN

VITREOUS CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
110.200 vitritis	0	0	3 0.9%	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	2 1.6%	15 2.6%	23 7.1%	3 4.0%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	4 0.7%	2 0.6%	0
FUNDUS				
97.120 coloboma	0	1 0.2%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	0	1 0.2%	0	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	2 0.3%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	5 3.9%	6 1.0%	4 1.2%	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.8%	0	0	0
120.920 retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	1 0.3%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	1 0.2%	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	2 0.3%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	9 1.5%	19 5.9%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	0	38 6.5%	14 4.3%	7 9.3%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	5 3.9%	6 1.0%	1 0.3%	4 5.3%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	70 54.3%	384 65.4%	230 71.4%	54 72.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

KARELIAN BEAR DOG - 1

KARELIAN BEAR DOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Retinal atrophy - generalized * a DNA test is available.	Autosomal recessive	1-3	NO

Description and Comments

A. Retinal atrophy- generalized (PRA)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. A genetic test is available to detect the progressive rod cone degeneration form of PRA caused by a mutation in the prcd-gene. A second form of PRA is also present in the breed for which the causative mutation is not yet known.

References

1. Ahonen S, Lohi H, editors. Progressive retinal atrophy in the Karelian Beardog: A large animal model for retinitis pigmentosa. ARVO 2014 Annual Meeting; 2014; Orlando, FL. Program number: 3270.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.
3. Zangerl B, Goldstein O, Philp AR, et al. Identical mutation in a novel retinal gene causes progressive rod-cone degeneration in dogs and retinitis pigmentosa in humans. *Genomics*. 2006;88:551-563. Epub 2006/08/30.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

KARELIAN BEAR DOG

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 41		2000-2009 39		2010-2014 20		2015 3	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	0		1	2.6%	1	5.0%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	2	4.9%	2	5.1%	0		0	
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	0		1	2.6%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	8	19.5%	1	2.6%	1	5.0%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	2	4.9%	1	2.6%	0		0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	1	2.4%	0		0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	2	4.9%	0		0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	2	4.9%	1	2.6%	0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		2	10.0%	2	66.7%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		1	2.6%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1	2.4%	2	5.1%	1	5.0%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		1	2.6%	0		0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		1	5.0%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		0		1	5.0%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		1	2.6%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	29	70.7%	33	84.6%	17	85.0%	1	33.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

KEESHOND - 1

KEESHOND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Entropion	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	3	Breeder option
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located in the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

KEESHOND - 2

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Keeshond breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2007.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT KEESHOND

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 918		2000-2009 1413		2010-2014 687		2015 157	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		0		9 0.6%		0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		39 4.2%		83 5.9%		59 8.6%		8 5.1%	
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		1 0.1%		0		0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		4 0.4%		2 0.1%		4 0.6%		2 1.3%	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		1 0.1%		1 0.1%		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		1 0.1%		1 0.1%		0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		0		1 0.1%		0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		4 0.4%		13 0.9%		13 1.9%		2 1.3%	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		1 0.1%		1 0.1%		0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		2 0.1%		0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		1 0.1%		1 0.6%	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		18 2.0%		0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		47 5.1%		114 8.1%		86 12.5%		27 17.2%	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		6 0.7%		4 0.3%		2 0.3%		0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		4 0.4%		10 0.7%		2 0.3%		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		3 0.3%		7 0.5%		0		1 0.6%	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		0		1 0.1%		1 0.6%	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		12 1.3%		27 1.9%		8 1.2%		3 1.9%	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		1 0.1%		0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1 0.1%		0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		2 0.2%		2 0.1%		3 0.4%		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		13 1.4%		11 0.8%		8 1.2%		2 1.3%	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		1 0.1%		8 0.6%		0		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		7 0.8%		8 0.6%		3 0.4%		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1 0.1%		6 0.4%		6 0.9%		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		1 0.1%		1 0.1%		0	
100.325 incomplete cataract, posterior sutures		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
100.326 incomplete cataract, nucleus		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
100.327 incomplete cataract, capsular		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		5 0.5%		2 0.1%		0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		1 0.1%		0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		1 0.1%		0		0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		2 0.2%		2 0.1%		3 0.4%		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT KEESHOND

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
FUNDUS				
97.120 coloboma	0	1 0.1%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	4 0.4%	1 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	2 0.1%	0	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	1 0.1%	0	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1 0.1%	5 0.4%	4 0.6%	0
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	1 0.1%	0	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	2 0.2%	0	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	2 0.3%	1 0.6%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	5 0.4%	1 0.1%	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	5 0.5%	5 0.4%	2 0.3%	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	1 0.1%	0	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	5 0.4%	16 2.3%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	6 0.7%	37 2.6%	19 2.8%	4 2.5%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	6 0.7%	1 0.1%	0	1 0.6%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	753 82.0%	1174 83.1%	555 80.8%	118 75.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

KERRY BLUE TERRIER - 1

KERRY BLUE TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Cataract	Not defined	2	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	3	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

KERRY BLUE TERRIER - 2

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Kerry Blue Terrier breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT KERRY BLUE TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 243		2000-2009 366		2010-2014 110		2015 12	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	1	0.4%	4	1.1%	6	5.5%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		2	0.5%	0		1	8.3%
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	2	0.8%	5	1.4%	3	2.7%	0	
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	2	0.8%	0		0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	6	2.5%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	5	2.1%	20	5.5%	3	2.7%	0	
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	1	0.4%	12	3.3%	2	1.8%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	0.5%	1	0.9%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		0		3	2.7%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		4	1.1%	0		0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.4%	1	0.3%	1	0.9%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	1	0.4%	5	1.4%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	3	1.2%	3	0.8%	1	0.9%	0	
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		2	0.5%	1	0.9%	0	
RETINA									
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		2	0.5%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		0		1	0.9%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	1	0.4%	20	5.5%	0		0	
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	2	0.8%	0		0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	226	93.0%	316	86.3%	96	87.3%	11	91.7%

KISHU KEN BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

KISHU KEN

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2015	2016
		# %	# %	# %	# %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

KOMONDOR - 1

KOMONDOR

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Cataract	Not defined	2	NO

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

Appears to be relatively young age for onset in the Komondor (<4yr) and mainly anterior cortical.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

KOMONDOR - 2

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Komondor breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT KOMONDOR

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 91		2000-2009 170		2010-2014 59		2015 26	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	1	1.1%	0		0		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		0		1	1.7%	0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	1	1.1%	3	1.8%	1	1.7%	0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		1	1.7%	1	3.8%
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	14	15.4%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	8	8.8%	13	7.6%	5	8.5%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	1	1.1%	1	0.6%	0		0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		0		3	5.1%	1	3.8%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		2	1.2%	0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		3	1.8%	0		0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		4	2.4%	1	1.7%	0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		3	1.8%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	1	1.1%	1	0.6%	3	5.1%	0	
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	1.7%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	1	1.1%	0		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		3	1.8%	4	6.8%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		6	3.5%	0		0	
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	1	1.1%	0		0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	69	75.8%	147	86.5%	46	78.0%	25	96.2%

KROMFOHRLANDER BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

KROMFOHRLANDER

VetBooks.ir

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		# %	# %	# %	# %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	4 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

KUVASZ - 1

KUVASZ

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - endothelial	Not defined	3	NO
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 4	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	4	NO
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
F.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	3	Breeder option
G.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 5	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

KUVASZ - 2

C. Corneal dystrophy - endothelial

Corneal endothelial dystrophy is an abnormal loss of the inner lining of the cornea that causes progressive fluid retention (edema). With time the edema results in keratitis and decreased vision. This usually does not occur until the animal is older.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region. In the Kuvasz cataracts reported are predominantly posterior cortical, punctate.

F. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

G. Retinal atrophy, generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the form of PRA in the Kuvasz is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

KUVASZ - 3

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Kuvasz breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT KUVASZ

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 310		2000-2009 200		2010-2014 28		2015 4	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	0.3%	0		1	3.6%	0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		0		0		1	3.6%	0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		2	0.6%	0		0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		12	3.9%	9	4.5%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		1	0.3%	5	2.5%	0		0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		1	0.5%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.150 iris coloboma		2	0.6%	0		0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		16	5.2%	7	3.5%	0		0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		3	1.0%	0		0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		2	0.6%	1	0.5%	0		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		2	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		6	1.9%	7	3.5%	2	7.1%	0	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		1	0.5%	0		0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		0		1	0.5%	0		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		2	0.6%	0		1	3.6%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		2	0.6%	3	1.5%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		1	0.5%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		2	0.6%	2	1.0%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		1	0.5%	0		0	
900.100 other, not inherited		1	0.3%	11	5.5%	1	3.6%	0	
900.110 other, suspected as inherited		1	0.3%	1	0.5%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		258	83.2%	167	83.5%	25	89.3%	4	100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LABRADOODLE (AUSTRALIAN) - 1

LABRADOODLE (AUSTRALIAN)

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Entropion	Not defined	2-4	Breeder option
C.	Ectropion	Not defined	2	Breeder option
D.	Distichiasis	Not defined	2	Breeder option
E.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	2, 5	Breeder option
F.	Uveal cysts	Not defined	6	Breeder option
G.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2, 6	Breeder option
	- iris to cornea	Not defined	7	NO
	- iris sheets	Not defined	6	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	6	NO
H.	Cataract			
	- presumed dominant with incomplete penetrance		2-4, 8-10	NO
	- autosomal recessive		11	NO
	- not defined			NO
I.	Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous/ persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHPV/PHTVL)	Not defined	2	NO
J.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	2	Breeder option
K.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	12, 13	Breeder option
L.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal Recessive	2, 14-18	NO

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
M.	Achromatopsia Type 1 (ACHM – Type 1) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	19	NO
N.	Retinal dysplasia - folds * a DNA test is available	Presumed autosomal recessive	2, 20-28	NO (Breeder option with “Normal” DNA test)
O.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic/ detached (without skeletal defects)	Presumed autosomal Recessive	2, 20-28	NO
P.	Retinal dysplasia - folds/geographic/ detached (with skeletal defects) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive with incomplete dominance for the eyes	2, 20-29	NO
Q.	Limbal melanoma	Not defined	30	NO

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure which, when sustained even for a brief period of time, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated intraocular pressure occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening examination.

B Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull. Selection should be directed against entropion and toward a head conformation that reduces or eliminates the likelihood of the defect.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LABRADOODLE (AUSTRALIAN) - 3

C. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelid(s), which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

D. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

E. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral. In Labrador Retrievers in Europe, one form of corneal dystrophy has been shown to be caused by accumulations of glycosaminoglycans in the corneal stroma. This form of corneal dystrophy is caused by a mutation in the CHST6 gene.

F. Uveal cysts

Fluid filled sacs arising from the posterior surface of the iris, to which they may remain attached or break free and float into the anterior chamber. Usually occur in mature dogs.

This disorder may be observed in any breed but retriever breeds tend to be predisposed. There is usually no effect on vision unless the cysts are heavily clustered and impinge on the pupillary area. Less frequently, the cysts may rupture and adhere to the cornea or anterior lens capsule. Multiple cysts may occlude the iridocorneal angle and cause glaucoma.

G. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

In the Labrador Retriever, this is a potentially serious problem as many of the PPM's identified on routine screening examinations bridge from the iris to the cornea and/or from iris sheets bridging the pupils. These forms may cause vision impairment.

H. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

The most frequently reported cataracts in the breed are bilateral or unilateral, focal, posterior polar (posterior cortical)/subcapsular cataracts usually present between 1-3 years of age. These are generally stationary or very slowly progressive and generally do not interfere with vision. It has been suggested that these cataracts are inherited as dominant with incomplete penetrance, but definitive breeding studies are still required to verify this hypothesis.

A second type of cataract is a progressive cortical cataract which may involve the entire lens. It is not clear whether this is a distinct entity, or an aberrant form of the posterior polar cataract.

I. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)/Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)

A congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery (the primary vitreous) and the interaction of this blood vessel with the posterior lens capsule/cortex during embryogenesis. This condition is often associated with **persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)** which results from failure of regression of the embryologic vascular network which surrounds the developing lens.

The majority of affected dogs have a retrolental fibrovascular plaque and variable lenticular defects which include posterior lenticonus/globus, colobomata, intralenticular hemorrhage and/or secondary cataracts. Vision impairment may result.

J. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

A congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (**persistent hyaloid remnant**).

K. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel, which may predispose to retinal detachment.

L. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LABRADOODLE (AUSTRALIAN) - 5

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the Labrador Retriever is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, English and American Cocker Spaniels, and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

M. Achromatopsia Type 1 (ACHM – Type 1)

A congenital form of day blindness. Visual deficits become apparent between 8-10 weeks of age. Normal vision is present in low light conditions. Clinical examination is normal. Cone responses are absent on an electroretinogram. The causative genetic mutation has been determined, but not yet published. A DNA test is available.

N. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness.

In the Labrador Retriever, the presence of retinal folds may be seen in the heterozygous state described in "R" below thus the recommendation against breeding.

The breeding advice for Labrador Retrievers and Samoyeds diagnosed with "retinal dysplasia - folds" will be changed from "No" to "Breeder option" if the owner of the dog provides the registering office with results of the DNA test for the affected dog, showing that it is not a carrier of the *COL9A3* mutation.

O. Retinal dysplasia - geographic, detached without skeletal defects

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth; however, in the Golden Retriever, Labrador Retriever, and German Shepherd it has been demonstrated that the geographic form of retinal dysplasia may not be apparent before dogs are 10 weeks of age.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

These two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. Retinal dysplasia is known to be inherited in many breeds. The genetic relationship between the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds

In Europe, this condition has been documented as an autosomal recessive condition and results in early retinal detachment and blindness. Lens and corneal opacities can also be

present, but skeletal abnormalities (see below) are not present. The condition of generalized retinal dysplasia with retinal detachment but without skeletal abnormalities has been reported primarily in Europe, and is rarely if ever seen in the United States.

In the United States, the milder forms of retinal dysplasia (folds/geographic) are seen in Labradors. These may represent the heterozygous form of the condition in which the homozygote also displays skeletal malformations (see "R" below) or it may represent a genetically distinct entity with an undetermined mode of inheritance. It is not possible clinically to make this distinction. Thus, Labradors with any form of retinal dysplasia should not be used for breeding.

P. Retinal dysplasia - folds or detachment with skeletal defects

This condition is also known as oculo-skeletal dysplasia (OSD) or dwarfism with retinal dysplasia type 1 (DRD1) in the Labrador Retriever. A similar condition, DRD2, occurs in the Samoyed. The condition is autosomal recessive and homozygous affected dogs have shortened forelimbs ("downhill" conformation) with valgus deformity. They have severe ocular defects including cataract, retinal folds/multifocal retinal dysplasia, vitreal degeneration and retinal detachment. The ocular abnormalities result in blindness in most dogs. Heterozygous dogs can have either a normal ocular exam or have multiple retinal folds, vitreal membranes, or vitreal degeneration suggesting a semi-dominant mechanism with respect to the eyes. It is important to note that generally the retinal folds present in heterozygous dogs tend to cluster around the major superior blood vessels of the central tapetal region. The condition is caused by a 1 base pair insertion of *COL9A3*. A DNA test is available.

Q. Limbal melanoma

Most limbal melanomas are really epibulbar melanocytomas, but there is a possibility of an extension of an intraocular melanoma extending outward and presenting as a limbal melanoma. An epibulbar melanocytoma originates from the superficial pigment lining the limbus and the lesion may eventually extend into the eye. Metastasis has not been documented and the mass is characterized by large epithelioid cells. The lesion presents as a subconjunctival smooth mass most commonly in the dorsolateral limbal region and extends later into the cornea and posterior on the sclera. Breed predisposition has been noted in the German Shepherd, Labrador and Golden Retriever.

Historical Note:

Central progressive retinal atrophy was previously a condition listed for this breed. However as the condition is no longer identified in the breed, the condition has been removed. Central progressive retinal atrophy was a progressive retinal degeneration in which photoreceptor death occurred secondary to disease of the underlying pigment epithelium. Progression was slow and some animals never lost vision. CPRA occurred in England, but was uncommon elsewhere.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LABRADOODLE (AUSTRALIAN) - 7

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LABRADOODLE AUSTRALIAN

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
Diagnostic Name		0	0	1303	905
		# %	# %	# %	# %
EYELIDS					
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0	0	1 0.1%	0
25.110	distichiasis	0	0	22 1.7%	17 1.9%
NASOLACRIMAL					
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	0	0	1 0.1%	0
NICTITANS					
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0	0	0	1 0.1%
CORNEA					
70.210	corneal pannus	0	0	0	1 0.1%
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0	0	19 1.5%	27 3.0%
UVEA					
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0	0	88 6.8%	59 6.5%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0	0	3 0.2%	1 0.1%
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0	0	1 0.1%	0
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0	0	36 2.8%	26 2.9%
93.810	uveal melanoma	0	0	0	1 0.1%
97.150	chorioretinal coloboma, congenital	0	0	0	1 0.1%
LENS					
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0	0	60 4.6%	39 4.3%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0	0	4 0.3%	4 0.4%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0	0	5 0.4%	8 0.9%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0	0	1 0.1%	3 0.3%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0	0	4 0.3%	2 0.2%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0	0	2 0.2%	0
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0	0	0	1 0.1%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0	0	0	1 0.1%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0	0	1 0.1%	1 0.1%
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0	0	1 0.1%	1 0.1%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0	0	1 0.1%	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0	0	5 0.4%	1 0.1%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0	0	1 0.1%	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0	0	1 0.1%	2 0.2%
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0	0	12 0.9%	11 1.2%
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	2 0.2%	2 0.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LABRADOODLE AUSTRALIAN

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	0	4 0.3%	4 0.4%
OTHER				
900.100 other, not inherited	0	0	55 4.2%	23 2.5%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	0	0	1 0.1%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	0	0	1133 87.0%	798 88.2%

LABRADOODLE BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LABRADOODLE

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 0		2000-2009 0		2010-2014 1312		2015 940	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
25.110	distichiasis	0		0		22	1.7%	18	1.9%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0		0		0		1	0.1%
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	0		0		0		1	0.1%
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		0		19	1.4%	27	2.9%
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		0		89	6.8%	63	6.7%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		0		3	0.2%	1	0.1%
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		36	2.7%	31	3.3%
93.810	uveal melanoma	0		0		0		1	0.1%
97.150	chorioretinal coloboma, congenital	0		0		0		1	0.1%
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		0		60	4.6%	40	4.3%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		4	0.3%	5	0.5%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		5	0.4%	8	0.9%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	0.1%	3	0.3%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		4	0.3%	2	0.2%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		0		1	0.1%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		2	0.2%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		0		0		1	0.1%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		0		1	0.1%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		1	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		1	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		0		5	0.4%	1	0.1%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		0		1	0.1%	2	0.2%
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		0		12	0.9%	13	1.4%
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		2	0.2%	2	0.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LABRADOODLE

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	0	4 0.3%	5 0.5%
OTHER				
900.100 other, not inherited	0	0	55 4.2%	25 2.7%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	0	0	1 0.1%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	0	0	1142 87.0%	824 87.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LABRADOR RETRIEVER - 1

LABRADOR RETRIEVER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Entropion	Not defined	2-4	Breeder option
C.	Ectropion	Not defined	2	Breeder option
D.	Distichiasis	Not defined	2	Breeder option
E.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	2, 5	Breeder option
F.	Uveal cysts	Not defined	6	Breeder option
G.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2, 6	Breeder option
	- iris to cornea	Not defined	7	NO
	- iris sheets	Not defined	6	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	6	NO
H.	Cataract			
	- presumed dominant with incomplete penetrance		2-4, 8-10	NO
	- autosomal recessive		11	NO
	- not defined			NO
I.	Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous/ persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHPV/PHTVL)	Not defined	2	NO
J.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	2	Breeder option
K.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	12, 13	Breeder option
L.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal Recessive	2, 14-18	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LABRADOR RETRIEVER - 2

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
M.	Achromatopsia Type 1 (ACHM – Type 1) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	19	NO
N.	Retinal dysplasia - folds * a DNA test is available	Presumed autosomal recessive	2, 20-28	NO (Breeder option with “Normal” DNA test)
O.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic/ detached (without skeletal defects)	Presumed autosomal Recessive	2, 20-28	NO
P.	Retinal dysplasia - folds/geographic/ detached (with skeletal defects) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive with incomplete dominance for the eyes	2, 20-29	NO
Q.	Limbal melanoma	Not defined	30	NO

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure which, when sustained even for a brief period of time, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated intraocular pressure occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening examination.

B Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull. Selection should be directed against entropion and toward a head conformation that reduces or eliminates the likelihood of the defect.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LABRADOR RETRIEVER - 3

C. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelid(s), which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

D. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

E. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral. In Labrador Retrievers in Europe, one form of corneal dystrophy has been shown to be caused by accumulations of glycosaminoglycans in the corneal stroma. This form of corneal dystrophy is caused by a mutation in the CHST6 gene.

F. Uveal cysts

Fluid filled sacs arising from the posterior surface of the iris, to which they may remain attached or break free and float into the anterior chamber. Usually occur in mature dogs.

This disorder may be observed in any breed but retriever breeds tend to be predisposed. There is usually no effect on vision unless the cysts are heavily clustered and impinge on the pupillary area. Less frequently, the cysts may rupture and adhere to the cornea or anterior lens capsule. Multiple cysts may occlude the iridocorneal angle and cause glaucoma.

G. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

In the Labrador Retriever, this is a potentially serious problem as many of the ppm's identified on routine screening examinations bridge from the iris to the cornea and/or from iris sheets bridging the pupils. These forms may cause vision impairment.

H. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

The most frequently reported cataracts in the breed are bilateral or unilateral, focal, posterior polar (posterior cortical)/subcapsular cataracts usually present between 1-3 years of age. These are generally stationary or very slowly progressive and generally do not interfere with vision. It has been suggested that these cataracts are inherited as dominant with incomplete penetrance, but definitive breeding studies are still required to verify this hypothesis.

A second type of cataract is a progressive cortical cataract which may involve the entire lens. It is not clear whether this is a distinct entity, or an aberrant form of the posterior polar cataract.

I. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)/Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)

A congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery (the primary vitreous) and the interaction of this blood vessel with the posterior lens capsule/cortex during embryogenesis. This condition is often associated with **persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)** which results from failure of regression of the embryologic vascular network which surrounds the developing lens.

The majority of affected dogs have a retrolental fibrovascular plaque and variable lenticular defects which include posterior lenticonus/globus, colobomata, intralenticular hemorrhage and/or secondary cataracts. Vision impairment may result.

J. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

A congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (**persistent hyaloid remnant**).

K. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel, which may predispose to retinal detachment.

L. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LABRADOR RETRIEVER - 5

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the Labrador Retriever is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, English and American Cocker Spaniels, and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

M. Achromatopsia Type 1 (ACHM – Type 1)

A congenital form of day blindness. Visual deficits become apparent between 8-10 weeks of age. Normal vision is present in low light conditions. Clinical examination is normal. Cone responses are absent on an electroretinogram. The causative genetic mutation has been determined, but not yet published. A DNA test is available.

N. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness.

In the Labrador Retriever, the presence of retinal folds may be seen in the heterozygous state described in "R" below thus the recommendation against breeding.

The breeding advice for Labrador Retrievers and Samoyeds diagnosed with "retinal dysplasia - folds" will be changed from "No" to "Breeder option" if the owner of the dog provides the registering office with results of the DNA test for the affected dog, showing that it is not a carrier of the *COL9A3* mutation.

O. Retinal dysplasia - geographic, detached without skeletal defects

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth; however, in the Golden Retriever, Labrador Retriever, and German Shepherd it has been demonstrated that the geographic form of retinal dysplasia may not be apparent before dogs are 10 weeks of age.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

These two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. Retinal dysplasia is known to be inherited in many breeds. The genetic relationship between the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds

In Europe, this condition has been documented as an autosomal recessive condition and results in early retinal detachment and blindness. Lens and corneal opacities can also be

present, but skeletal abnormalities (see below) are not present. The condition of generalized retinal dysplasia with retinal detachment but without skeletal abnormalities has been reported primarily in Europe, and is rarely if ever seen in the United States.

In the United States, the milder forms of retinal dysplasia (folds/geographic) are seen in Labradors. These may represent the heterozygous form of the condition in which the homozygote also displays skeletal malformations (see "R" below) or it may represent a genetically distinct entity with an undetermined mode of inheritance. It is not possible clinically to make this distinction. Thus, Labradors with any form of retinal dysplasia should not be used for breeding.

P. Retinal dysplasia - folds or detachment with skeletal defects

This condition is also known as oculo-skeletal dysplasia (OSD) or dwarfism with retinal dysplasia type 1 (DRD1) in the Labrador Retriever. A similar condition, DRD2, occurs in the Samoyed. The condition is autosomal recessive and homozygous affected dogs have shortened forelimbs ("downhill" conformation) with valgus deformity. They have severe ocular defects including cataract, retinal folds/multifocal retinal dysplasia, vitreal degeneration and retinal detachment. The ocular abnormalities result in blindness in most dogs. Heterozygous dogs can have either a normal ocular exam or have multiple retinal folds, vitreal membranes, or vitreal degeneration suggesting a semi-dominant mechanism with respect to the eyes. It is important to note that generally the retinal folds present in heterozygous dogs tend to cluster around the major superior blood vessels of the central tapetal region. The condition is caused by a 1 base pair insertion of *COL9A3*. A DNA test is available.

Q. Limbal melanoma

Most limbal melanomas are really epibulbar melanocytomas, but there is a possibility of an extension of an intraocular melanoma extending outward and presenting as a limbal melanoma. An epibulbar melanocytoma originates from the superficial pigment lining the limbus and the lesion may eventually extend into the eye. Metastasis has not been documented and the mass is characterized by large epithelioid cells. The lesion presents as a subconjunctival smooth mass most commonly in the dorsolateral limbal region and extends later into the cornea and posterior on the sclera. Breed predisposition have been noted in the German Shepherd, Labrador and Golden Retriever.

Historical Note:

Central progressive retinal atrophy was previously a condition listed for this breed. However as the condition is no longer identified in the breed, the condition has been removed. Central progressive retinal atrophy was a progressive retinal degeneration in which photoreceptor death occurred secondary to disease of the underlying pigment epithelium. Progression was slow and some animals never lost vision. CPRA occurred in England, but was uncommon elsewhere.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LABRADOR RETRIEVER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 75917		2000-2009 106986		2010-2014 38470		2015 8461	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	36	0.0%	19	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	0.0%
10.000	glaucoma	16	0.0%	4	0.0%	8	0.0%	0	
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	11	0.0%	5	0.0%	0		0	
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	28	0.0%	43	0.0%	15	0.0%	0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	361	0.5%	431	0.4%	155	0.4%	49	0.6%
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	190	0.3%	224	0.2%	52	0.1%	19	0.2%
25.110	distichiasis	877	1.2%	984	0.9%	338	0.9%	71	0.8%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	5	0.0%	4	0.0%	11	0.0%	1	0.0%
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	3	0.0%	0		2	0.0%	2	0.0%
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	4	0.0%	3	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	11	0.0%	10	0.0%	17	0.0%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	6	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	3	0.0%	9	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
70.700	corneal dystrophy	650	0.9%	1033	1.0%	484	1.3%	91	1.1%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	45	0.1%	29	0.0%	5	0.0%	1	0.0%
UVEA									
90.250	pigmentary uveitis	0		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
93.110	iris hypoplasia	0		0		5	0.0%	1	0.0%
93.120	iris cyst	68	0.1%	198	0.2%	74	0.2%	12	0.1%
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		7	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	
93.150	iris coloboma	2	0.0%	9	0.0%	0		0	
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		20	0.1%	10	0.1%
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	1395	1.8%	3601	3.4%	1490	3.9%	292	3.5%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	53	0.1%	79	0.1%	11	0.0%	1	0.0%
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	57	0.1%	84	0.1%	12	0.0%	0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	65	0.1%	109	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		12	0.0%	205	0.5%	63	0.7%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		4	0.0%	22	0.1%	2	0.0%
93.810	uveal melanoma	0		12	0.0%	28	0.1%	5	0.1%
95.120	ciliary body cyst	0		0		9	0.0%	8	0.1%
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	727	1.0%	0		1	0.0%	0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	2569	3.4%	5134	4.8%	1820	4.7%	451	5.3%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	341	0.4%	379	0.4%	136	0.4%	42	0.5%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	527	0.7%	535	0.5%	191	0.5%	34	0.4%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	62	0.1%	81	0.1%	23	0.1%	1	0.0%
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	38	0.1%	52	0.0%	22	0.1%	2	0.0%
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	277	0.4%	285	0.3%	114	0.3%	31	0.4%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	53	0.1%	74	0.1%	37	0.1%	9	0.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LABRADOR RETRIEVER

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	12	0.0%	149	0.1%	56	0.1%	23	0.3%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	220	0.3%	369	0.3%	86	0.2%	23	0.3%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	636	0.8%	896	0.8%	274	0.7%	80	0.9%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	173	0.2%	245	0.2%	67	0.2%	3	0.0%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	21	0.0%	33	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	192	0.3%	195	0.2%	55	0.1%	14	0.2%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	96	0.1%	155	0.1%	41	0.1%	7	0.1%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	12	0.0%	162	0.2%	49	0.1%	12	0.1%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		7	0.0%	6	0.1%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		29	0.1%	19	0.2%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		10	0.0%	4	0.0%
100.324	incomplete cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		4	0.0%	2	0.0%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		4	0.0%	5	0.1%
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0		0		1	0.0%	5	0.1%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	147	0.2%	161	0.2%	37	0.1%	5	0.1%
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0		0		0		1	0.0%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	21	0.0%	22	0.0%	8	0.0%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	242	0.3%	254	0.2%	44	0.1%	36	0.4%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	42	0.1%	71	0.1%	32	0.1%	5	0.1%
110.200	vitritis	0		0		7	0.0%	2	0.0%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	296	0.4%	335	0.3%	147	0.4%	16	0.2%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		19	0.0%	8	0.0%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	4	0.0%	9	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
97.120	coloboma	6	0.0%	5	0.0%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	2033	2.7%	2290	2.1%	591	1.5%	113	1.3%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	814	1.1%	908	0.8%	221	0.6%	40	0.5%
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	85	0.1%	86	0.1%	9	0.0%	2	0.0%
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	490	0.6%	419	0.4%	69	0.2%	7	0.1%
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	18	0.0%	15	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	47	0.1%	23	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0		0		4	0.0%	2	0.0%
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		41	0.1%	17	0.2%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	7	0.0%	58	0.1%	33	0.1%	4	0.0%
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	53	0.1%	30	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%
130.150	optic disc coloboma	25	0.0%	12	0.0%	4	0.0%	2	0.0%
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		496	0.5%	1201	3.1%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	311	0.4%	3961	3.7%	692	1.8%	345	4.1%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	626	0.8%	283	0.3%	25	0.1%	17	0.2%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	64261	84.6%	93663	87.5%	35050	91.1%	7649	90.4%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LAGOTTO ROMAGNOLO - 1

LAGOTTO ROMAGNOLO

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1,2	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	2	NO
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LAGOTTO ROMAGNOLO - 2

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary conditions of the Lagotto Romagnolo breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LAGOTTO ROMAGNOLO

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 0	2000-2009 19	2010-2014 192	2015 80
Diagnostic Name		# %	# %	# %	# %
EYELIDS					
25.110	distichiasis	0	3 15.8%	15 7.8%	8 10.0%
NICTITANS					
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0	0	1 0.5%	0
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0	0	1 0.5%	0
UVEA					
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0	0	9 4.7%	3 3.8%
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0	0	1 0.5%	2 2.5%
LENS					
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0	0	5 2.6%	1 1.2%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0	1 5.3%	0	0
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0	0	1 0.5%	0
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0	1 5.3%	0	0
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0	0	2 1.0%	0
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0	0	1 0.5%	0
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0	0	1 0.5%	0
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0	0	1 0.5%	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0	0	2 1.0%	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	2 10.5%	1 0.5%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	0	0	4 2.1%	2 2.5%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	0	16 84.2%	178 92.7%	73 91.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LAKELAND TERRIER - 1

LAKELAND TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder Option
	- all other forms	Not defined	2	NO
B.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	3	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma), causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LAKELAND TERRIER - 2

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Lakeland Terrier breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011; 14: 378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LAKELAND TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 85		2000-2009 88		2010-2014 51		2015 4	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	4	4.7%	0		4	7.8%	0	
CORNEA									
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	2	2.4%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	15	17.6%	12	13.6%	4	7.8%	2	50.0%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		1	1.1%	1	2.0%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	4	4.7%	0		0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	1	1.2%	0		0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		7	13.7%	1	25.0%
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	2	2.4%	1	1.1%	1	2.0%	1	25.0%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	2	2.4%	0		1	2.0%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	1	1.2%	2	2.3%	1	2.0%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		1	1.1%	2	3.9%	0	
RETINA									
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		1	1.1%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		0		2	3.9%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		6	6.8%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	61	71.8%	74	84.1%	39	76.5%	2	50.0%

LAMALESE BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LAMALESE

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		0		1	4.8%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		1	4.8%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		4	7.7%	3	14.3%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		3	5.8%	1	4.8%	0		0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2	3.8%	0		0		0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		6	11.5%	3	14.3%	0		0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		2	3.8%	0		0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		1	1.9%	0		0		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		1	1.9%	0		0		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		1	1.9%	0		0		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		1	1.9%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		1	1.9%	1	4.8%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		2	3.8%	0		0		0	
OTHER									
900.100 other, not inherited		0		1	4.8%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		36	69.2%	16	76.2%	2	100.0%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LANCASHIRE HEELER - 1

LANCASHIRE HEELER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membrane - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	2-4	NO
C.	Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly) - staphyloma/coloboma - retinal detachment - retinal hemorrhage - optic nerve coloboma * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	5-7	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membrane (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or from sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LANCASHIRE HEELER – 2

- C. Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly)
- Staphyloma/coloboma
 - Retinal detachment
 - Retinal hemorrhage
 - Optic nerve coloboma

A spectrum of malformations present at birth and ranging from inadequate development of the choroid (choroidal hypoplasia) to defects of the choroid, sclera, and/or optic nerve (coloboma/staphyloma) to complete retinal detachment (with or without hemorrhage). Mildly affected animals will have no detectable vision deficit.

This disorder is collectively referred to as "Collie Eye Anomaly." The choroidal hypoplasia component is caused by a 7799 base pair deletion with the gene *NHEJ1*. The mutation is a recessive trait. A DNA test is available and is diagnostic only for the choroidal hypoplasia component of CEA. For colobomas to develop, an additional mutation in a second gene has to be present; that gene is still unknown.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
2. Sargan DR, Withers D, Pettitt L, et al. Mapping the mutation causing lens luxation in several terrier breeds. *J Hered.* 2007;98:534-538.
3. Farias FH, Johnson GS, Taylor JF, et al. An ADAMTS17 splice donor site mutation in dogs with primary lens luxation. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2010;51:4716-4721.
4. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011;14:378-384.
5. Bedford PG. Collie eye anomaly in the Lancashire heeler. *Vet Rec.* 1998;143:354-356.
6. Parker HG, Kukekova AV, Akey DT, et al. Breed relationships facilitate fine-mapping studies: a 7.8-kb deletion cosegregates with Collie eye anomaly across multiple dog breeds. *Gen Res.* 2007;17:1562-1571.
7. Lowe JK, Kukekova AV, Kirkness EF, et al. Linkage mapping of the primary disease locus for collie eye anomaly. *Genomics.* 2003;82:86-95.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LANCASHIRE HEELER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		0		1 0.8%		0		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0		55 42.0%		3 30.0%		0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		0		0		1 10.0%		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		2 1.5%		0		0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		1 0.8%		0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		1 0.8%		0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		0		1 10.0%		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		2 1.5%		0		0	
110.200 vitritis		0		0		1 10.0%		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		2 1.5%		0		0	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		2 1.5%		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0		1 0.8%		0		0	
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		0		1 0.8%		0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		0		85 64.9%		8 80.0%		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LAPPONIAN HERDER - 1

LAPPONIAN HERDER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Retinal atrophy - generalized * a DNA test is available.	Autosomal recessive	1	NO
B.	Multifocal retinopathy - cmr3 * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	2	NO

Description and Comments

A. Retinal atrophy- generalized (PRA)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky and Samoyed, in most breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. A genetic test is available to detect the progressive rod cone degeneration form of PRA caused by a mutation in the PRCD-gene.

B. Multifocal retinopathy (cmr3)

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 3 (cmr3) is characterized by numerous distinct (i.e. multi-focal), roughly circular patches of elevated retina (multifocal bullous retinal detachments). There may be a serous subretinal fluid, or accumulation of subretinal material that produces gray-tan-pink colored lesions. These lesions, looking somewhat like blisters, vary in location and size, although typically they are present in both eyes of the affected dog.

The disease generally develops in young dogs between 11-20 weeks of age and there is minimal progression after 1 year of age. The lesions may flatten, leaving areas of retinal thinning and RPE hypertrophy, hyperplasia, and pigmentation. Discrete areas of tapetal hyper-reflectivity may be seen in areas of previous retinal and RPE detachments. Most dogs exhibit no noticeable problem with vision or electroretinographic abnormalities despite their abnormal appearing retinas.

Clinically the disease is similar to that seen in the Bullmastiff and Coton deTulear, but the mutation in the Bestrophin 1 gene (*BEST1* alias *VMD2*) is different. The multifocal

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LAPPONIAN HERDER - 2

retinopathy seen in the Lapponian Herder is caused by a deletion at position 1,388 and a substitution at position 1,466 and is therefore called cmr3. A DNA test is available.

References

1. Zangerl B, Goldstein O, Philp AR, et al. Identical mutation in a novel retinal gene causes progressive rod-cone degeneration in dogs and retinitis pigmentosa in humans. *Genomics*. 2006;88:551-563.
2. Zangerl B, Wickstrom K, Slavik J, et al. Assessment of canine BEST1 variations identifies new mutations and establishes an independent bestrophinopathy model (cmr3). *Mol Vis*. 2010;16:2791-2804.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LAPPONIAN HERDER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0	0	0	0
		# %	# %	# %	# %

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LEONBERGER - 1

LEONBERGER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
B.	Ectropion	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Entropion	Not defined	1-3	Breeder option
D.	Eury/Macroblepharon	Not defined	1, 3	Breeder option
E.	Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion	Not defined	4	Breeder option
F.	Ciliary body cysts	Not defined	5	Breeder option
G.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2, 3, 6	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	2	NO
H.	Cataract	Not defined	3, 6	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelid(s), which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LEONBERGER - 2

C. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

D. Eury/Macroblepharon

Defined as an exceptionally large palpebral fissure, macroblepharon in conjunction with laxity of the lateral canthal structures may lead to lower lid ectropion and upper lid entropion. Either of these conditions may lead to severe ocular irritation.

E. Nictitans cartilage anomaly/eversion

A scroll-like curling of the cartilage of the third eyelid, usually everting the margin. This condition may occur in one or both eyes and may cause mild ocular irritation.

F. Ciliary body cysts

Pigmented cysts arise from pigmented epithelial cells of the ciliary body.

G. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

H. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. Heinrich CL, Lakhani KH, Featherstone HJ, et al. Cataract in the UK Leonberger population. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2006 Sep-Oct;9:350-356.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LEONBERGER - 3

4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2007.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LEONBERGER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 285		2000-2009 881		2010-2014 560		2015 111	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	5	1.8%	23	2.6%	7	1.2%	0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	7	2.5%	29	3.3%	17	3.0%	5	4.5%
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	2	0.7%	16	1.8%	7	1.2%	1	0.9%
25.110	distichiasis	5	1.8%	22	2.5%	17	3.0%	1	0.9%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	1	0.4%	5	0.6%	16	2.9%	1	0.9%
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		3	0.3%	2	0.4%	0	
UVEA									
93.110	iris hypoplasia	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.120	iris cyst	1	0.4%	6	0.7%	7	1.2%	1	0.9%
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	50	17.5%	187	21.2%	132	23.6%	23	20.7%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		5	0.9%	5	4.5%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.810	uveal melanoma	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	2	0.7%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	17	6.0%	79	9.0%	43	7.7%	16	14.4%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	4	1.4%	15	1.7%	3	0.5%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	4	1.4%	11	1.2%	8	1.4%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	2	0.7%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	2	0.7%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.4%	7	0.8%	4	0.7%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	3	1.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.2%	1	0.9%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		3	0.3%	0		1	0.9%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	0.4%	6	0.7%	2	0.4%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	5	1.8%	16	1.8%	9	1.6%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	2	0.7%	3	0.3%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	5	1.8%	2	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	7	2.5%	9	1.0%	1	0.2%	2	1.8%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		0		3	0.5%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		3	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	2	0.7%	0		2	0.4%	1	0.9%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LEONBERGER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1 0.4%	1 0.1%	1 0.2%	0
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	0	0	4 0.7%	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	1 0.4%	3 0.3%	0	0
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	2 0.2%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	1 0.4%	4 0.5%	3 0.5%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	1 0.1%	2 0.4%	1 0.9%
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1 0.4%	4 0.5%	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	1 0.2%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	1 0.1%	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	1 0.4%	0	1 0.2%	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	1 0.1%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	7 0.8%	25 4.5%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	5 1.8%	45 5.1%	11 2.0%	3 2.7%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	3 1.1%	5 0.6%	3 0.5%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	171 60.0%	597 67.8%	417 74.5%	78 70.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LHASA APSO - 1

LHASA APSO

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eye)	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Ectopic cilia	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Imperforate lacrimal punctum	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Prolapsed gland of third eyelid	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
F.	Exposure/pigmentary keratitis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
G.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 3	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
H.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 4	NO

Description and Comments

A. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eye)

An abnormality of the tear film, most commonly a deficiency of the aqueous portion, although the mucin and/or lipid layers may be affected; results in ocular irritation and/or vision impairment.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LHASA APSO - 2

C. Ectopic cilia

Aberrant hair emerging through the eyelid conjunctiva. Ectopic cilia occur more frequently in younger dogs. They may cause discomfort and corneal disease.

D. Imperforate lacrimal punctum

A developmental anomaly resulting in failure of opening of the lacrimal duct located at the medial lid margins. The lower punctum is more frequently affected. This defect usually results in epiphora, an overflow of tears onto the face.

E. Prolapsed gland of the third eyelid

Protrusion of the tear gland associated with the third eyelid. The mode of inheritance of this disorder is unknown. The exposed gland may become irritated. Commonly referred to as "cherry eye."

F. Exposure/pigmentary keratitis

A condition characterized by variable degrees of superficial vascularization, fibrosis and/or pigmentation of the cornea. May be associated with excessive exposure/irritation of the globe due to shallow orbits, lower eyelid medial entropion, lagophthalmos and macropalpebral fissure.

G. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

H. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LHASA APSO - 3

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. Morgan RV, Duddy JM, McClurg K. Prolapse of the gland of the third eyelid in the dog: A retrospective study of 89 cases (1980-1990). *J Am Anim Hosp Assoc.* 1993;29:56-60.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
4. Gelatt KN, Mackay EO. Prevalence of primary breed-related cataracts in the dog in North America. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2005;8:101-111.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LHASA APSO

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 447		2000-2009 298		2010-2014 40		2015 9	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		2	0.4%	0		1	2.5%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		6	1.3%	4	1.3%	0		1	11.1%
25.110 distichiasis		19	4.3%	8	2.7%	3	7.5%	2	22.2%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		2	0.4%	1	0.3%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		1	0.2%	3	1.0%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		5	1.1%	3	1.0%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		7	1.6%	11	3.7%	0		2	22.2%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		6	1.3%	8	2.7%	2	5.0%	0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		1	0.3%	0		0	
93.120 iris cyst		0		1	0.3%	0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		6	1.3%	4	1.3%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		6	1.3%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		17	3.8%	8	2.7%	1	2.5%	1	11.1%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		5	1.1%	1	0.3%	0		0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		3	0.7%	1	0.3%	0		1	11.1%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		3	0.7%	0		0		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		4	0.9%	8	2.7%	0		1	11.1%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		9	2.0%	5	1.7%	0		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.2%	2	0.7%	0		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		3	0.7%	1	0.3%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		2	0.4%	1	0.3%	0		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		15	3.4%	3	1.0%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		1	0.3%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.200 vitritis		0		0		1	2.5%	0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		2	0.4%	4	1.3%	0		0	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		3	1.0%	0		0	
FUNDUS									
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia		0		1	0.3%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LHASA APSO

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	2 0.4%	2 0.7%	0	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	1 0.2%	2 0.7%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	3 0.7%	4 1.3%	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	1 0.3%	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	1 0.2%	0	1 2.5%	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	1 0.2%	0	0	0
OTHER				
900.100 other, not inherited	0	12 4.0%	0	1 11.1%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	12 2.7%	7 2.3%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	340 76.1%	231 77.5%	36 90.0%	5 55.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LOUISIANA CATAHOULA LEOPARD DOG - 1

LOUISIANA CATAHOULA LEOPARD DOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Iris coloboma	Not defined	2	NO
C.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	2	Breeder option

It is recommended that this breed be examined prior to pharmacological dilation to best facilitate identification of persistent pupillary membranes.

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Iris coloboma

A congenital abnormality in iris development usually characterized by a full-thickness defect in iris tissue, commonly (though not exclusively) located at the 6 o'clock position associated with failure of closure of the optic fissure. A partial-thickness defect in iris tissue should be recorded as iris hypoplasia on the OFA form.

C. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LOUISIANA CATAHOULA LEOPARD DOG- 2

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Louisiana Catahoula Leopard Dog breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2014 and/or Data from OFA All-Breeds Report 2013-2104.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LOUISIANA CATAHOULA LEOPARD

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 68		2000-2009 158		2010-2014 121		2015 27	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		2	2.9%	1	0.6%	1	0.8%	1	3.7%
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		0		1	0.6%	3	2.5%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		0		2	1.7%	1	3.7%
93.150 iris coloboma		4	5.9%	2	1.3%	5	4.1%	1	3.7%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		1	1.5%	7	4.4%	21	17.4%	9	33.3%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
97.150 chorioretinal coloboma, congenital		0		0		0		1	3.7%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		1	1.5%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		2	1.3%	3	2.5%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		1	1.5%	3	1.9%	0		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		1	1.5%	0		1	0.8%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		0		0		2	7.4%
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		1	1.5%	0		1	0.8%	0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		0		2	1.7%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
97.120 coloboma		1	1.5%	1	0.6%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		3	4.4%	3	1.9%	3	2.5%	0	
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis		1	1.5%	0		1	0.8%	0	
120.920 retinal detachment with dialysis		0		0		0		1	3.7%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.150 optic disc coloboma		0		2	1.3%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.100 other, not inherited		0		3	1.9%	4	3.3%	0	
900.110 other, suspected as inherited		0		9	5.7%	1	0.8%	0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		60	88.2%	135	85.4%	102	84.3%	21	77.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LOWCHEN - 1

LOWCHEN

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
B.	Exposure/Pigmentary keratitis	Not defined	2	NO
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 3	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	1, 4	Breeder option
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Exposure/Pigmentary keratitis

A condition characterized by variable degrees of superficial vascularization, fibrosis and/or pigmentation of the cornea. May be associated with excessive exposure/irritation of the globe due to shallow orbits, lower eyelid medial entropion, lagophthalmos and macropalpebral fissure.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LOWCHEN - 2

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment and/or glaucoma.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Lowchen breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2011 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2010.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LOWCHEN

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 503		2000-2009 893		2010-2014 230		2015 50	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	13	2.6%	48	5.4%	14	6.1%	3	6.0%
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	2	0.4%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		0		1	0.4%	0	
93.150	iris coloboma	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	23	4.6%	77	8.6%	25	10.9%	5	10.0%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	1	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.4%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		2	0.2%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		4	1.7%	3	6.0%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		1	0.4%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	21	4.2%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	11	2.2%	32	3.6%	9	3.9%	4	8.0%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	1	0.2%	4	0.4%	2	0.9%	1	2.0%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	6	1.2%	5	0.6%	1	0.4%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	2	0.4%	2	0.2%	0		0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	2	0.4%	3	0.3%	0		0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		1	0.1%	1	0.4%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	8	1.6%	11	1.2%	2	0.9%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	9	1.8%	13	1.5%	1	0.4%	1	2.0%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.2%	3	0.3%	1	0.4%	0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	1	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	3	0.6%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		2	0.2%	0		0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		0		1	2.0%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		0		1	2.0%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		1	0.4%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	9	1.8%	5	0.6%	1	0.4%	1	2.0%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	1	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	3	0.6%	0		0		0	
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		1	0.4%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	15	3.0%	24	2.7%	8	3.5%	1	2.0%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		3	0.3%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT LOWCHEN

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	2 0.4%	0	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	1 0.2%	2 0.2%	0	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	1 0.2%	0	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	23 4.6%	13 1.5%	2 0.9%	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	2 0.4%	0	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	3 1.3%	1 2.0%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	1 0.2%	0	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	1 0.2%	0	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	6 0.7%	7 3.0%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	2 0.4%	35 3.9%	3 1.3%	2 4.0%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	2 0.4%	0	2 0.9%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	384 76.3%	737 82.5%	201 87.4%	39 78.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LUCAS TERRIER - 1

LUCAS TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma), causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

References

1. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011; 14: 378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

LUCAS TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		0		0		0		0	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%

MAINE COON CAT BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT MAINE COON CAT

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0 # %	0 # %	0 # %	1 # %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MALTESE - 1

MALTESE

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	4	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 3	NO
E.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Presumed autosomal recessive	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or more of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MALTESE - 2

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Maltese breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
3. Gelatt KN and Mackay EO. Prevalence of primary breed-related cataracts in the dog in North America. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2005 Mar-Apr;8:101-111.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2014, and/or Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2104

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT MALTESE

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 60		2000-2009 136		2010-2014 67		2015 49	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		0		1 1.5%		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		2 3.3%		2 1.5%		0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		2 3.3%		3 2.2%		5 7.5%		2 4.1%	
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		1 1.7%		0		0		0	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		1 0.7%		1 1.5%		0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		2 3.0%		0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		0		0		1 1.5%		1 2.0%	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		1 1.7%		10 7.4%		4 6.0%		3 6.1%	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		0		1 2.0%	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		9 6.6%		5 7.5%		3 6.1%	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		1 0.7%		0		1 2.0%	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		2 3.3%		1 0.7%		0		1 2.0%	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		2 1.5%		0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		1 0.7%		0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		1 0.7%		1 1.5%		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		0		0		1 2.0%	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1 0.7%		0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		1 1.7%		5 3.7%		0		3 6.1%	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		2 3.3%		6 4.4%		0		1 2.0%	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		1 1.7%		1 0.7%		0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		1 0.7%		0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1 1.7%		1 0.7%		0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		1 0.7%		0		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		1 1.7%		2 1.5%		1 1.5%		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		1 1.7%		0		0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		1 1.7%		0		4 6.0%		2 4.1%	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		1 0.7%		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0		2 1.5%		0		1 2.0%	
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic		0		1 0.7%		1 1.5%		3 6.1%	
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		3 5.0%		1 0.7%		0		0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		1 0.7%		7 10.4%		0	
900.100 other, not inherited		0		5 3.7%		1 1.5%		2 4.1%	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT MALTESE

OTHER CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	0	0	0	1 2.0%
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe	47 78.3%	104 76.5%	51 76.1%	34 69.4%

MAREMMA SHEEPDOG BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MAREMMA SHEEPDOG

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0 # %	3 # %	10 # %	0 # %
UVEA 93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0	0	2 20.0%	0
LENS 100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0	2 66.7%	0	0
VITREOUS 110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0	0	1 10.0%	0
OTHER 900.000 other, unspecified		0	0	1 10.0%	0
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	1 33.3%	9 90.0%	0

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MASTIFF - 1

MASTIFF (ENGLISH)

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
B.	Ectropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Macroblepharon	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Distichiasis	Not defined	3	Breeder option
E.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	4	Breeder option
F.	Corneal dystrophy - endothelial	Not defined	5, 6	NO
G.	Uveal cysts	Not defined	7	Breeder option
H.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 3, 7	Breeder option
	- iris to lens	Not defined	3	NO
	- iris to cornea	Not defined	3	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	7	NO
I.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
J.	Retinal atrophy - generalized * a DNA test is available	Autosomal Dominant	1, 8, 9	NO
K.	Multifocal retinopathy - cmr1 * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	10	NO
L.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MASTIFF - 2

It is recommended that this breed be examined prior to pharmacological dilation to best facilitate identification of persistent pupillary membranes.

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull. Entropion in the Mastiff is severe and may require multiple surgical corrections.

B. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelids, which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

C. Macroblepharon

Defined as an exceptionally large palpebral fissure, macroblepharon in conjunction with laxity of the lateral canthal structures may lead to lower lid ectropion and upper lid entropion. Either of these conditions may lead to severe ocular irritation.

D. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

E. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

F. Corneal dystrophy - endothelial

Corneal endothelial dystrophy is an abnormal loss of the inner lining of the cornea that causes progressive fluid retention (edema). With time the edema results in keratitis and decreased vision. This usually does not occur until the animal is older.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MASTIFF - 3

G. Uveal cysts

Fluid filled sacs arising from the posterior surface of the iris, to which they may remain attached or break free and float into the anterior chamber. Usually occur in mature dogs.

There is usually no effect on vision unless the cysts are heavily clustered and impinge on the pupillary area. Less frequently, the cysts may rupture and adhere to the cornea or anterior lens capsule. Multiple cysts may occlude the iridocorneal angle and cause glaucoma.

H. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

In the Mastiff, the strands most often bridge from the iris to the cornea and may potentially cause vision impairment. Thus, the strong recommendations against breeding animals with any form of this abnormality.

I. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

J. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. The ERG is normal at 3-6 months of age, but abnormal by 13 months of age. Increased exposure to bright light causes more rapid loss of neurons. PRA in the Mastiff is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait. The mutation is a single nucleotide transversion of the *RHO* gene. A DNA test is available.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MASTIFF - 4

K. Multifocal retinopathy

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 (cmr1) is characterized by numerous distinct (i.e. multi-focal), roughly circular patches of elevated retina (multifocal bullous retinal detachments). There may be a serous subretinal fluid, or accumulation of subretinal material that produces gray-tan-pink colored lesions. These lesions, looking somewhat like blisters, vary in location and size, although typically they are present in both eyes of the affected dog.

The disease generally develops in young dogs between 11-20 weeks of age and there is minimal progression after 1 year of age. The lesions may flatten, leaving areas of retinal thinning and RPE hypertrophy, hyperplasia, and pigmentation. Discrete areas of tapetal hyper-reflectivity may be seen in areas of previous retinal and RPE detachments. Most dogs exhibit no noticeable problem with vision or electroretinographic abnormalities despite their abnormal appearing retinas.

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 is caused by a mutation in the Bestrophin 1 gene (*BEST1*) and is described to be recessively inherited in the Great Pyrenees, Dogue de Bordeaux, Bullmastiff, and Mastiff. A DNA test is available.

L. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2001 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2003-2007.
7. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MASTIFF - 5

8. Kijas JW, Miller BJ, Pearce-Kelling SE, et al. Canine models of ocular disease: outcross breedings define a dominant disorder present in the English mastiff and bull mastiff dog breeds. *J Hered.* 2003;94:27-30.
9. Miyadera K, Acland GM, Aguirre GD. Genetic and phenotypic variations of inherited retinal diseases in dogs: the power of within- and across-breed studies. *Mamm Genome.* 2012;23:40-61.
10. Guziewicz KE, Zangerl B, Lindauer SJ, et al. Bestrophin gene mutations cause canine multifocal retinopathy: a novel animal model for best disease. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2007;48:1959-1967.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT MASTIFF

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 3366		2000-2009 4005		2010-2014 1232		2015 226	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	9	0.3%	9	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
10.000	glaucoma	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	110	3.3%	200	5.0%	34	2.8%	0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	127	3.8%	199	5.0%	53	4.3%	8	3.5%
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	248	7.4%	288	7.2%	72	5.8%	14	6.2%
25.110	distichiasis	38	1.1%	40	1.0%	10	0.8%	4	1.8%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	3	0.1%	6	0.1%	2	0.2%	0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	4	0.1%	12	0.3%	2	0.2%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	2	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	2	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	14	0.4%	19	0.5%	4	0.3%	0	
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	17	0.5%	29	0.7%	5	0.4%	0	
UVEA									
90.250	pigmentary uveitis	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
93.120	iris cyst	21	0.6%	48	1.2%	13	1.1%	2	0.9%
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		7	0.2%	0		0	
93.150	iris coloboma	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0		0	
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		5	0.4%	1	0.4%
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	75	2.2%	148	3.7%	47	3.8%	4	1.8%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	31	0.9%	21	0.5%	6	0.5%	1	0.4%
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	166	4.9%	223	5.6%	62	5.0%	5	2.2%
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	9	0.3%	10	0.2%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		2	0.0%	4	0.3%	1	0.4%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		10	0.2%	29	2.4%	1	0.4%
93.810	uveal melanoma	0		0		3	0.2%	0	
95.120	ciliary body cyst	0		0		2	0.2%	2	0.9%
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	19	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	161	4.8%	170	4.2%	62	5.0%	10	4.4%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	27	0.8%	25	0.6%	10	0.8%	2	0.9%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	5	0.1%	3	0.1%	4	0.3%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	4	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	4	0.1%	6	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.4%
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		5	0.1%	5	0.4%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	5	0.1%	5	0.1%	2	0.2%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	3	0.1%	10	0.2%	2	0.2%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	30	0.9%	29	0.7%	9	0.7%	1	0.4%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	16	0.5%	19	0.5%	6	0.5%	1	0.4%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT MASTIFF

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	10 0.3%	9 0.2%	1 0.1%	0
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	2 0.1%	6 0.1%	0	0
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	3 0.1%	3 0.1%	0	0
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	12 0.4%	18 0.4%	4 0.3%	2 0.9%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0	7 0.2%	3 0.2%	0
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0	0	1 0.1%	0
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0	0	0	1 0.4%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	17 0.5%	22 0.5%	1 0.1%	0
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	4 0.1%	1 0.0%	0	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	7 0.2%	2 0.0%	0	0
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	2 0.1%	3 0.1%	0	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	4 0.1%	6 0.1%	0	0
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	1 0.0%	0	0
FUNDUS					
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	0	1 0.0%	0	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	268 8.0%	311 7.8%	63 5.1%	11 4.9%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	16 0.5%	30 0.7%	3 0.2%	2 0.9%
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	3 0.1%	2 0.0%	0	0
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	114 3.4%	37 0.9%	0	0
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.0%	3 0.1%	0	0
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	2 0.2%	0
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	8 0.6%	0
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	1 0.0%	2 0.0%	1 0.1%	0
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	2 0.1%	0	0	0
130.150	optic disc coloboma	2 0.1%	2 0.0%	0	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	22 0.5%	37 3.0%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	12 0.4%	149 3.7%	16 1.3%	10 4.4%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	43 1.3%	24 0.6%	2 0.2%	1 0.4%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	2191 65.1%	2776 69.3%	940 76.3%	181 80.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MI-KI - 1

MI-KI

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	3	Breeder option
E.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO
F.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	3, 4	Breeder option
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	5	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make strong recommendations with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MI-KI - 2

C. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral. In these dogs, lesions are circular or semicircular central crystalline deposits in the anterior corneal stroma that appear between 2 and 5 years of age. It may be associated with exophthalmos and lagophthalmos common in these dogs.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

F. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

G. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Mi-Ki breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2007.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MI-KI - 3

2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2014 and/or Data from OFA All-Breeds Report 2013-2014.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MI-KI

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 0		2000-2009 878		2010-2014 388		2015 84	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	0		0		0		1	1.2%
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	0		2	0.2%	0		0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		9	1.0%	0		1	1.2%
25.110	distichiasis	0		118	13.4%	50	12.9%	20	23.8%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	0		2	0.2%	2	0.5%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	0		2	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		15	1.7%	7	1.8%	2	2.4%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		98	11.2%	62	16.0%	11	13.1%
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		2	0.5%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		77	8.8%	32	8.2%	8	9.5%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		4	0.5%	1	0.3%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		3	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	1.2%
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		11	1.3%	9	2.3%	5	6.0%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		2	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	0.2%	4	1.0%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		8	0.9%	2	0.5%	1	1.2%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		0		1	1.2%
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		12	1.4%	8	2.1%	1	1.2%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		0		0		1	1.2%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		2	0.5%	2	2.4%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		58	6.6%	34	8.8%	0	
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		22	2.5%	10	2.6%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		5	0.6%	5	1.3%	1	1.2%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		3	0.3%	4	1.0%	1	1.2%
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		3	0.3%	2	0.5%	0	
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0		0		1	0.3%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MI-KI

RETINA CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	4 1.0%	2 2.4%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	2 0.2%	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	0	1 0.1%	1 0.3%	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	2 0.2%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	6 0.7%	18 4.6%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	0	55 6.3%	15 3.9%	11 13.1%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	0	7 0.8%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	0	600 68.3%	230 59.3%	48 57.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE AMERICAN/AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 1

MINIATURE AMERICAN SHEPHERD (AKC) / MINIATURE AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects	Presumed autosomal recessive with incomplete penetrance	1-6	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1, 7	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	8	Breeder option
D.	Iris coloboma	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Iris hypoplasia	Not defined	9	Breeder option
F.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1 1, 8	Breeder option NO
G.	Cataract * a DNA test is available	Autosomal co-dominant	1, 10, 11	NO
H.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	8	Breeder option
I.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 9, 12, 13	NO
J.	Cone degeneration - day blindness * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	14	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE AMERICAN/AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 2

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
K.	Multifocal retinopathy - cmr1 * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	15	Breeder option
L.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	8	Breeder option
M.	Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly) - Optic nerve coloboma - Retinal detachment - Retinal hemorrhage - Staphyloma/coloboma * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 7, 16-19	NO
N.	Coloboma/staphyloma without microphthalmia	Not defined	1	NO
O.	Micropapilla	Not defined	20	Breeder option

It is recommended that this breed be examined prior to pharmacological dilation to best facilitate identification of iris coloboma.

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects

Microphthalmia is a congenital defect characterized by a small eye with associated defects of the cornea, iris (coloboma), anterior chamber, lens (cataract) and/or retina (dysplasia). In the Australian Shepherd, microphthalmia has long been suspected to be associated with merled coat coloration but a definitive genetic relationship has not been established. The eyes of affected homozygous merle (usually white) dogs have extreme forms of this entity and are usually blind at birth. Affected heterozygous merle-coated dogs demonstrate less severe manifestations.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE AMERICAN/AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 3

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

D. Iris coloboma

A congenital abnormality in iris development usually characterized by a full-thickness defect in iris tissue, commonly (though not exclusively) located at the 6 o'clock position associated with failure of closure of the optic fissure. A partial-thickness defect in iris tissue should be recorded as iris hypoplasia on the OFA form.

E. Iris hypoplasia

A congenital abnormality in iris development usually characterized by a reduced quantity of tissue identified as a partial-thickness defect in iris tissue. Full-thickness iris hypoplasia is rare and should be recorded as an iris coloboma on the OFA form.

F. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

G. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

In the Australian Shepherd, a mutation in *HSF4* (heat shock transcription factor 4), the HSF4-2 mutation, has been shown to increase the likelihood of cataract formation. The mutation is inherited in a co-dominant manner. Dogs with one copy of the mutation develop bilateral posterior cataracts and homozygotes develop a nuclear cataract that

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE AMERICAN/AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 4

typically progresses to a mature cataract. A DNA test is available for this mutation. Other genetic factors can contribute to cataract formation in this breed and will not be detected by this test.

H. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

Congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

I. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the Australian Shepherd is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels, and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

J. Cone degeneration - day blindness or hemeralopia

Autosomal recessively inherited early degeneration of the cone photoreceptors. Affected puppies develop day-blindness, colorblindness, and photophobia between 8 and 12 weeks of age. Affected dogs remain ophthalmoscopically normal their entire life. Electroretinography is required to definitively diagnose the disorder. Genetically, the condition results from a mutation in the *CNGB3* gene. A DNA test is available.

K. Multifocal retinopathy

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 (*cmr1*) is characterized by numerous distinct (i.e. multi-focal), roughly circular patches of elevated retina (multifocal bullous retinal detachments). There may be a serous subretinal fluid, or accumulation of subretinal material that produces gray-tan-pink colored lesions. These lesions, looking somewhat like blisters, vary in location and size, although typically they are present in both eyes of the affected dog.

The disease generally develops in young dogs between 11-20 weeks of age and there is minimal progression after 1 year of age. The lesions may flatten, leaving areas of retinal

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE AMERICAN/AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 5

thinning and RPE hypertrophy, hyperplasia, and pigmentation. Discrete areas of tapetal hyper-reflectivity may be seen in areas of previous retinal and RPE detachments. Most dogs exhibit no noticeable problem with vision or electroretinographic abnormalities despite their abnormal appearing retinas.

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 is caused by a mutation in the Bestrophin 1 gene (*BEST1*) and is described to be recessively inherited in the Great Pyrenees, Dogue de Bordeaux, Bullmastiff, and Mastiff.

L. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

M. Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly)

- Staphyloma/coloboma
- Retinal detachment
- Retinal hemorrhage
- Optic nerve coloboma

A spectrum of malformations present at birth and ranging from inadequate development of the choroid (choroidal hypoplasia) to defects of the choroid, sclera, and/or optic nerve (coloboma/staphyloma) to complete retinal detachment (with or without hemorrhage). Mildly affected animals will have no detectable vision deficit.

This disorder is collectively referred to as "Collie Eye Anomaly." The choroidal hypoplasia component is caused by a 7799 base pair deletion with the gene *NHEJ1*. The mutation is a recessive trait. A DNA test is available and is diagnostic only for the choroidal hypoplasia component of CEA. For colobomas to develop, an additional mutation in a second gene has to be present; that gene is still unknown.

N. Coloboma/staphyloma (unassociated with microphthalmia)

A coloboma is a congenital defect which may affect the iris, choroid or optic disc. Iris colobomas are seen as notches in the pupillary margin. Scleral ectasia is defined as a congenital thinning and secondary distention of the sclera; when lined by uveal tissue it is called a staphyloma. These may be anteriorly located, apparent as a bulge beneath the upper eyelid or posteriorly located, requiring visualization with an ophthalmoscope. These conditions may or may not be genetically related to the same anomalies seen associated with microphthalmia (entity "A" above).

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE AMERICAN/AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 6

O. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. It may be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE AMERICAN/AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 7

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINI AMERICAN MINI AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 856		2000-2009 7534		2010-2015 2353	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE							
0.110 microphthalmia		1	0.1%	15	0.2%	1	0.0%
EYELIDS							
25.110 distichiasis		41	4.8%	384	5.1%	117	5.0%
NASOLACRIMAL							
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		1	0.0%
CORNEA							
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		1	0.0%	1	0.0%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		2	0.2%	44	0.6%	14	0.6%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		5	0.1%	0	
UVEA							
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		19	0.3%	16	0.7%
93.150 iris coloboma		9	1.1%	174	2.3%	28	1.2%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		24	2.8%	651	8.6%	235	10.0%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2	0.2%	9	0.1%	3	0.1%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		4	0.1%	1	0.0%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		2	0.2%	7	0.1%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		2	0.1%
LENS							
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		11	1.3%	82	1.1%	24	1.0%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		4	0.5%	7	0.1%	5	0.2%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.1%	2	0.0%	4	0.2%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.1%	4	0.1%	0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		3	0.0%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		3	0.4%	4	0.1%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		4	0.1%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		1	0.1%	4	0.1%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		3	0.4%	13	0.2%	3	0.1%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		0		19	0.3%	5	0.2%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		6	0.1%	1	0.0%
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		2	0.0%	2	0.1%
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		4	0.1%	1	0.0%
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		0		4	0.1%	0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		1	0.0%	0	
VITREOUS							
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		3	0.4%	19	0.3%	0	
110.135 PHPV/PTVL		0		6	0.1%	6	0.3%
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		2	0.2%	35	0.5%	20	0.8%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		5	0.1%	3	0.1%
FUNDUS							
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia		3	0.4%	12	0.2%	2	0.1%
97.120 coloboma		2	0.2%	5	0.1%	1	0.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINI AMERICAN MINI AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2015
RETINA			
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	1 0.1%	26 0.3%	7 0.3%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	1 0.0%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	5 0.6%	16 0.2%	7 0.3%
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	0	1 0.0%	0
OPTIC NERVE			
130.110 micropapilla	0	28 0.4%	20 0.8%
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	2 0.2%	12 0.2%	2 0.1%
130.150 optic disc coloboma	6 0.7%	7 0.1%	5 0.2%
OTHER			
900.000 other, unspecified	0	30 0.4%	99 4.2%
900.100 other, not inherited	3 0.4%	175 2.3%	0
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	3 0.4%	7 0.1%	0
NORMAL			
0.000 normal globe	753 88.0%	6533 86.7%	2058 87.5%

MINI AMERICAN_MINI AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINI AMERICAN/MINI AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 856		2000-2009 7534		2010-2014 4133		2015 949	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	0.1%	15	0.2%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
10.000 glaucoma		0		0		0		1	0.1%
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		41	4.8%	384	5.1%	182	4.4%	31	3.3%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		0		0		1	0.1%
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		0		2	0.0%	0	
CORNEA									
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		2	0.2%	44	0.6%	30	0.7%	16	1.7%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		5	0.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
90.250 pigmentary uveitis		0		0		0		1	0.1%
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		19	0.3%	26	0.6%	8	0.8%
93.150 iris coloboma		9	1.1%	174	2.3%	57	1.4%	18	1.9%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		24	2.8%	651	8.6%	427	10.3%	125	13.2%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2	0.2%	9	0.1%	7	0.2%	1	0.1%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		4	0.1%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		2	0.2%	7	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		2	0.0%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		2	0.0%	1	0.1%
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		0		0		1	0.1%
97.150 chorioretinal coloboma, congenital		0		0		4	0.1%	1	0.1%
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		11	1.3%	82	1.1%	48	1.2%	8	0.8%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		4	0.5%	7	0.1%	7	0.2%	1	0.1%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.1%	2	0.0%	4	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.1%	4	0.1%	0		1	0.1%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		3	0.0%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		3	0.4%	4	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		4	0.1%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		1	0.1%	4	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		3	0.4%	13	0.2%	4	0.1%	2	0.2%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		0		19	0.3%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		6	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		2	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		4	0.1%	2	0.0%	0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.327 incomplete cataract, capsular		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		0		4	0.1%	0		1	0.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINI AMERICAN/MINI AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0	1 0.0%	0	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	3 0.4%	19 0.3%	10 0.2%	8 0.8%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0	6 0.1%	7 0.2%	0
110.200	vitritis	0	0	2 0.0%	3 0.3%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	2 0.2%	35 0.5%	23 0.6%	2 0.2%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	5 0.1%	3 0.1%	0
FUNDUS					
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	3 0.4%	12 0.2%	6 0.1%	3 0.3%
97.120	coloboma	2 0.2%	5 0.1%	1 0.0%	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1 0.1%	26 0.3%	16 0.4%	2 0.2%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	1 0.0%	0	0
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0	0	1 0.0%	0
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	5 0.6%	16 0.2%	7 0.2%	0
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	0	1 0.0%	0	0
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	2 0.0%	0
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	0	28 0.4%	29 0.7%	8 0.8%
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	2 0.2%	12 0.2%	3 0.1%	2 0.2%
130.150	optic disc coloboma	6 0.7%	7 0.1%	6 0.1%	4 0.4%
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	30 0.4%	99 2.4%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	3 0.4%	175 2.3%	61 1.5%	14 1.5%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	3 0.4%	7 0.1%	1 0.0%	1 0.1%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	753 88.0%	6533 86.7%	3584 86.7%	813 85.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE BULL TERRIER - 1

MINIATURE BULL TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Corneal dystrophy - endothelial	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
	- iris to lens	Not defined	4	NO
	- iris to cornea	Not defined	4	NO
	- endothelial opacity/ no strands	Not defined	4	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
C.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO
D.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	2, 5-7	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	1, 3, 4	Breeder option
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	4	NO

Description and Comments

A. Corneal dystrophy - endothelial

Corneal endothelial dystrophy is an abnormal loss of the inner lining of the cornea that causes progressive fluid retention (edema). With time the edema results in keratitis and decreased vision. This usually does not occur until the animal is older.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE BULL TERRIER - 2

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

Although the total number of Miniature Bull Terriers presented for OFA/CERF examination is not large, the incidence of PPM in this breed is approximately 10% in recent years. Some of these PPM's have been iris to cornea and iris to lens. Considerable discretion should be used before breeding a dog with the latter more severe forms of PPM.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

D. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

E. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE BULL TERRIER - 3

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT MINIATURE BULL TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 432		2000-2009 676		2010-2014 103		2015 16	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		2	0.5%	1	0.1%	0		0	
10.000 glaucoma		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		4	0.6%	1	1.0%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	1.0%	0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		7	1.6%	6	0.9%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		4	0.6%	0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		41	9.5%	34	5.0%	5	4.9%	0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		22	5.1%	27	4.0%	3	2.9%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		36	8.3%	45	6.7%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		6	1.4%	2	0.3%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		3	0.4%	2	1.9%	1	6.2%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		7	1.0%	5	4.9%	1	6.2%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		2	0.5%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		16	3.7%	28	4.1%	6	5.8%	1	6.2%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		7	1.6%	3	0.4%	1	1.0%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		4	0.6%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		7	1.6%	6	0.9%	2	1.9%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.2%	3	0.4%	1	1.0%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		10	1.5%	2	1.9%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		1	0.2%	3	0.4%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		24	5.6%	25	3.7%	2	1.9%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		3	0.7%	14	2.1%	1	1.0%	2	12.5%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		2	0.3%	2	1.9%	0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0		3	0.4%	0		0	
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		3	0.7%	10	1.5%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE BULL TERRIER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	2 0.5%	9 1.3%	1 1.0%	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	2 0.5%	1 0.1%	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	1 0.1%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	7 1.0%	2 1.9%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	1 0.2%	31 4.6%	2 1.9%	2 12.5%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	13 3.0%	5 0.7%	1 1.0%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	302 69.9%	513 75.9%	88 85.4%	12 75.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE PINSCHER - 1

MINIATURE PINSCHER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
D.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	4	Breeder option
E.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Presumed autosomal recessive	2	NO
F.	Optic nerve hypoplasia	Not defined	2	NO
G.	Micropapilla	Not defined	2	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE PINSCHER - 2

of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

D. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

E. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as Progressive Retinal Atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

F. Optic nerve hypoplasia

A congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. May be unable to differentiate from micropapilla on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

G. Micropapilla

Hypoplasia of the optic nerve is seen in the Miniature Pinscher. In this condition, the optic nerve fails to develop completely. The signs have a variety of expression and degrees of hypoplasia can be found. One or both eyes may be affected. Affected eyes may retain some function or be blind. The mode of inheritance is not clear.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Miniature Pinscher. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

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4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT MINIATURE PINSCHER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 253		2000-2009 352		2010-2014 106		2015 35	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		2	0.8%	1	0.3%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		0		1	0.9%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		2	0.8%	0		1	0.9%	0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		1	0.4%	0		0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		3	1.2%	2	0.6%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		2	1.9%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		1	0.4%	1	0.3%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		2	0.6%	0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		20	7.9%	19	5.4%	2	1.9%	0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		1	0.4%	0		0		1	2.9%
UVEA									
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		1	0.3%	0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		7	2.8%	17	4.8%	1	0.9%	0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		0		0		1	0.9%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		0		1	0.9%	0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		5	4.7%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		1	0.3%	0		0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		7	2.8%	19	5.4%	1	0.9%	2	5.7%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		3	1.2%	2	0.6%	1	0.9%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		4	1.1%	1	0.9%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		0		0		1	2.9%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.4%	0		0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		2	0.8%	1	0.3%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1	0.3%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		5	2.0%	4	1.1%	7	6.6%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		3	1.2%	4	1.1%	2	1.9%	1	2.9%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		3	1.2%	0		0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.4%	0		0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		1	0.3%	0		0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		1	0.9%	0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1	0.9%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		6	2.4%	1	0.3%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		2	0.8%	0		1	0.9%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		2	0.8%	2	0.6%	0		0	
110.135 PHPV/PTVL		2	0.8%	0		0		0	
110.200 vitritis		0		0		1	0.9%	1	2.9%
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		8	3.2%	21	6.0%	4	3.8%	1	2.9%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		7	2.0%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE PINSCHER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
FUNDUS				
97.120 coloboma	1 0.4%	0	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	2 0.8%	0	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	8 3.2%	4 1.1%	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	0	3 0.9%	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	5 2.0%	4 1.1%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	4 1.1%	8 7.5%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	1 0.4%	25 7.1%	1 0.9%	1 2.9%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	5 2.0%	2 0.6%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	183 72.3%	269 76.4%	87 82.1%	32 91.4%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE SCHNAUZER - 1

MINIATURE SCHNAUZER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia with congenital cataract	Autosomal recessive	1-4	NO
B.	Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eye)	Not defined	5	NO
C.	Distichiasis	Not defined	2	Breeder option
D.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	6	Breeder option
E.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	5	Breeder option
F.	Cataract	Autosomal recessive	1, 7-10	NO
G.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	6	Breeder option
H.	Retinal atrophy- generalized	Not defined	1, 11, 12	NO
I.	Retinal dysplasia - folds - geographic - detached	Not defined	13	NO
J.	Ceroid lipofuscinosis	Presumed autosomal recessive	14, 15	NO

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia with congenital cataract

Congenital nuclear and posterior cortical lens opacities that progress slowly. In some cases, these cataracts appear similar to the congenital cataracts described in "E" below. An associated abnormality in this defect is microphthalmia that is often mild and is accompanied

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MINIATURE SCHNAUZER - 2

by a 1-3 mm reduction in the axial length of the globe as determined by ultrasonography. The cataracts often do not become mature and cause blindness until the dogs reach 3-5 years of age. Congenital cataracts and microphthalmia are inherited as an autosomal recessive disorder.

B. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS)/dry eye

An abnormality of the tear film, most commonly a deficiency of the aqueous portion, although the mucin and/or lipid layers may be affected; results in ocular irritation and/or vision impairment.

C. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

D. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

E. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

Congenital cataracts in the Miniature Schnauzer are bilateral and appear prior to 6 weeks of age. At this time they may already involve the entire lens. Others will first appear as posterior subcapsular opacities and usually progress to complete cataracts. These congenital cataracts are inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. Later-onset cataracts may represent a genetically distinct entity. There are other types of cataract in the breed which are also likely hereditary.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE SCHNAUZER - 3

Note: It is not certain whether A and F are genetically distinct, or different manifestations of the same entity, as eyes affected with cataracts are often smaller than normal.

G. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

H. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most forms of PRA are inherited as recessive traits.

A form of PRA in the Miniature Schnauzer was previously characterized and called photoreceptor dysplasia (now called Type A PRA). The dysplasia results from the abnormal development of visual cells followed by their degeneration. The disorder appears to affect the generation of an electrical signal within the retinal photoreceptor cells. Although fundus abnormalities usually are not present until 2-3 years of age, abnormalities of the electroretinogram can be demonstrated by 8-10 weeks of age. Clinical signs include mildly impaired night vision and variable rate of progression.

Initial studies suggested a mutation in phosducin was responsible, but this was disproven. This disease is extremely rare. The causative gene for Type A PRA has not been published although a DNA test is available. Another more common autosomal recessive form of PRA appears to be present in the Miniature Schnauzer, but the causative gene has not yet been determined; it also affects dogs ~2-4 years of age. Lastly, cases of late-onset PRA in the breed are recognized clinically but the inheritance pattern is unknown. (G. Aguirre personal communication 2016).

I. Retinal dysplasia – folds, geographic, detached

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth usually recognized to have three forms: folds, geographic and retinal detachment. However, in the Miniature Schnauzer retinal dysplasia is also associated with persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous. These are described below:

Retinal dysplasia - folds: Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other form of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE SCHNAUZER - 4

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

These last two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. The genetic relationship among the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds.

Retinal dysplasia with persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous: In the Miniature Schnauzer persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous is associated with retinal dysplasia in some dogs. In this association it may be unilateral or bilateral and most often manifests as small white posterior lens capsule plaques accompanied by white primary vitreous mass extending to the optic disc. Patent hyaloid arteries and posterior lens capsule vessels may also be present.

J. Ceroid lipofuscinosis

An inherited disease of man and animals characterized by the accumulation of lipopigment in various tissues of the body including the eye. It results in progressive neurologic disease including blindness. (Also called Batten's disease). This disease is very rare.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

MINIATURE SCHNAUZER - 5

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT MINIATURE SCHNAUZER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 8082		2000-2009 14122		2010-2014 5244		2015 1243	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		9	0.1%	9	0.1%	4	0.1%	1	0.1%
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		3	0.0%	0		1	0.0%	1	0.1%
25.110 distichiasis		154	1.9%	310	2.2%	114	2.2%	24	1.9%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		0		0		1	0.1%
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		2	0.0%	4	0.1%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		1	0.0%	0		3	0.1%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		2	0.0%	0		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		2	0.0%	5	0.0%	0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		47	0.6%	66	0.5%	32	0.6%	4	0.3%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		4	0.0%	10	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	
UVEA									
90.250 pigmentary uveitis		0		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
93.120 iris cyst		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		6	0.0%	4	0.1%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		55	0.7%	306	2.2%	89	1.7%	23	1.9%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		11	0.1%	32	0.2%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		19	0.2%	44	0.3%	15	0.3%	2	0.2%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		2	0.0%	10	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		7	0.0%	54	1.0%	14	1.1%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		2	0.0%	10	0.2%	1	0.1%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		61	0.8%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		129	1.6%	298	2.1%	132	2.5%	33	2.7%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		39	0.5%	36	0.3%	15	0.3%	4	0.3%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		16	0.2%	19	0.1%	9	0.2%	3	0.2%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		11	0.1%	10	0.1%	7	0.1%	3	0.2%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		6	0.1%	8	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		11	0.1%	25	0.2%	13	0.2%	6	0.5%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		5	0.1%	4	0.0%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		12	0.1%	13	0.2%	4	0.3%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		35	0.4%	38	0.3%	23	0.4%	7	0.6%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		36	0.4%	70	0.5%	29	0.6%	4	0.3%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		16	0.2%	30	0.2%	9	0.2%	6	0.5%
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		2	0.0%	5	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		10	0.1%	12	0.1%	11	0.2%	4	0.3%
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		8	0.1%	8	0.1%	8	0.2%	2	0.2%
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		13	0.1%	8	0.2%	4	0.3%
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		6	0.1%	3	0.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT MINIATURE SCHNAUZER

LENS CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0	0	8 0.2%	5 0.4%
100.323 incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0	0	0	1 0.1%
100.326 incomplete cataract, nucleus	0	0	13 0.2%	2 0.2%
100.327 incomplete cataract, capsular	0	0	0	1 0.1%
100.330 generalized/complete cataract	52 0.6%	71 0.5%	26 0.5%	3 0.2%
100.340 resorbing/hypermature cataract	0	0	0	1 0.1%
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified	3 0.0%	4 0.0%	0	0
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	9 0.1%	21 0.1%	4 0.1%	2 0.2%
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	2 0.0%	16 0.1%	4 0.1%	1 0.1%
110.200 vitritis	0	0	4 0.1%	4 0.3%
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	35 0.4%	76 0.5%	17 0.3%	7 0.6%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	25 0.2%	7 0.1%	0
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	0	1 0.0%	3 0.1%	0
97.120 coloboma	0	1 0.0%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	10 0.1%	48 0.3%	8 0.2%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	3 0.0%	41 0.3%	4 0.1%	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	0	29 0.2%	3 0.1%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	89 1.1%	50 0.4%	7 0.1%	4 0.3%
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	2 0.0%	3 0.0%	1 0.0%	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	6 0.1%	7 0.0%	1 0.0%	0
120.920 retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	1 0.0%	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	2 0.0%	1 0.1%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	38 0.3%	5 0.1%	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	8 0.1%	5 0.0%	1 0.0%	1 0.1%
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	1 0.0%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	38 0.3%	120 2.3%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	14 0.2%	326 2.3%	68 1.3%	31 2.5%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	31 0.4%	31 0.2%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	7333 90.7%	13014 92.2%	4853 92.5%	1159 93.2%

MUNSTERLANDER BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT MUNSTERLANDER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2015	2016
		0 # %	0 # %	0 # %	1 # %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

NATIVE AM. INDIAN DOG BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT NATIVE AM. INDIAN DOG

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		# %	# %	# %	# %
LENS					
100.326 incomplete cataract, nucleus		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NEAPOLITAN MASTIFF - 1

NEAPOLITAN MASTIFF

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Ectropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Macroblepharon	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	Not defined	2	Breeder option
F.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
G.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

B. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelid(s), which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NEAPOLITAN MASTIFF - 2

C. Macroblepharon

Defined as an exceptionally large palpebral fissure, macroblepharon in conjunction with laxity of the lateral canthal structures may lead to lower lid ectropion and upper lid entropion. Either of these conditions may lead to severe ocular irritation.

D. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

E. Prolapsed gland of the third eyelid

Protrusion of the tear gland associated with the third eyelid. The mode of inheritance of this disorder is unknown. The exposed gland may become irritated and cause tear film anomalies. Commonly referred to as "cherry eye."

F. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness

G. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NEAPOLITAN MASTIFF - 3

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Neapolitan Mastiff breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, consensus agreed/supportive vote.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT NEAPOLITAN MASTIFF

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 13		2000-2009 9		2010-2014 31		2015 13	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	4	30.8%	1	11.1%	9	29.0%	0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	4	30.8%	0		5	16.1%	4	30.8%
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	4	30.8%	4	44.4%	8	25.8%	6	46.2%
25.110	distichiasis	0		1	11.1%	6	19.4%	0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	0		0		1	3.2%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0		1	11.1%	0		0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	1	7.7%	0		1	3.2%	2	15.4%
CORNEA									
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	0		0		2	6.5%	0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		0		1	3.2%	0	
UVEA									
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	1	7.7%	0		0		0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		0		1	3.2%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		0		0		1	7.7%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	1	7.7%	0		0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	1	7.7%	0		0		0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	3	23.1%	0		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		1	11.1%	1	3.2%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		1	3.2%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		0		1	3.2%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		0		0		3	23.1%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	1	7.7%	0		0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	4	30.8%	4	44.4%	10	32.3%	4	30.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NEWFOUNDLAND - 1

NEWFOUNDLAND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	2, 3	NO
B.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Ectropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Macroblepharon	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Distichiasis	Not defined	6	Breeder option
F.	Prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	Not defined	1	Breeder option
G.	Persistent pupillary membrane - iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
H.	Uveal cysts	Not defined	1	Breeder option
I.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
J.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1, 2, 4	Breeder option
K.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	5	NO

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure which, when sustained even for a brief period of time, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated intraocular pressure occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening examination.

Some Newfoundlands have an abnormality of the iridocorneal angle termed

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NEWFOUNDLAND-2

goniodysgenesis. This abnormality is not visible during routine ophthalmic examination using a slitlamp biomicroscope and an indirect ophthalmoscope. There appears to be an association between goniodysgenesis and glaucoma, but the mechanism by which the angle defect results in glaucoma has not been determined. The inheritance of goniodysgenesis in the Newfoundland is not known. Until the inheritance is determined, control should be directed towards removing dogs from breeding that have glaucoma and have goniodysgenesis, as well as those dogs that produce progeny afflicted with glaucoma.

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

C. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelids, which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

D. Macroblepharon

Abnormally large eyelid opening; may lead to secondary conditions associated with corneal exposure. In the Newfoundland, ectropion is associated with an exceptionally large palpebral fissure and laxity of the canthal structures. Central lower lid ectropion is often associated with entropion of the adjacent lid. This causes severe ocular irritation.

E. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

F. Prolapsed gland of the third eyelid

Protrusion of the tear gland associated with the third eyelid. The mode of inheritance of this disorder is unknown. The exposed gland may become irritated. Commonly referred to as "cherry eye."

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NEWFOUNDLAND - 3

G. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

H. Uveal cysts

A pigmented, fluid-filled epithelial-lined structure arising from the posterior iris or ciliary body epithelium. Cysts may remain attached to the pupil margin, iris, or ciliary body, or may detach and be free-floating within the anterior chamber. They may rupture and adhere to the cornea or anterior lens capsule. Uveal cysts may occur in any breed. Uveal cysts are commonly benign, although they may be associated with other pathologic conditions in various breeds.

I. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

J. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

K. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as Progressive Retinal Atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NEWFOUNDLAND—4

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Newfoundland breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. Strom AR, Hassig M, Iburg TM, et al. Epidemiology of canine glaucoma presented to University of Zurich from 1995 to 2009. Part 1: Congenital and primary glaucoma (4 and 123 cases). *Vet Ophthalmol*. 2011 Mar;14:121-126.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
5. Dekomien G and Epplen JT. Evaluation of the canine RPE65 gene in affected dogs with generalized progressive retinal atrophy. *Mol Vis*. 2003 Nov 11;9:601-605.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2014 and/or Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT NEWFOUNDLAND

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 867		2000-2009 1448		2010-2014 625		2015 140	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		4	0.5%	1	0.1%	0		0	
10.000 glaucoma		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
EYELIDS									
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		17	2.0%	90	6.2%	21	3.4%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		59	6.8%	106	7.3%	32	5.1%	7	5.0%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		44	5.1%	132	9.1%	37	5.9%	8	5.7%
25.110 distichiasis		7	0.8%	5	0.3%	9	1.4%	0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		11	0.8%	2	0.3%	1	0.7%
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		5	0.6%	3	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		2	0.1%	0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		14	1.6%	19	1.3%	11	1.8%	1	0.7%
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		3	0.5%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		3	0.3%	10	0.7%	8	1.3%	0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2	0.2%	3	0.2%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		2	0.2%	3	0.2%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		2	0.3%	0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		4	0.6%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		11	1.3%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		19	2.2%	63	4.4%	12	1.9%	7	5.0%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		1	0.1%	4	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		6	0.7%	4	0.3%	2	0.3%	1	0.7%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		3	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.7%
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.1%	2	0.1%	2	0.3%	1	0.7%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		2	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		2	0.1%	0		1	0.7%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		6	0.7%	7	0.5%	3	0.5%	1	0.7%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		40	4.6%	33	2.3%	12	1.9%	1	0.7%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		5	0.6%	9	0.6%	2	0.3%	2	1.4%
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		2	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		6	0.7%	5	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		4	0.5%	4	0.3%	3	0.5%	1	0.7%
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		6	0.4%	1	0.2%	1	0.7%
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		2	0.3%	3	2.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT NEWFOUNDLAND

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0	0	1 0.2%	0
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	19 2.2%	18 1.2%	1 0.2%	0
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	1 0.1%	0	0	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0	1 0.1%	2 0.3%	1 0.7%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0	3 0.2%	1 0.2%	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	2 0.2%	0	2 0.3%	0
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	1 0.1%	0	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	10 1.2%	15 1.0%	1 0.2%	0
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	2 0.1%	0	0
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0	1 0.1%	0	0
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1 0.1%	0	0	0
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	0	1 0.1%	0	0
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	1 0.2%	0
OPTIC NERVE					
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	7 0.8%	0	0	0
130.150	optic disc coloboma	0	1 0.1%	0	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	7 0.5%	22 3.5%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	8 0.9%	61 4.2%	13 2.1%	5 3.6%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	14 1.6%	12 0.8%	2 0.3%	1 0.7%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	639 73.7%	1096 75.7%	518 82.9%	120 85.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NORFOLK TERRIER - 1

NORFOLK TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma), causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

References

1. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011; 14: 378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT NORFOLK TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 124		2000-2009 773		2010-2014 345		2015 72	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	0		4	0.5%	2	0.6%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		2	0.6%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	1	0.8%	7	0.9%	3	0.9%	1	1.4%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
UVEA									
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	9	7.3%	163	21.1%	81	23.5%	16	22.2%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	3	2.4%	0		0		1	1.4%
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		2	0.3%	3	0.9%	3	4.2%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		0		2	2.8%
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	1	0.8%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	4	3.2%	34	4.4%	6	1.7%	0	
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		3	0.4%	2	0.6%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		3	0.4%	2	0.6%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		8	1.0%	1	0.3%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		2	0.3%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	0.8%	5	0.6%	1	0.3%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	1	0.8%	13	1.7%	2	0.6%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.8%	2	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	1.4%
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		2	0.3%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		4	0.5%	0		0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		0		2	2.8%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	1	0.8%	3	0.4%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1	0.8%	3	0.4%	2	0.6%	0	
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	2	1.6%	4	0.5%	2	0.6%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.120	coloboma	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		5	0.6%	1	0.3%	1	1.4%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		1	0.1%	1	0.3%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	3	2.4%	7	0.9%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	0		1	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NORFOLK TERRIER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	8 1.0%	2 0.6%	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	1 0.8%	14 1.8%	2 0.6%	1 1.4%
130.150 optic disc coloboma	1 0.8%	14 1.8%	3 0.9%	1 1.4%
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	2 0.3%	12 3.5%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	0	38 4.9%	10 2.9%	6 8.3%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	1 0.8%	5 0.6%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	101 81.5%	569 73.6%	256 74.2%	51 70.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NORBOTTENSPETS - 1

NORBOTTENSPETS

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Norbottenspets. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT NORRBOTTENSPETS

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 42		2000-2009 43		2010-2014 12		2015 2	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	0		1	2.3%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	1	2.4%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	2	4.8%	3	7.0%	0		1	50.0%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	1	2.4%	0		0		0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	2	4.8%	2	4.7%	1	8.3%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	2	4.8%	0		0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	1	2.4%	0		0		0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	1	2.4%	0		0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	7	16.7%	0		0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	9	21.4%	0		0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	1	2.4%	0		0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	2	4.8%	1	2.3%	0		0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	1	2.4%	0		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1	2.4%	0		0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	2	4.8%	0		0		0	
OTHER									
900.100	other, not inherited	0		3	7.0%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	26	61.9%	36	83.7%	12	100.0%	1	50.0%

NORTHERN INUIT BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT NORTHERN INUIT

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0 # %	0 # %	0 # %	1 # %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NORWEGIAN BUHUND - 1

NORWEGIAN BUHUND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Cataract - pulverulent	Presumed autosomal dominant	2	Breeder option
C.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	3	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

B. Cataract - pulverulent

With the pulverulent cataract in the Norwegian Buhund initial lens changes may be visible as early as 6.5 weeks of age as small dots parallel to the suture lines behind the nucleus. By the age of 4 to 5.5 years, the opacities progress to involve the fetal nucleus which then resembles a ball of candy floss. The adult nucleus and the cortex remain clear. An autosomal dominant mode of inheritance with a high degree of penetrance has been suggested.

Cortical cataract with or without the presence of pulverulent cataract have been diagnosed in a few dogs.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NORWEGIAN BUHUND - 2

C. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT NORWEGIAN BUHUND

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 139		2000-2009 277		2010-2014 186		2015 35	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	0		1	0.4%	0		1	2.9%
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		3	1.1%	1	0.5%	1	2.9%
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		1	0.4%	1	0.5%	0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		1	0.4%	0		0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	4	2.9%	45	16.2%	18	9.7%	9	25.7%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	2	1.4%	2	0.7%	1	0.5%	1	2.9%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	3	2.2%	2	0.7%	2	1.1%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	2	1.4%	2	0.7%	0		0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	2	1.4%	5	1.8%	2	1.1%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		1	0.4%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		3	1.1%	0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	4	2.9%	9	3.2%	4	2.2%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	2	1.4%	6	2.2%	2	1.1%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		8	2.9%	6	3.2%	0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		0		1	2.9%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	3	2.2%	2	0.7%	1	0.5%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	2	1.4%	1	0.4%	5	2.7%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1	0.7%	0		2	1.1%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		3	1.6%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		3	1.1%	11	5.9%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	3	2.2%	14	5.1%	3	1.6%	3	8.6%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	1	0.7%	6	2.2%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	116	83.5%	203	73.3%	144	77.4%	27	77.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NORWEGIAN ELKHOUND - 1

NORWEGIAN ELKHOUND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1-6	NO
B.	Ectropion	Not defined	7	Breeder option
C.	Distichiasis	Not defined	4	Breeder option
D.	Uveal cysts	Not defined	8	Breeder option
E.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	4, 9	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	9	NO
F.	Cataract	Not defined	4	NO
G.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	8, 10	NO
H.	Retinal atrophy - generalized			
	1. Rod dysplasia (<i>rd</i>)	Presumed autosomal recessive	4, 11-14	NO
	2. Early retinal degeneration (<i>erd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	4, 15-19	NO
I.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	4	Breeder option

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NORWEGIAN ELKHOUND - 2

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated intraocular pressure occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of the IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine screening exam for certification.

In the Norwegian Elkhound, glaucoma appears to be familial. In most cases the drainage angle is reported to be open. A mutation has been found in *ADAMTS10* in some Norwegian Elkhounds with glaucoma, but a genetic test is not yet available.

B. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelid(s), which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

C. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

D. Uveal cysts

A pigmented, fluid-filled epithelial-lined structure arising from the posterior iris or ciliary body epithelium. Cysts may remain attached to the pupil margin, iris, or ciliary body, or may detach and be free-floating within the anterior chamber. They may rupture and adhere to the cornea or anterior lens capsule. Uveal cysts may occur in any breed. Uveal cysts are commonly benign, although they may be associated with other pathologic conditions in various breeds.

E. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NORWEGIAN ELKHOUND - 3

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

G. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that PRA in the Norwegian Elkhound is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available

H. Retinal atrophy - generalized

1. **Rod dysplasia (*rd*)**: Inappropriate development of the visual cells resulting in vision impairment in dim light by 6 months and total blindness at 3-5 years. Ophthalmoscopic signs may be evident after 5 months of age, with signs of retinal vascular thinning after 2 years. An ERG can provide a diagnosis as early as 6 weeks of age. In the Norwegian Elkhound, this is an autosomal recessive trait.

2. **Early retinal degeneration (*erd*)**: Another form of PRA reported in the Norwegian Elkhound. Animals are night blind at 6 weeks and blind by 1 year of age. Clinical signs are evident by 6 months. On histopathologic examination there is an abnormal structural development of the photoreceptors followed by rapid rod/cone degeneration. The mutation is found in the *STK38L* gene and is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. While a DNA test is available, no Norwegian Elkhounds are thought to exist with this mutation anymore.

I. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NORWEGIAN ELKHOUND - 4

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10. Zangerl B, Goldstein O, Philp AR, et al. Identical mutation in a novel retinal gene causes progressive rod-cone degeneration in dogs and retinitis pigmentosa in humans. *Genomics*. 2006;88:551-563.
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12. Aguirre GD, Rubin LF. Progressive retinal atrophy (rod dysplasia) in the Norwegian Elkhound. *J Am Vet Med Assoc*. 1971;158:208-218.
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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NORWEGIAN ELKHOUND - 5

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18. Kukekova AV, Aguirre GD, Acland GM. Cloning and characterization of canine SHARP1 and its evaluation as a positional candidate for canine early retinal degeneration (erd). *Gene.* 2003;312:335-343.
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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT NORWEGIAN ELKHOUND

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 1192		2000-2009 1007		2010-2014 290		2015 52	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	0		0	
10.000	glaucoma	2	0.2%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	1	0.1%	13	1.3%	2	0.7%	0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		2	0.2%	3	1.0%	0	
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	0		9	0.9%	5	1.7%	0	
25.110	distichiasis	29	2.4%	11	1.1%	3	1.0%	1	1.9%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	2	0.2%	0		0		0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	4	1.4%	1	1.9%
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		2	0.2%	4	1.4%	0	
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	21	1.8%	6	0.6%	6	2.1%	1	1.9%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	3	0.3%	6	0.6%	1	0.3%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	3	0.3%	2	0.2%	0		1	1.9%
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		2	0.7%	1	1.9%
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	23	1.9%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	37	3.1%	50	5.0%	19	6.6%	1	1.9%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	6	0.5%	2	0.2%	0		0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	4	0.3%	2	0.2%	1	0.3%	1	1.9%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	6	0.5%	2	0.2%	1	0.3%	1	1.9%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		2	0.2%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	4	0.3%	7	0.7%	0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	25	2.1%	9	0.9%	3	1.0%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	12	1.0%	6	0.6%	3	1.0%	0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	6	0.5%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	6	0.5%	2	0.2%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		9	0.9%	0		0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	4	0.3%	3	0.3%	0		0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT NORWEGIAN ELKHOUND

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	3 0.3%	3 0.3%	0	1 1.9%
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	0	2 0.2%	0	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	3 0.3%	3 0.3%	1 0.3%	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	28 2.3%	7 0.7%	7 2.4%	2 3.8%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	2 0.2%	0	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	8 0.7%	0	2 0.7%	0
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	2 0.2%	1 0.1%	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.1%	0	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	2 0.2%	0	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	10 1.0%	12 4.1%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	2 0.2%	30 3.0%	4 1.4%	2 3.8%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	9 0.8%	1 0.1%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	985 82.6%	904 89.8%	269 92.8%	49 94.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NORWEGIAN LUNDEHUND - 1

NORWEGIAN LUNDEHUND

DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A. Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary conditions of the Norwegian Lundehund breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2007.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT NORWEGIAN LUNDEHUND

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 14	2000-2009 17	2010-2014 17	2015 0
Diagnostic Name		# %	# %	# %	# %
UVEA					
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0	9 52.9%	4 23.5%	0
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0	1 5.9%	0	0
LENS					
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	1 7.1%	1 5.9%	6 35.3%	0
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0	0	1 5.9%	0
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0	0	2 11.8%	0
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0	1 5.9%	1 5.9%	0
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	1 7.1%	0	0	0
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0	1 5.9%	1 5.9%	0
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	3 21.4%	0	0	0
VITREOUS					
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0	0	2 11.8%	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	1 5.9%	0	0
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	9 64.3%	11 64.7%	10 58.8%	0

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NORWICH TERRIER - 1

NORWICH TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Lens luxation * a DNA is available	Not defined	2, 3	NO
F.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make strong recommendations with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NORWICH TERRIER - 2

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

F. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Norwich Terrier breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT NORWICH TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 335		2000-2009 1615		2010-2014 961		2015 170	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	1	0.3%	7	0.4%	9	0.9%	1	0.6%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	0		0		0		1	0.6%
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	1	0.3%	3	0.2%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	4	1.2%	8	0.5%	4	0.4%	2	1.2%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	1	0.3%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.150	iris coloboma	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	5	1.5%	107	6.6%	60	6.2%	5	2.9%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		4	0.2%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	1	0.3%	4	0.2%	3	0.3%	0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		1	0.1%	3	0.3%	0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		2	0.1%	3	0.3%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	5	1.5%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	10	3.0%	38	2.4%	21	2.2%	4	2.4%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		5	0.3%	4	0.4%	1	0.6%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		7	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		2	0.1%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		5	0.3%	0		0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		3	0.2%	0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	0.3%	8	0.5%	5	0.5%	1	0.6%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	2	0.6%	9	0.6%	5	0.5%	1	0.6%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		8	0.5%	5	0.5%	0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.3%	5	0.3%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	3	0.9%	6	0.4%	2	0.2%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	3	0.9%	5	0.3%	4	0.4%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1	0.3%	2	0.1%	0		0	
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		7	0.4%	4	0.4%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NORWICH TERRIER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
FUNDUS				
97.120 coloboma	1 0.3%	1 0.1%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	1 0.3%	3 0.2%	2 0.2%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	4 0.2%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	5 1.5%	5 0.3%	4 0.4%	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	4 0.4%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	1 0.1%	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	0	6 0.4%	2 0.2%	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	1 0.3%	2 0.1%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	9 0.6%	19 2.0%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	0	48 3.0%	16 1.7%	2 1.2%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	3 0.9%	3 0.2%	3 0.3%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	298 89.0%	1442 89.3%	880 91.6%	163 95.9%

NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING RET. BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING RET.

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 1279		2000-2009 2424		2010-2014 1421		2015 315	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
10.000 glaucoma		1 0.1%		0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		0		0		1 0.3%	
25.110 distichiasis		134 10.5%		335 13.8%		155 10.9%		46 14.6%	
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		2 0.2%		0		2 0.1%		2 0.6%	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		0		2 0.1%		3 1.0%	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		5 0.4%		0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		36 2.8%		71 2.9%		27 1.9%		8 2.5%	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		2 0.2%		0		1 0.1%		1 0.3%	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		14 0.6%		5 0.4%		1 0.3%	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		19 1.5%		60 2.5%		30 2.1%		8 2.5%	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		19 1.5%		33 1.4%		1 0.1%		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		2 0.1%		0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		2 0.2%		6 0.2%		0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		9 0.4%		90 6.3%		20 6.3%	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		2 0.1%		0	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		18 1.4%		0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		62 4.8%		143 5.9%		76 5.3%		28 8.9%	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		9 0.7%		6 0.2%		4 0.3%		0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		10 0.8%		12 0.5%		3 0.2%		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		6 0.5%		2 0.1%		2 0.1%		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		3 0.2%		1 0.0%		1 0.1%		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		2 0.2%		3 0.1%		1 0.1%		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		2 0.2%		4 0.2%		2 0.1%		1 0.3%	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		3 0.2%		10 0.4%		3 0.2%		1 0.3%	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		10 0.8%		14 0.6%		8 0.6%		2 0.6%	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		3 0.2%		11 0.5%		2 0.1%		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		3 0.2%		0		0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		2 0.2%		3 0.1%		4 0.3%		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		6 0.2%		1 0.1%		0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		3 0.2%		0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		1 0.1%		5 0.2%		1 0.1%		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING RET.

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	2 0.2%	6 0.2%	1 0.1%	0
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	3 0.2%	4 0.2%	0	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	1 0.1%	7 0.3%	4 0.3%	0
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	0	1 0.1%	0
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	0	2 0.1%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	10 0.8%	25 1.0%	9 0.6%	2 0.6%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	7 0.5%	2 0.1%	4 0.3%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	68 5.3%	25 1.0%	4 0.3%	0
120.920 retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	0	1 0.3%
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	1 0.1%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	2 0.2%	2 0.1%	6 0.4%	2 0.6%
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	4 0.3%	6 0.2%	2 0.1%	1 0.3%
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	2 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	35 1.4%	63 4.4%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	16 1.3%	262 10.8%	47 3.3%	27 8.6%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	5 0.4%	11 0.5%	0	1 0.3%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	917 71.7%	1905 78.6%	1214 85.4%	262 83.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING RETRIEVER - 1

NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING RETRIEVER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - endothelial	Not defined	2	NO
D.	Uveal cysts	Not defined	2	Breeder option
E.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 3	Breeder option
	- iris to lens	Not defined	3	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
F.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 4	NO
G.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) *a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 4, 5	NO
H.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	2	Breeder option
I.	Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly) - Staphyloma/coloboma - Retinal detachment - Retinal hemorrhage - Optic nerve coloboma * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	6-8	NO
J.	Micropapilla	Not defined	2, 9	Breeder option

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING RETRIEVER - 2

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

C. Corneal dystrophy - endothelial

Corneal endothelial dystrophy is an abnormal loss of the inner lining of the cornea that causes progressive fluid retention (edema). With time the edema results in keratitis and decreased vision. This usually does not occur until the animal is older.

D. Uveal cysts

A pigmented, fluid-filled epithelial-lined structure arising from the posterior iris or ciliary body epithelium. Cysts may remain attached to the pupil margin, iris, or ciliary body, or may detach and be free-floating within the anterior chamber. They may rupture and adhere to the cornea or anterior lens capsule. Uveal cysts may occur in any breed. Uveal cysts are commonly benign, although they may be associated with other pathologic conditions in various breeds.

E. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

In the Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever, many of the PPMs identified on routine screening examinations bridge from the iris to the lens where they are associated with focal cataract. This may result in vision impairment.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING RETRIEVER - 3

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

G. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

H. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

I. Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly)

- Staphyloma/coloboma
- Retinal detachment
- Retinal hemorrhage
- Optic nerve coloboma

A spectrum of malformations present at birth and ranging from inadequate development of the choroid (choroidal hypoplasia) to defects of the choroid, sclera, and/or optic nerve (coloboma/staphyloma) to complete retinal detachment (with or without hemorrhage). Mildly affected animals will have no detectable vision deficit.

This disorder is collectively referred to as "Collie Eye Anomaly." The choroidal hypoplasia component is caused by a 7799 base pair deletion with the gene *NHEJ1*. The mutation is a

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING RETRIEVER - 4

recessive trait. A DNA test is available and is diagnostic only for the choroidal hypoplasia component of CEA. For colobomas to develop, an additional mutation in a second gene has to be present; that gene is still unknown.

J. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. May be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

Hypoplasia of the optic nerve is seen in the Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever. In this condition, the optic nerve fails to develop completely. The signs have a variety of expression and degrees of hypoplasia can be found. One or both eyes may be affected. Affected eyes may retain some function or be blind. The mode of inheritance is not clear.

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING RETRIEVER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 1279		2000-2009 2424		2010-2015 695	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE							
0.110 microphthalmia		0		0		1	0.1%
10.000 glaucoma		1	0.1%	0		0	
EYELIDS							
25.110 distichiasis		134	10.5%	335	13.8%	81	11.7%
NASOLACRIMAL							
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		2	0.2%	0		0	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		1	0.1%
NICTITANS							
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		0		1	0.1%
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		5	0.7%
CORNEA							
70.700 corneal dystrophy		36	2.8%	71	2.9%	10	1.4%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		2	0.2%	0		0	
UVEA							
93.120 iris cyst		0		14	0.6%	3	0.4%
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		0		1	0.1%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		19	1.5%	60	2.5%	11	1.6%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		19	1.5%	33	1.4%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		2	0.1%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		2	0.2%	6	0.2%	0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		9	0.4%	49	7.1%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		2	0.3%
LENS							
100.200 cataract, unspecified		18	1.4%	0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		62	4.8%	143	5.9%	30	4.3%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		9	0.7%	6	0.2%	2	0.3%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		10	0.8%	12	0.5%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		6	0.5%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		3	0.2%	1	0.0%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		2	0.2%	3	0.1%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		2	0.2%	4	0.2%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		3	0.2%	10	0.4%	2	0.3%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		10	0.8%	14	0.6%	7	1.0%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		3	0.2%	11	0.5%	2	0.3%
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		3	0.2%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		2	0.2%	3	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		6	0.2%	1	0.1%
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		1	0.1%	5	0.2%	0	
VITREOUS							
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		2	0.2%	6	0.2%	0	
110.135 PHPV/PTVL		3	0.2%	4	0.2%	0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		1	0.1%	7	0.3%	3	0.4%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING RETRIEVER

VITREOUS CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2015
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	0	1 0.1%
FUNDUS			
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	0	2 0.1%	0
RETINA			
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	10 0.8%	25 1.0%	7 1.0%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	7 0.5%	2 0.1%	1 0.1%
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	68 5.3%	25 1.0%	4 0.6%
OPTIC NERVE			
130.110 micropapilla	2 0.2%	2 0.1%	2 0.3%
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	4 0.3%	6 0.2%	1 0.1%
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	2 0.1%	1 0.1%
OTHER			
900.000 other, unspecified	0	35 1.4%	63 9.1%
900.100 other, not inherited	16 1.3%	262 10.8%	0
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	5 0.4%	11 0.5%	0
NORMAL			
0.000 normal globe	917 71.7%	1905 78.6%	607 87.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG - 1

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia with multiple ocular anomalies	Not defined	1, 2	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	3	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	4	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 4 4	Breeder option NO
E.	Uveodermatologic syndrome	Not defined	1	NO
F.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 2, 5	NO
G.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	7	Breeder option
H.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1	NO
I.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option
J.	Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous/ Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis	Not defined	6	NO
K.	Coloboma/ Staphyloma	Not defined	6	NO
L.	Retinal Detachment	Not defined	4	NO
M.	Micropapilla	Not defined	6	Breeder option

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG - 2

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia with multiple congenital ocular defects

Microphthalmia is a developmental anomaly in which the eyeball is abnormally small. This is often associated with other ocular malformations, including defects of the cornea, anterior chamber, lens and/or retina.

Microphthalmia with cataract and retinal abnormalities including retinal detachment, has been reported in litters of Old English Sheepdogs. Lesions were non-progressive. However, blindness did result in some dogs. The mode of inheritance is unknown, but affected dogs should not be bred.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

D. Persistent pupillary membrane (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Uveodermatologic syndrome

Uveodermatologic syndrome in the Old English Sheepdog bears many similarities to a condition in people called Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada (or VKH) syndrome. Thus, the condition in dogs is often referred to as VKH or VKH-like syndrome. It is an immune-mediated syndrome of severe uveitis combined with dermal depigmentation (vitiligo) and hair depigmentation (poliosis). Secondary glaucoma and/or retinal detachment are frequent complications of this disease. Affected dogs are generally young ranging in age between 1 1/2-4 years. The first clinical signs are usually inflammation of the intraocular structures (or uveitis) in both eyes. The uveitis is very difficult to control medically and ultimately results in blindness in most affected dogs. A similar syndrome is seen in people and is called Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome (VKH).

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG - 3

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region. In one study of 66 interrelated Old English Sheepdogs, an autosomal recessive mode of inheritance was suggested. Retinal detachment was an associated finding in 5/43 affected dogs in this study. The location of the opacity within the lens and the age of onset was highly variable.

G. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

H. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

I. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

J. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)/Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis (PHTVL)

Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous is a congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery (the primary vitreous) and the interaction of this blood vessel with the posterior lens capsule/cortex during embryogenesis. This condition is often associated with persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis which results from failure of regression of the embryologic vascular network which surrounds the developing lens.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG - 4

The majority of affected dogs have a retrolental fibrovascular plaque and variable lenticular defects which include posterior lenticonus / globus, colobomata, intralenticular hemorrhage and/or secondary cataracts. Vision impairment may result. The disease is an inherited disorder in the breed, but the mode of inheritance has not been defined. The results of current studies cannot rule out autosomal recessive or a dominant trait with incomplete penetrance.

K. Coloboma/staphyloma (unassociated with microphthalmia)

A coloboma is a congenital defect which may affect the iris, choroid or optic disc. Iris colobomas are seen as notches in the pupillary margin. Scleral ectasia is defined as a congenital thinning and secondary distention of the sclera; when lined by uveal tissue it is called a staphyloma. These may be anteriorly located, apparent as a bulge beneath the upper eyelid or posteriorly located, requiring visualization with an ophthalmoscope. These conditions may or may not be genetically related to the same anomalies seen associated with microphthalmia (entity "A" above).

L. Retinal Detachment

A separation of the sensory retina from the underlying tissue. It results in blindness when complete.

M. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. May be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

Hypoplasia of the optic nerve is seen in the Old English Sheepdog. In this condition, the optic nerve fails to develop completely. The signs have a variety of expression and degrees of hypoplasia can be found. One or both eyes may be affected. Affected eyes may retain some function or be blind. The mode of inheritance is not clear.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG - 5

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		1825		1997		922		204	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	8	0.4%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
10.000	glaucoma	4	0.2%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	0		0		0		1	0.5%
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	7	0.4%	4	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	27	1.5%	26	1.3%	19	2.1%	12	5.9%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	1	0.1%	0		0		1	0.5%
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	1	0.1%	0		0		0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	2	0.1%	6	0.3%	1	0.1%	9	4.4%
UVEA									
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.150	iris coloboma	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	110	6.0%	182	9.1%	113	12.3%	15	7.4%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	2	0.1%	5	0.3%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	3	0.2%	6	0.3%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	2	0.1%	8	0.4%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		2	0.2%	0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		3	0.3%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	35	1.9%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	77	4.2%	116	5.8%	60	6.5%	8	3.9%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	9	0.5%	17	0.9%	7	0.8%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	2	0.1%	5	0.3%	2	0.2%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.1%	3	0.2%	0		2	1.0%
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	4	0.2%	0		1	0.1%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	3	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		1	0.5%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	9	0.5%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	2	0.1%	3	0.2%	0		1	0.5%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	21	1.2%	20	1.0%	3	0.3%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	21	1.2%	19	1.0%	3	0.3%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	6	0.3%	6	0.3%	3	0.3%	2	1.0%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	2	0.1%	9	0.5%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	4	0.2%	8	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	16	0.9%	12	0.6%	1	0.1%	1	0.5%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	1	0.1%	4	0.2%	0		0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.1%	1	0.5%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		0		2	1.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0	0	0	1 0.5%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	43 2.4%	10 0.5%	8 0.9%	0
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0	0	2 0.2%	0
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	4 0.2%	2 0.1%	0	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	10 0.5%	6 0.3%	0	0
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0	3 0.2%	0	0
110.200	vitritis	0	0	2 0.2%	1 0.5%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	6 0.3%	13 0.7%	6 0.7%	1 0.5%
FUNDUS					
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	1 0.1%	0	1 0.1%	1 0.5%
97.120	coloboma	0	1 0.1%	0	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	32 1.8%	40 2.0%	12 1.3%	3 1.5%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	5 0.3%	1 0.1%	2 0.2%	0
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0	0	2 0.2%	0
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	7 0.4%	2 0.1%	4 0.4%	0
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	1 0.1%	0	0	0
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	4 0.2%	5 0.3%	0	0
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	1 0.1%	8 0.4%	4 0.4%	1 0.5%
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	7 0.4%	8 0.4%	0	0
130.150	optic disc coloboma	2 0.1%	1 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	13 0.7%	22 2.4%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	3 0.2%	73 3.7%	17 1.8%	9 4.4%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	8 0.4%	11 0.6%	0	0
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	1448 79.3%	1637 82.0%	797 86.4%	169 82.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PAPILLON - 1

PAPILLON

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	3	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2, 4	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	2	NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	4	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	4	Breeder option
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	4-9	NO
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	10	Breeder option
H.	Optic nerve - micropapilla	Not defined	11	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PAPILLON - 2

B. Corneal dystrophy- epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

Nuclear and posterior cortical cataracts have been reported in the Papillon.

E. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel, which may predispose to retinal detachment resulting in blindness.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. In one study of 707 dogs in Sweden an autosomal recessive mode of inheritance was suggested. Clinical onset is reported at 5-6 years of age. In approximately 70% of cases of PRA in the Papillon, a CNGB1 mutation is present, leading to an abnormal CNGB1 protein in the rod outer segments. The mode of transmission is autosomal recessive. A genetic test is available.

G. Retinal dysplasia – folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PAPILLON - 3

G. Micropapilla

Hypoplasia of the optic nerve is seen in the Papillon. In this condition, the optic nerve fails to develop completely. The signs have a variety of expression and degrees of hypoplasia can be found. One or both eyes may be affected. Affected eyes may retain some function or be blind. The mode of inheritance is not clear.

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Papillon breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PAPILLON

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		3446		4886		1842		354	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	3	0.1%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
10.000	glaucoma	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	5	0.1%	6	0.1%	4	0.2%	1	0.3%
25.110	distichiasis	39	1.1%	74	1.5%	27	1.5%	4	1.1%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	1	0.0%	0		0		2	0.6%
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	0		0		0		1	0.3%
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	3	0.1%	0		0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	3	0.1%	2	0.0%	0		0	
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	0		1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	28	0.8%	48	1.0%	19	1.0%	4	1.1%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
UVEA									
93.110	iris hypoplasia	0		0		1	0.1%	1	0.3%
93.120	iris cyst	1	0.0%	3	0.1%	0		0	
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	51	1.5%	160	3.3%	81	4.4%	20	5.6%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	4	0.1%	3	0.1%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	4	0.1%	3	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	4	0.1%	2	0.0%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		2	0.0%	9	0.5%	2	0.6%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		5	0.3%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	19	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	98	2.8%	159	3.3%	63	3.4%	21	5.9%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	24	0.7%	20	0.4%	9	0.5%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	8	0.2%	8	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	4	0.1%	5	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	4	0.1%	3	0.1%	0		0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	6	0.2%	5	0.1%	4	0.2%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	1	0.0%	6	0.1%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	32	0.9%	40	0.8%	8	0.4%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	22	0.6%	26	0.5%	2	0.1%	1	0.3%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	11	0.3%	14	0.3%	4	0.2%	1	0.3%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	2	0.1%	4	0.1%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	4	0.1%	6	0.1%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	7	0.2%	8	0.2%	4	0.2%	2	0.6%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		5	0.1%	4	0.2%	1	0.3%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.1%	1	0.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PAPILLON

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		2	0.1%	1	0.3%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		2	0.1%	1	0.3%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	22	0.6%	21	0.4%	2	0.1%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	1	0.0%	3	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	13	0.4%	16	0.3%	6	0.3%	3	0.8%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	5	0.1%	7	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		2	0.1%	2	0.6%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	78	2.3%	136	2.8%	53	2.9%	9	2.5%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		19	0.4%	8	0.4%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.120	coloboma	2	0.1%	0		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	24	0.7%	24	0.5%	17	0.9%	1	0.3%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		8	0.2%	3	0.2%	0	
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	49	1.4%	49	1.0%	10	0.5%	2	0.6%
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	3	0.1%	4	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		7	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	6	0.2%	4	0.1%	0		0	
130.150	optic disc coloboma	3	0.1%	0		0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		25	0.5%	52	2.8%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	16	0.5%	185	3.8%	36	2.0%	16	4.5%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	11	0.3%	12	0.2%	0		1	0.3%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	2985	86.6%	4280	87.6%	1652	89.7%	312	88.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PARSON RUSSELL TERRIER - 1

PARSON RUSSELL TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 2	NO
D.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	3, 4	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	5	Breeder option
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	6	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PARSON RUSSELL TERRIER - 2

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

D. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation may result in blinding retinal detachment and/or elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment, pain, and blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

E. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment resulting in blindness.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as Progressive Retinal Atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PARSON RUSSELL TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 2		2000-2009 1931		2010-2014 620		2015 57	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	0		44	2.3%	19	3.1%	1	1.8%
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		11	0.6%	2	0.3%	1	1.8%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	0		2	0.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		2	0.1%	0		0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	1	50.0%	93	4.8%	62	10.0%	6	10.5%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		1	0.1%	2	0.3%	0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		5	0.8%	0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		3	0.5%	0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		45	2.3%	34	5.5%	3	5.3%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		7	0.4%	0		0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		6	0.3%	2	0.3%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	0.1%	3	0.5%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		3	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		12	0.6%	3	0.5%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		36	1.9%	3	0.5%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		5	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		12	0.6%	1	0.2%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		8	0.4%	1	0.2%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		2	0.3%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		6	0.3%	5	0.8%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		4	0.2%	0		0	
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		21	1.1%	14	2.3%	1	1.8%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		6	0.3%	3	0.5%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.120	coloboma	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		3	0.2%	4	0.6%	1	1.8%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		0		2	0.3%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		19	1.0%	6	1.0%	0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		1	0.2%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PARSON RUSSELL TERRIER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	2 0.1%	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	0	2 0.1%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	18 0.9%	21 3.4%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	0	97 5.0%	17 2.7%	4 7.0%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	0	2 0.1%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	1 50.0%	1733 89.7%	542 87.4%	49 86.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PATTERDALE TERRIER - 1

PATTERDALE TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Lens luxation *a DNA is available	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Lens Luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma), causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

References

1. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011; 14: 378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PATTERDALE TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0 # %	0 # %	9 # %	6 # %
EYELIDS					
25.110 distichiasis		0	0	1 11.1%	0
RETINA					
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0	0	0	1 16.7%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic		0	0	0	1 16.7%
NORMAL					
0.000 normal globe		0	0	8 88.9%	5 83.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PEKINGESE - 1

PEKINGESE

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1-3	Breeder option
B.	Ectopic cilia	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Exposure keratopathy syndrome/ macroblepharon	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eye)	Not defined	1	NO
F.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
G.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1, 4	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Ectopic cilia

Aberrant hair emerging through the eyelid conjunctiva. Ectopic cilia occur more frequently in younger dogs. They may cause discomfort and corneal disease.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PEKINGESE - 2

C. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

D. Exposure keratopathy syndrome/macroblepharon

A corneal disease involving all or part of the cornea, resulting from inadequate blinking. This results from a combination of anatomic features including shallow orbits, exophthalmos, macroblepharon and lagophthalmos. Macroblepharon is defined as an exceptionally large palpebral fissure, macroblepharon in conjunction with laxity of the lateral canthal structures may lead to lower lid ectropion and upper lid entropion. Either of these conditions may lead to severe ocular irritation.

E. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eye)

An abnormality of the tear film, most commonly a deficiency of the aqueous portion, although the mucin and/or lipid layers may be affected; results in ocular irritation and/or vision impairment.

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

G. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PEKINGESE - 3

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Pekingese breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. Barnett KC. Comparative aspects of canine hereditary eye disease. *Adv Vet Sci Comp Med.* 1976;20:39-67.
3. Gelatt KN. Pediatric ophthalmology in small animal practice. *Vet Clin North Am.* 1973;3:321.
4. Priester W. Canine progressive retinal atrophy: Occurrence by age, breed, and sex. *American Journal of Veterinary Research.* 1974;35:571-574.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PEKINGESE

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 99		2000-2009 65		2010-2014 24		2015 9	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		0		0		1	11.1%
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		2	2.0%	0		0		0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		11	11.1%	1	1.5%	0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		7	7.1%	3	4.6%	0		1	11.1%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		1	1.5%	0		1	11.1%
25.110 distichiasis		10	10.1%	6	9.2%	5	20.8%	0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		1	4.2%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		5	5.1%	2	3.1%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		15	15.2%	8	12.3%	4	16.7%	2	22.2%
UVEA									
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		0		1	11.1%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		3	3.0%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		1	1.0%	0		2	8.3%	0	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		1	1.0%	2	3.1%	0		0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		2	3.1%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		1	1.5%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		3	3.0%	2	3.1%	0		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		2	2.0%	0		1	4.2%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		2	2.0%	1	1.5%	1	4.2%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		3	4.6%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1	1.0%	0		0		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		1	1.0%	1	1.5%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		2	2.0%	0		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0		0		0		1	11.1%
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached		0		1	1.5%	0		0	
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		1	1.0%	2	3.1%	0		0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia		0		1	1.5%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		3	4.6%	3	12.5%	0	
900.100 other, not inherited		2	2.0%	8	12.3%	2	8.3%	0	
900.110 other, suspected as inherited		4	4.0%	0		0		1	11.1%
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		53	53.5%	38	58.5%	13	54.2%	6	66.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PEMBROKE WELSH CORGI - 1

PEMBROKE WELSH CORGI

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
	- iris to cornea	Not defined	3	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	1, 2	NO
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
D.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	4	Breeder option
E.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option
F.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic - detached	Not defined	1	NO

It is recommended that this breed be examined prior to pharmacological dilation to best facilitate identification of persistent pupillary membranes.

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PEMBROKE WELSH CORGI - 2

Persistent pupillary membranes are a significant problem in this breed with frequent documentation of strands bridging from the iris to the cornea noted on routine screening eye examinations. These may be associated with corneal opacity which may result in vision impairment thus the recommendation against breeding Pembroke Welsh Corgis with PPM.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

D. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

E. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

F. Retinal dysplasia - geographic, detached

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

These two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. Retinal dysplasia is known to be inherited in many breeds. The genetic relationship among the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PEMBROKE WELSH CORGI - 3

References

There are no specific references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Pembroke Welsh Corgi. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2014 and/or Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PEMBROKE WELSH CORGI

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 6851		2000-2009 8447		2010-2014 3041		2015 681	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	9	0.1%	7	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	
10.000	glaucoma	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	144	2.1%	129	1.5%	51	1.7%	7	1.0%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	0		0		3	0.1%	0	
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	1	0.0%	0		5	0.2%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	2	0.0%	0		0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	0		3	0.0%	0		0	
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	21	0.3%	29	0.3%	13	0.4%	1	0.1%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	38	0.6%	17	0.2%	11	0.4%	1	0.1%
UVEA									
93.110	iris hypoplasia	0		1	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	
93.120	iris cyst	2	0.0%	6	0.1%	0		0	
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		5	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	
93.150	iris coloboma	4	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		2	0.1%	1	0.1%
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	1037	15.1%	1559	18.5%	659	21.7%	162	23.8%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	31	0.5%	25	0.3%	4	0.1%	3	0.4%
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	202	2.9%	147	1.7%	40	1.3%	8	1.2%
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	5	0.1%	10	0.1%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		2	0.1%	0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		9	0.1%	33	1.1%	7	1.0%
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	79	1.2%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	144	2.1%	175	2.1%	94	3.1%	19	2.8%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	28	0.4%	16	0.2%	16	0.5%	1	0.1%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	25	0.4%	20	0.2%	5	0.2%	1	0.1%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	10	0.1%	12	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	5	0.1%	7	0.1%	6	0.2%	2	0.3%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	24	0.4%	19	0.2%	8	0.3%	1	0.1%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		16	0.2%	3	0.1%	3	0.4%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	40	0.6%	38	0.4%	13	0.4%	3	0.4%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	71	1.0%	77	0.9%	16	0.5%	9	1.3%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	28	0.4%	25	0.3%	9	0.3%	1	0.1%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PEMBROKE WELSH CORGI

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	5	0.1%	11	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	75	1.1%	79	0.9%	31	1.0%	1	0.1%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		12	0.1%	6	0.2%	4	0.6%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		5	0.2%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		2	0.1%	2	0.3%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		2	0.1%	0	
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		0		1	0.1%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		11	0.4%	1	0.1%
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0		0		2	0.1%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	28	0.4%	39	0.5%	8	0.3%	1	0.1%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	3	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	22	0.3%	32	0.4%	6	0.2%	6	0.9%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	4	0.1%	9	0.1%	6	0.2%	1	0.1%
110.200	vitritis	0		0		2	0.1%	3	0.4%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	14	0.2%	41	0.5%	26	0.9%	1	0.1%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		3	0.0%	0		0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	0		2	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	516	7.5%	449	5.3%	140	4.6%	45	6.6%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	88	1.3%	70	0.8%	10	0.3%	2	0.3%
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	13	0.2%	19	0.2%	3	0.1%	0	
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	4	0.1%	3	0.0%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0		0		1	0.0%	1	0.1%
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		4	0.1%	1	0.1%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		4	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	5	0.1%	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
130.150	optic disc coloboma	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		37	0.4%	88	2.9%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	28	0.4%	279	3.3%	62	2.0%	23	3.4%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	69	1.0%	31	0.4%	6	0.2%	0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	4682	68.3%	6427	76.1%	2301	75.7%	521	76.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PETIT BASSET GRIFFON VENDEEN - 1

PETIT BASSET GRIFFON VENDEEN

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 2	NO
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	3	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - endothelial	Not defined	4	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	3-5	Breeder option
	- iris to lens	Not defined	6	NO
	- iris to cornea	Not defined	6, 7	NO
	- endothelial opacity no strands	Not defined	7	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
E.	Cataract	Not defined	5	NO
F.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	8	Breeder option
G.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	3	Breeder option
H.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	4	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

An elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma require measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PETIT BASSET GRIFFON VENDEEN - 2

POAG in the Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen is caused by a missense mutation in exon 11 causing a glycine to serine substitution (G519S) in ADAMTS17. This mutation is predicted to alter protein function. The trait shows an autosomal recessive mode of inheritance. A DNA test is available.

B. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

C. Corneal dystrophy - endothelial

Corneal endothelial dystrophy is an abnormal loss of the inner lining of the cornea that causes progressive fluid retention (edema). With time the edema results in keratitis and decreased vision. This usually does not occur until the animal is older.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

F. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

Congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

G. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment resulting in blindness.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PETIT BASSET GRIFFON VENDEEN - 3

H. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary conditions of the Petit Basset Griffon de Vendéen breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. Oliver JA, Forman OP, Pettitt L, et al. Two Independent Mutations in ADAMTS17 Are Associated with Primary Open Angle Glaucoma in the Basset Hound and Basset Fauve de Bretagne Breeds of Dog. *PLoS one*. 2015;10:e0140436.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2003-2007.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
7. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2011 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2010.
8. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2015 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2014-2015.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PETIT BASSET GRIFFON VENDEEN

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 602		2000-2009 1215		2010-2014 507		2015 80	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
10.000 glaucoma		0		2	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		3	0.5%	0		0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		3	0.5%	5	0.4%	2	0.4%	1	1.2%
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
CORNEA									
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		5	0.8%	10	0.8%	2	0.4%	0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		12	2.0%	8	0.7%	6	1.2%	0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		2	0.2%	0		1	1.2%
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		2	0.2%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		108	17.9%	259	21.3%	78	15.4%	15	18.8%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		3	0.5%	24	2.0%	6	1.2%	1	1.2%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		58	9.6%	133	10.9%	17	3.4%	2	2.5%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		14	2.3%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		11	2.2%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		14	1.2%	37	7.3%	7	8.8%
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		2	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		17	2.8%	53	4.4%	33	6.5%	8	10.0%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		6	1.0%	11	0.9%	7	1.4%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		2	0.3%	2	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.2%	0		2	0.4%	0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		3	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		3	0.2%	2	0.4%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		3	0.5%	9	0.7%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		6	1.0%	11	0.9%	6	1.2%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.2%	6	0.5%	0		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		2	0.3%	3	0.2%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		5	0.4%	0		1	1.2%
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		3	0.2%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		10	0.8%	2	0.4%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		1	0.2%	11	0.9%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		3	0.5%	5	0.4%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		3	0.5%	1	0.1%	8	1.6%	0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		6	1.0%	3	0.2%	0		0	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		2	0.2%	2	0.4%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PETIT BASSET GRIFFON VENDEEN

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	51 8.5%	42 3.5%	13 2.6%	2 2.5%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	5 0.8%	2 0.2%	2 0.4%	2 2.5%
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0	1 0.1%	2 0.4%	0
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	2 0.3%	0	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	2 0.3%	1 0.1%	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	1 0.2%	0	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	20 1.6%	18 3.6%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	2 0.3%	72 5.9%	5 1.0%	5 6.2%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	8 1.3%	28 2.3%	0	2 2.5%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	355 59.0%	802 66.0%	381 75.1%	55 68.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PHARAOH HOUND - 1

PHARAOH HOUND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
C.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO
D.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	4	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PHARAOH HOUND - 2

D. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Pharaoh Hound breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2007.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PHARAOH HOUND

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 86		2000-2009 161		2010-2014 105		2015 19	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	2	2.3%	4	2.5%	1	1.0%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		1	1.0%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		0		3	2.9%	0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		0		1	1.0%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	3	3.5%	9	5.6%	14	13.3%	2	10.5%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	1	1.2%	0		0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		8	7.6%	4	21.1%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		1	1.0%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	1	1.2%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	2	2.3%	9	5.6%	10	9.5%	0	
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	1.0%	1	5.3%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		0		1	5.3%
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		2	1.9%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	1.0%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		0		1	1.0%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	1.2%	0		0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		2	1.2%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		3	1.9%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	1.0%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		3	1.9%	0		0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		2	1.2%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		3	1.9%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		1	0.6%	3	2.9%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	1	1.2%	6	3.7%	3	2.9%	0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	77	89.5%	134	83.2%	92	87.6%	16	84.2%

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PLOTT

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2015	2016
		# %	# %	# %	# %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	2 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

POINTER - 1

POINTER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Corneal dystrophy- epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Cataract	Not defined	2	NO
D.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Presumed autosomal recessive	2	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

POINTER - 2

D. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Pointer breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT POINTER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 231		2000-2009 235		2010-2014 184		2015 35	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	1	0.4%	2	0.9%	1	0.5%	0	
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	1	0.4%	0		0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	2	0.9%	1	0.4%	1	0.5%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	2	0.9%	2	0.9%	2	1.1%	0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	1	0.4%	3	1.3%	7	3.8%	0	
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	1	0.4%	0		0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		1	0.4%	0		0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	3	1.3%	8	3.4%	6	3.3%	1	2.9%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.4%	0		0		0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	1	0.4%	0		0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	2	0.9%	0		1	0.5%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	0.4%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.4%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		1	0.4%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	2	0.9%	3	1.3%	1	0.5%	1	2.9%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		3	1.3%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		2	0.9%	0		0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		1	0.4%	3	1.6%	0	
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		2	0.9%	5	2.7%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		6	2.6%	6	3.3%	2	5.7%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	1	0.4%	0		0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	214	92.6%	217	92.3%	164	89.1%	33	94.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

POLISH LOWLAND SHEEPDOG - 1

POLISH LOWLAND SHEEPDOG (Polski Owczarek Nizinny)

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - endothelial	Not defined	3	NO
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	2, 4 2	Breeder option NO
E.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO
F.	Retinal atrophy - rod-cone dysplasia type 1 (<i>rcd4</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	5	NO
G.	Ceroid lipofuscinosis	Not defined	6	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

POLISH LOWLAND SHEEPDOG - 2

C. Corneal dystrophy - endothelial

Corneal endothelial dystrophy is an abnormal loss of the inner lining of the cornea that causes progressive fluid retention (edema). With time the edema results in keratitis and decreased vision. This usually does not occur until the animal is older.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

F. Rod-cone dysplasia, type 4 (*rcd4*)

A form of PRA identified in the Gordon and Irish Setter breeds. Clinical night blindness is observed on average as late as 10 years of age and progresses to total blindness. This form of PRA has been referred to as late-onset PRA (LOPRA). The disorder is caused by a mutation present in the C2orf71 gene. A DNA test is available.

G. Ceroid lipofuscinosis

A systemic metabolic disorder that affects the retina and retinal pigment epithelium with accumulation of lipopigments resulting in retinal degeneration.

Historical Note:

Central progressive retinal atrophy was previously a condition listed for this breed. However as the condition is no longer identified in the breed, the condition has been removed. Central progressive retinal atrophy was a progressive retinal degeneration in which photoreceptor death occurred secondary to disease of the underlying pigment epithelium. Progression was slow and some animals never lost vision. CPRA occurred in England, but was uncommon elsewhere.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

POLISH LOWLAND SHEEPDOG - 3

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
5. Downs LM, Bell JS, Freeman J, et al. Late-onset progressive retinal atrophy in the Gordon and Irish Setter breeds is associated with a frameshift mutation in C2orf71. *Anim Genet.* 2012;44:169-177.
6. Narfstrom K, Wrigstad A, Ekesten B, et al. Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis: clinical and morphologic findings in nine affected Polish Owczarek Nizinny (PON) dogs. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2007;10:111-120.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

POLISH LOWLAND SHEEPDOG

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 243		2000-2009 563		2010-2014 211		2015 50	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	5	2.1%	7	1.2%	4	1.9%	1	2.0%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	5	2.1%	17	3.0%	7	3.3%	1	2.0%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		2	0.4%	0		0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	12	4.9%	42	7.5%	12	5.7%	4	8.0%
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	9	3.7%	22	3.9%	9	4.3%	6	12.0%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		2	0.4%	3	1.4%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	4	1.6%	2	0.4%	1	0.5%	1	2.0%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.4%	0		0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	0.4%	2	0.4%	0		1	2.0%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	1	0.4%	1	0.2%	1	0.5%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	0.2%	0		2	4.0%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		1	0.2%	0		1	2.0%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		0		0		1	2.0%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		2	0.4%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	4	1.6%	6	1.1%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1	0.4%	13	2.3%	2	0.9%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		2	0.4%	3	1.4%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	1	0.4%	23	4.1%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	203	83.5%	488	86.7%	184	87.2%	41	82.0%

POLISH TATRA SHEEPDOG BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

POLISH TATRA SHEEPDOG

Diagnostic Name		TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
				0	0	0	2
		#	%	#	%	#	%
LENS							
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		0	1 50.0%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		0	1 50.0%
NORMAL							
0.000	normal globe	0		0		0	2 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

POMERANIAN - 1

POMERANIAN

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
B.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes --iris to iris	Not defined	3	Breeder option
D.	Cataract	Not defined	4	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	5	Breeder option
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	6	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull. Selection should be directed against entropion and toward head conformation that minimizes or eliminates the likelihood of the defect.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

POMERANIAN - 2

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or from sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment resulting in blindness.

F. Retinal atrophy, generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality is also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, and may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before there are detectable fundusoscopic changes seen by ophthalmoscopy. There are multiple genetic types of PRA including the rod cone dysplasias described elsewhere. Tests are available to identify the genetic mutation in some breeds.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Pomeranian breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

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3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

POMERANIAN - 3

5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT POMERANIAN

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 155		2000-2009 433		2010-2014 363		2015 141	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		2	1.3%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		0		0		1	0.3%	2	1.4%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		8	5.2%	26	6.0%	16	4.4%	2	1.4%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		1	0.6%	0		0		0	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		1	0.6%	0		0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		1	0.6%	0		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		3	1.9%	0		0		0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		2	0.5%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		6	3.9%	25	5.8%	22	6.1%	9	6.4%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2	1.3%	1	0.2%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		1	0.6%	2	0.5%	1	0.3%	0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		3	0.8%	2	1.4%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		1	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		2	1.3%	11	2.5%	13	3.6%	2	1.4%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		2	0.5%	0		0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.6%	1	0.2%	0		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		2	1.3%	1	0.2%	0		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		2	1.3%	4	0.9%	3	0.8%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.6%	3	0.7%	1	0.3%	1	0.7%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.6%	2	0.5%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		2	1.3%	0		0		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		5	3.2%	5	1.2%	0		1	0.7%
100.340 resorbing/hypermature cataract		0		0		0		1	0.7%
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		2	1.3%	1	0.2%	0		0	
110.135 PHPV/PTVL		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
110.200 vitritis		0		0		2	0.6%	1	0.7%
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		7	1.6%	4	1.1%	3	2.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT POMERANIAN

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	2 1.3%	0	0	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	1 0.6%	1 0.2%	1 0.3%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	6 3.9%	10 2.3%	0	0
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	0	1 0.2%	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.6%	1 0.2%	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	0	2 0.5%	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	2 1.3%	0	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	4 0.9%	6 1.7%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	0	26 6.0%	2 0.6%	4 2.8%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	2 1.3%	3 0.7%	1 0.3%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	115 74.2%	359 82.9%	331 91.2%	123 87.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

POODLE - 1

POODLE

(Toy, Miniature, and Standard varieties)

* All varieties of the Poodle are basically the same genetic makeup, having their size governed by differences in an "insulin-like growth factor". (See Reference 2).

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1-4	NO
C.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Imperforate lacrimal puncta	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	5	Breeder option
F.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 6	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	6	NO
G.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 7-9	NO
H.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	1, 10	Breeder option
I.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 10-26	NO
J.	Optic nerve hypoplasia	Not defined	1, 27, 28	NO
K.	Micropapilla	Not defined	1	Breeder option

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

POODLE - 2

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia

Microphthalmia is a developmental anomaly in which the eyeball is abnormally small. This is often associated with other ocular malformations, including defects in the cornea, anterior chamber, lens and/or retina. It can be found in one or both eyes.

B. Glaucoma

An elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

The Poodle form is usually a narrow angle variety and often associated with a condition of goniodysgenesis (a condition of incomplete formation and development of the iridocorneal angle).

C. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

D. Imperforate lacrimal punctum

A developmental abnormality resulting in failure of opening of the lacrimal duct adjacent to the eye. The lower punctum is more frequently affected. This defect usually results in epiphora, an overflow of tears onto the face.

E. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

F. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

POODLE - 3

G. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

The Poodle cataract can involve the lens cortex and lens nucleus. The rate and degree of progression are variable. A familial form of cataract has been described in the Standard Poodle, beginning with an equatorial opacity initially observed in dogs prior to 2 years of age.

H. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment and/or glaucoma. Either condition may cause blindness.

I. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that PRA in the Poodle is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available. It is important to note that in all breeds in which a molecular diagnostic test for the disease is available, it is possible to have dogs diagnosed clinically as affected, yet the DNA test results are normal. This suggests that other genetic causes of PRA exist or that the diagnosed affected dog has an acquired disease that mimics the inherited disorder.

J. Optic nerve hypoplasia

Hypoplasia of the optic nerve is seen in the Poodle. In this condition, the optic nerve fails to develop completely. The signs have a variety of expression and degrees of hypoplasia can be found. One or both eyes may be affected. Affected eyes may retain some function or be blind. The mode of inheritance is not clear.

K. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. May be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

POODLE - 5

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT POODLE

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 18466		2000-2009 19429		2010-2014 8146		2015 1955	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		7	0.0%	10	0.1%	3	0.0%	1	0.1%
10.000 glaucoma		4	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		1	0.1%
EYELIDS									
20.110 eyelid dermoid		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
20.140 ectopic cilia		14	0.1%	13	0.1%	7	0.1%	0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		41	0.2%	56	0.3%	21	0.3%	4	0.2%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		1	0.0%	4	0.0%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		1467	7.9%	1002	5.2%	389	4.8%	108	5.5%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		2	0.0%	0		5	0.1%	1	0.1%
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		5	0.0%	3	0.0%	2	0.1%
NICTITANS									
50.210 pannus of third eyelid		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		12	0.1%	14	0.1%	12	0.1%	3	0.2%
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		6	0.0%	12	0.1%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		24	0.1%	15	0.1%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		6	0.0%	15	0.1%	3	0.0%	3	0.2%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		113	0.6%	96	0.5%	39	0.5%	17	0.9%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		4	0.0%	4	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	0.1%
UVEA									
90.250 pigmentary uveitis		0		0		2	0.0%	0	
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.120 iris cyst		1	0.0%	3	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		5	0.0%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		2	0.0%	3	0.0%	0		1	0.1%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		363	2.0%	660	3.4%	358	4.4%	103	5.3%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		30	0.2%	33	0.2%	19	0.2%	1	0.1%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		9	0.0%	18	0.1%	6	0.1%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		19	0.1%	19	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		11	0.1%	110	1.4%	49	2.5%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		4	0.0%	0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		0		3	0.0%	1	0.1%
97.150 chorioretinal coloboma, congenital		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		384	2.1%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		721	3.9%	1193	6.1%	540	6.6%	119	6.1%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		196	1.1%	161	0.8%	66	0.8%	17	0.9%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		85	0.5%	71	0.4%	29	0.4%	8	0.4%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		47	0.3%	51	0.3%	15	0.2%	7	0.4%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		25	0.1%	19	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		41	0.2%	47	0.2%	23	0.3%	8	0.4%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT POODLE

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	15	0.1%	16	0.1%	4	0.0%	3	0.2%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	2	0.0%	26	0.1%	10	0.1%	4	0.2%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	223	1.2%	185	1.0%	59	0.7%	14	0.7%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	179	1.0%	154	0.8%	55	0.7%	12	0.6%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	100	0.5%	115	0.6%	36	0.4%	7	0.4%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	19	0.1%	15	0.1%	3	0.0%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	29	0.2%	46	0.2%	11	0.1%	3	0.2%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	28	0.2%	24	0.1%	9	0.1%	4	0.2%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	2	0.0%	19	0.1%	17	0.2%	1	0.1%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		3	0.0%	6	0.3%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		6	0.1%	8	0.4%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		5	0.1%	2	0.1%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		2	0.0%	1	0.1%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	267	1.4%	140	0.7%	15	0.2%	7	0.4%
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0		0		2	0.0%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	13	0.1%	10	0.1%	2	0.0%	4	0.2%
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	33	0.2%	24	0.1%	10	0.1%	10	0.5%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	9	0.0%	8	0.0%	6	0.1%	0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		6	0.1%	5	0.3%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	93	0.5%	123	0.6%	55	0.7%	12	0.6%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		16	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
97.120	coloboma	8	0.0%	3	0.0%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	41	0.2%	59	0.3%	24	0.3%	3	0.2%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	2	0.0%	14	0.1%	3	0.0%	2	0.1%
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	3	0.0%	6	0.0%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	336	1.8%	214	1.1%	29	0.4%	3	0.2%
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	3	0.0%	0		0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		8	0.1%	4	0.2%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	10	0.1%	81	0.4%	46	0.6%	26	1.3%
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	133	0.7%	46	0.2%	24	0.3%	7	0.4%
130.150	optic disc coloboma	28	0.2%	18	0.1%	3	0.0%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		118	0.6%	315	3.9%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	73	0.4%	801	4.1%	167	2.1%	98	5.0%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	127	0.7%	68	0.3%	5	0.1%	19	1.0%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	14496	78.5%	16227	83.5%	7087	87.0%	1617	82.7%

PORCELAINE HOUND BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PORCELAINE HOUND

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		# %	# %	# %	# %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	3 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PORTUGUESE PODENGO PEQUENO - 1

PORTUGUESE PODENGO PEQUENO

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	2	NO
C.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PORTUGUESE PODENGO PEQUENO - 2

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Portuguese Podengo Pequeno breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2015 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2014-2015.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PORTUGUESE PODENGO PEQUENO

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		0		0		66		99	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	0		0		1	1.5%	0	
25.110	distichiasis	0		0		4	6.1%	5	5.1%
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		0		5	7.6%	5	5.1%
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		0		0		1	1.0%
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		0		3	4.5%	4	4.0%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	1.5%	1	1.0%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		0		1	1.0%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	1.5%	1	1.0%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		0		1	1.5%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		0		0		1	1.0%
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0		0		0		1	1.0%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		0		0		2	2.0%
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		0		0		1	1.0%
110.200	vitritis	0		0		1	1.5%	1	1.0%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		0		2	3.0%	6	6.1%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		0		1	1.5%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		0		1	1.5%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		0		1	1.5%	1	1.0%
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		3	4.5%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		1		0		0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		0		1	1.5%	3	3.0%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	0		14		83	125.8%	81	81.8%

PORTUGUESE PODENGO BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PORTUGUESE PODENGO

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0 # %	14 # %	29 # %	0 # %
UVEA 93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0	0	0	1
OTHER 900.100 other, not inherited		0	0	0	2
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	2 6.9%	3

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PORTUGUESE WATER DOG - 1

PORTUGUESE WATER DOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects	Not defined	1, 2	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	3	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 4 4	Breeder option NO
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 4-6	NO
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	4	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia with multiple congenital ocular defects

This is a congenital abnormality present bilaterally and characterized by a small globe and associated ocular defects which can affect the cornea, anterior chamber, lens and/or retina. These associated defects may be variable in severity. Several cases have been identified, all of which appeared to have a common ancestry. All affected animals so far identified have been the progeny of dogs that were phenotypically normal, suggesting that the defect is not dominantly inherited.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PORTUGUESE WATER DOG - 2

been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the Portuguese Water Dog is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

A second, earlier onset form of PRA has also been identified recently in the Portuguese water dog. The onset of visual deficits occurs at 2-3 years of age, and, dogs show advanced retinal degeneration at the time visual deficits are recognized. The condition appears inherited as autosomal recessive. The gene / mutation that causes this form of PRA has not yet been identified. The currently available genetic test will not detect this form of PRA.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PORTUGUESE WATER DOG - 3

G. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991 - 1998.
2. Case records (1986-1994), Section of Medical Genetics, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
5. Miyadera K, Aguirre G. A new form of early-onset pra in Portuguese water dogs - ECVO 2014 Abstract #65. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2014;17:E25.
6. Zangerl B, Goldstein O, Philp AR, et al. Identical mutation in a novel retinal gene causes progressive rod-cone degeneration in dogs and retinitis pigmentosa in humans. *Genomics.* 2006;88:551-563. Epub 2006/08/30.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PORTUGUESE WATER DOG

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 8302		2000-2009 11876		2010-2014 6932		2015 1889	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		9	0.1%	4	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	
10.000 glaucoma		5	0.1%	0		0		1	0.1%
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		14	0.2%	16	0.1%	16	0.2%	6	0.3%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		3	0.0%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		228	2.7%	455	3.8%	323	4.7%	59	3.1%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		2	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		3	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		3	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		54	0.7%	64	0.5%	57	0.8%	14	0.7%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
93.120 iris cyst		1	0.0%	6	0.1%	3	0.0%	0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
93.150 iris coloboma		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		1	0.0%	1	0.1%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		282	3.4%	747	6.3%	540	7.8%	172	9.1%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		13	0.2%	15	0.1%	8	0.1%	3	0.2%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		12	0.1%	14	0.1%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		8	0.1%	34	0.3%	0		1	0.1%
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		17	0.2%	18	1.0%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		8	0.1%	0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		1	0.0%	5	0.1%	0	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		69	0.8%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		383	4.6%	804	6.8%	578	8.3%	139	7.4%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		31	0.4%	59	0.5%	44	0.6%	11	0.6%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		17	0.2%	25	0.2%	11	0.2%	4	0.2%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		20	0.2%	24	0.2%	9	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		11	0.1%	9	0.1%	2	0.1%
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		5	0.1%	9	0.1%	14	0.2%	2	0.1%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		4	0.0%	4	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.2%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		2	0.0%	14	0.1%	5	0.1%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		29	0.3%	44	0.4%	20	0.3%	4	0.2%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		14	0.2%	54	0.5%	14	0.2%	4	0.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PORTUGUESE WATER DOG

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	19	0.2%	43	0.4%	18	0.3%	1	0.1%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	2	0.0%	5	0.0%	4	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	3	0.0%	7	0.1%	4	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	3	0.0%	10	0.1%	7	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	1	0.0%	12	0.1%	6	0.1%	2	0.1%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		5	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		6	0.1%	0	
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.324	incomplete cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	27	0.3%	31	0.3%	11	0.2%	1	0.1%
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	4	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	0.1%
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	9	0.1%	22	0.2%	4	0.1%	7	0.4%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		11	0.1%	5	0.1%	0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		1	0.0%	1	0.1%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	5	0.1%	16	0.1%	16	0.2%	3	0.2%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		3	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	2	0.0%	0		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	47	0.6%	102	0.9%	52	0.8%	24	1.3%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	5	0.1%	9	0.1%	5	0.1%	0	
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	2	0.0%	0		0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	118	1.4%	45	0.4%	9	0.1%	1	0.1%
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	2	0.0%	6	0.1%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0		0		2	0.0%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		0		1	0.1%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		6	0.1%	6	0.1%	2	0.1%
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	4	0.0%	6	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
130.150	optic disc coloboma	4	0.0%	2	0.0%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		75	0.6%	238	3.4%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	29	0.3%	501	4.2%	139	2.0%	76	4.0%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	57	0.7%	10	0.1%	5	0.1%	0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	7108	85.6%	10245	86.3%	6056	87.4%	1623	85.9%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PUG - 1

PUG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Exposure/Pigmentary Keratitis/Pigmentary Keratopathy	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	3	Breeder option
E.	Cataract	Not defined	3, 4	NO
F.	Vitreous degeneration - syneresis	Not defined	3	Breeder option
G.	Retinal dysplasia – folds	Presumed autosomal recessive	5	Breeder option
H.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic/ detached	Presumed autosomal recessive	6	NO
I.	Micropapilla	Not defined	7	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull. In the Pug, entropion usually involves the medial canthal margin of the lower eyelid(s).

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PUG - 2

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Exposure/Pigmentary keratitis/ Pigmentary keratopathy

A condition characterized by variable degrees of superficial vascularization, fibrosis and/or pigmentation of the cornea. May be associated with excessive exposure/irritation of the globe due to shallow orbits, lower eyelid medial entropion, lagophthalmos and macropalpebral fissure.

The breed standard indicates the Pug should have a "large massive round head with very large, bold and prominent eyes." These characteristics give rise to the ocular exposure and irritative problems common in the breed.

Pigmentary keratopathy is a condition reported in Pugs in which the cornea becomes pigmented, often resulting in vision impairment. Development of pigmentary keratopathy is associated with congenital uveal pathology – iris hypoplasia and the presence of persistent pupillary membranes – but not with other factors such as Schirmer tear test values or medial canthal entropion.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally in the neonatal period. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or from sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

F. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PUG - 3

G. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

H. Retinal dysplasia - geographic / detached

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

These two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. Retinal dysplasia is known to be inherited in many breeds. The genetic relationship among the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds.

I. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. It may be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Pug breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. Labelle AL, Dresser CB, Hamor RE, et al. Characteristics of, prevalence of, and risk factors for corneal pigmentation (pigmentary keratopathy) in Pugs. *J Am Vet Med Assoc*. 2013;243:667-674.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PUG - 4

3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
4. Gelatt KN, Mackay EO. Prevalence of primary breed-related cataracts in the dog in North America. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2005;8:101-111.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2011 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2010.
7. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PUG

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 633		2000-2009 1264		2010-2014 560		2015 102	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		3	0.2%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.110 eyelid dermoid		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
20.140 ectopic cilia		3	0.5%	10	0.8%	1	0.2%	0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		17	2.7%	45	3.6%	5	0.9%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		138	21.8%	251	19.9%	81	14.5%	9	8.8%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		3	0.5%	6	0.5%	2	0.4%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		74	11.7%	105	8.3%	37	6.6%	12	11.8%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		2	0.2%	3	0.5%	2	2.0%
NICTITANS									
50.210 pannus of third eyelid		0		0		0		1	1.0%
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		53	8.4%	27	2.1%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		118	18.6%	290	22.9%	312	55.7%	64	62.7%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		6	0.9%	6	0.5%	2	0.4%	0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		3	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		0		2	0.2%	0		0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		35	5.5%	128	10.1%	77	13.8%	21	20.6%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2	0.3%	4	0.3%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		5	0.8%	9	0.7%	1	0.2%	1	1.0%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		1	0.1%	3	0.5%	1	1.0%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		4	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		2	0.3%	28	2.2%	18	3.2%	4	3.9%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	2	0.4%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		2	0.3%	0		2	0.4%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		5	0.4%	0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		5	0.4%	1	0.2%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	2	0.4%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	1	1.0%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		7	1.1%	6	0.5%	3	0.5%	1	1.0%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		5	0.8%	5	0.4%	6	1.1%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.2%	4	0.3%	3	0.5%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		5	0.8%	0		3	0.5%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	2	0.4%	0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		3	0.2%	2	0.4%	0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		1	0.2%	2	2.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PUG

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0	0	2 0.4%	1 1.0%
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0	0	1 0.2%	0
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0	0	1 0.2%	0
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	5 0.8%	3 0.2%	5 0.9%	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	6 0.9%	3 0.2%	1 0.2%	3 2.9%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0	1 0.1%	2 0.4%	0
110.200	vitritis	0	0	1 0.2%	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	5 0.8%	11 0.9%	7 1.2%	2 2.0%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	3 0.2%	0	0
FUNDUS					
97.120	coloboma	0	1 0.1%	0	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	2 0.3%	13 1.0%	2 0.4%	2 2.0%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	9 0.7%	1 0.2%	1 1.0%
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1 0.2%	2 0.2%	0	0
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	1 0.2%	0	0	0
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	0	1 0.1%	0	0
OPTIC NERVE					
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	1 0.2%	0	0	0
130.150	optic disc coloboma	0	1 0.1%	0	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	15 1.2%	21 3.8%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	11 1.7%	146 11.6%	18 3.2%	6 5.9%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	38 6.0%	28 2.2%	2 0.4%	3 2.9%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	270 42.7%	592 46.8%	194 34.6%	26 25.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PULI - 1

PULI

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Corneal dystrophy- epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	-iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
	-iris to lens	Not defined	2	NO
C.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO
D.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	3	Breeder option
E.	Retinal dysplasia -folds	Not defined	4	Breeder option

A. Corneal Dystrophy- epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PULI - 2

D. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

Congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

E. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Puli breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PULI

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		367		478		201		38	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.110	eyelid dermoid	1	0.3%	0		0		0	
20.140	ectopic cilia	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	4	1.1%	2	0.4%	2	1.0%	0	
25.110	distichiasis	3	0.8%	2	0.4%	1	0.5%	1	2.6%
CORNEA									
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	2	0.5%	3	0.6%	0		0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	13	3.5%	5	1.0%	0		0	
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	1	0.3%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	68	18.5%	138	28.9%	36	17.9%	2	5.3%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	3	0.8%	9	1.9%	2	1.0%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	3	0.8%	3	0.6%	2	1.0%	0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		4	2.0%	1	2.6%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	3	0.8%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	22	6.0%	30	6.3%	8	4.0%	3	7.9%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	2	0.5%	2	0.4%	1	0.5%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	0.4%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	5	1.4%	0		1	0.5%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	2	0.5%	0		1	0.5%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		1	0.2%	1	0.5%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	4	1.1%	2	0.4%	2	1.0%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	1	0.5%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	4	1.1%	2	0.4%	1	0.5%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	6	1.6%	1	0.2%	0		0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	1	0.3%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		1	0.2%	1	0.5%	0	
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	10	2.7%	30	6.3%	3	1.5%	2	5.3%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		3	0.6%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	2	0.5%	2	0.4%	0		0	
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	1	0.3%	0		0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	1	0.3%	1	0.2%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PULI

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	2 0.5%	0	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	3 0.8%	0	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	1 0.2%	12 6.0%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	13 3.5%	33 6.9%	3 1.5%	0
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	0	4 0.8%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	250 68.1%	299 62.6%	169 84.1%	34 89.5%

PYRENEAN MASTIFF BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PYRENEAN MASTIFF

Diagnostic Name		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		0		0		0		3	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		0		0		1	33.3%
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	0		0		0		2	66.7%
25.110	distichiasis	0		0		0		1	33.3%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	0		0		0		1	33.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PYRENEAN SHEPHERD - 1

PYRENEAN SHEPHERD

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
C.	Lens luxation	Not defined	1	NO
D.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	2	Breeder option
E.	Choroidal hypoplasia	Not defined	1, 2	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

C. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

PYRENEAN SHEPHERD - 2

D. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

E. Choroidal hypoplasia

Inadequate development of the choroid present at birth and non-progressive. This condition is more commonly identified in the Collie breed where it is a manifestation of "Collie Eye Anomaly."

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Pyrenean Shepherd. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2014 and/or Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT PYRENEAN SHEPHERD

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		0		1	0.4%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		0		1	0.4%	0	
93.150 iris coloboma		0		0		1	0.4%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		2	22.2%	10	6.4%	14	5.9%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		6	3.8%	5	2.1%	1	5.0%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		2	1.3%	0		0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		1	11.1%	0		0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		0		2	1.3%	3	1.3%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		1	11.1%	1	0.6%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		0		1	0.4%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		0		3	1.3%	0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		2	0.8%	1	5.0%
100.326 incomplete cataract, nucleus		0		0		0		1	5.0%
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		1	0.6%	3	1.3%	0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		0		1	0.4%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia		0		6	3.8%	9	3.8%	2	10.0%
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0		3	1.9%	6	2.5%	0	
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic		0		0		1	0.4%	0	
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		0		0		0		1	5.0%
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		1	0.6%	8	3.4%	0	
900.100 other, not inherited		0		11	7.1%	4	1.7%	0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		6	66.7%	129	82.7%	213	90.3%	17	85.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

RAT TERRIER - 1

RAT TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
	- iris to cornea	Not defined	1	NO
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
D.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	2, 3	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

RAT TERRIER - 2

D. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma), causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Rat Terrier. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
2. Farias FH, Johnson GS, Taylor JF, et al. An ADAMTS17 splice donor site mutation in dogs with primary lens luxation. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2010;51:4716-4721.
3. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol*. 2011;14:378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

RAT TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 8		2000-2009 179		2010-2014 61		2015 19	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	1	12.5%	1	0.6%	1	1.6%	1	5.3%
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		5	2.8%	1	1.6%	1	5.3%
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		1	1.6%	1	5.3%
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		2	1.1%	1	1.6%	2	10.5%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		1	1.6%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		2	1.1%	1	1.6%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	1.1%	1	1.6%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	0.6%	1	1.6%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		4	2.2%	0		0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		1	0.6%	2	3.3%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.200	vitritis	0		0		1	1.6%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		3	1.7%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0		0		1	1.6%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		1	0.6%	2	3.3%	0	
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	7	87.5%	164	91.6%	56	91.8%	17	89.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

RHODESIAN RIDGEBACK - 1

RHODESIAN RIDGEBACK

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Entropion	Not defined	2	NO
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	3-5	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	5	NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

RHODESIAN RIDGEBACK - 2

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Rhodesian Ridgeback breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. Breed club request to ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT RHODESIAN RIDGEBACK

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 544		2000-2009 2308		2010-2014 1344		2015 244	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		2	0.1%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		4	0.7%	8	0.3%	2	0.1%	1	0.4%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		14	2.6%	63	2.7%	45	3.3%	7	2.9%
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		0		4	0.3%	0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		3	0.2%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		0		3	0.1%	3	0.2%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		4	0.7%	15	0.6%	3	0.2%	2	0.8%
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.120 iris cyst		0		2	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.4%
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		0		4	0.3%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		20	3.7%	126	5.5%	103	7.7%	17	7.0%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		4	0.7%	2	0.1%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		2	0.1%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		1	0.0%	46	3.4%	16	6.6%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		5	0.4%	0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		0		2	0.1%	0	
97.150 chorioretinal coloboma, congenital		0		0		0		1	0.4%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		4	0.7%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		32	5.9%	108	4.7%	63	4.7%	9	3.7%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		1	0.2%	3	0.1%	7	0.5%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		8	1.5%	22	1.0%	12	0.9%	2	0.8%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.2%	1	0.0%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		4	0.7%	9	0.4%	7	0.5%	1	0.4%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		8	0.3%	1	0.1%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		6	0.4%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		22	4.0%	44	1.9%	15	1.1%	1	0.4%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		2	0.4%	4	0.2%	3	0.2%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		3	0.6%	7	0.3%	4	0.3%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		4	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		1	0.2%	13	0.6%	1	0.1%	0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.324 incomplete cataract, anterior sutures		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.325 incomplete cataract, posterior sutures		0		0		0		1	0.4%
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		2	0.4%	1	0.0%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		3	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT RHODESIAN RIDGEBACK

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0	1 0.0%	0	1 0.4%
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	0	1 0.0%	0	0
110.200 vitritis	0	0	0	1 0.4%
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	3 0.6%	2 0.1%	0	1 0.4%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	4 0.2%	1 0.1%	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	1 0.2%	3 0.1%	2 0.1%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	1 0.0%	0	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	0	1 0.0%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	1 0.2%	2 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	0	2 0.1%	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	1 0.0%	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	1 0.2%	0	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	5 0.2%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	21 0.9%	30 2.2%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	4 0.7%	84 3.6%	23 1.7%	14 5.7%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	2 0.4%	6 0.3%	2 0.1%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	433 79.6%	2019 87.5%	1175 87.4%	219 89.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ROTTWEILER - 1

ROTTWEILER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Uveal cysts	Not defined	1, 3, 4	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	5	Breeder option
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 3	NO
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1	NO
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1, 4	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

Entropion in the Rottweiler has been observed with increasing frequency in the past few years. Selection should be directed against entropion and toward a head conformation that minimizes or eliminates the likelihood of the defect. The entropion usually involves the lower eyelids in this breed and requires surgical correction.

B. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ROTTWEILER - 2

C. Uveal cysts

A pigmented, fluid-filled epithelial-lined structure arising from the posterior iris or ciliary body epithelium. Cysts may remain attached to the pupil margin, iris, or ciliary body, or may detach and be free-floating within the anterior chamber. They may rupture and adhere to the cornea or anterior lens capsule. Uveal cysts may occur in any breed. Uveal cysts are commonly benign, although they may be associated with other pathologic conditions in various breeds.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

A variety of cataracts have been observed in this breed ranging from the posterior polar cataract similar to that in the Golden Retriever and cataracts involving multiple areas of the nucleus and cortex. Further studies need to be performed as to the exact mode of inheritance, but it is our recommendation that the individually afflicted dog should not be bred.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

G. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

ROTTWEILER - 3

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2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2001 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001.
3. Bjerkas E. Progressive retinal atrophy in dogs in Norway. *Norsk Veterinaertidsskrift*. 1991;103:601-610.
4. Bedford PG. Multifocal retinal dysplasia in the rottweiler. *Vet Rec*. 1982 Sep 25;111:304-305.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF AllBreeds Report, 2001-2005.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT ROTTWEILER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 5756		2000-2009 5416		2010-2014 2864		2015 676	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		1	0.0%	9	0.2%	0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		63	1.1%	34	0.6%	18	0.6%	0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		13	0.2%	15	0.3%	1	0.0%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		29	0.5%	33	0.6%	19	0.7%	4	0.6%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		3	0.1%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		3	0.1%	0		1	0.0%	0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		5	0.1%	2	0.0%	7	0.2%	1	0.1%
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		3	0.1%	0		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		60	1.0%	46	0.8%	22	0.8%	7	1.0%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		3	0.1%	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		3	0.1%	7	0.2%	1	0.1%
93.120 iris cyst		45	0.8%	88	1.6%	79	2.8%	20	3.0%
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		21	0.4%	19	0.4%	8	0.3%	1	0.1%
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		13	0.5%	4	0.6%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		26	0.5%	42	0.8%	49	1.7%	2	0.3%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		17	0.3%	18	0.3%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		22	0.4%	16	0.3%	12	0.4%	1	0.1%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		6	0.1%	2	0.0%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		6	0.1%	73	2.5%	34	5.0%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		2	0.0%	8	0.3%	0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		1	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		11	0.4%	3	0.4%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		229	4.0%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		225	3.9%	416	7.7%	183	6.4%	52	7.7%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		32	0.6%	34	0.6%	30	1.0%	6	0.9%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		126	2.2%	78	1.4%	46	1.6%	9	1.3%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		4	0.1%	4	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		4	0.1%	9	0.2%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		38	0.7%	31	0.6%	7	0.2%	5	0.7%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		10	0.2%	8	0.1%	9	0.3%	1	0.1%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		3	0.1%	19	0.4%	13	0.5%	7	1.0%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		39	0.7%	46	0.8%	16	0.6%	4	0.6%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		178	3.1%	236	4.4%	78	2.7%	20	3.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT ROTTWEILER

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	9 0.2%	23 0.4%	5 0.2%	0
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	4 0.1%	5 0.1%	2 0.1%	0
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	40 0.7%	28 0.5%	3 0.1%	1 0.1%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	25 0.4%	18 0.3%	9 0.3%	2 0.3%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0	18 0.3%	19 0.7%	5 0.7%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0	0	1 0.0%	1 0.1%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0	0	6 0.2%	0
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0	0	1 0.0%	0
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0	0	2 0.1%	1 0.1%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	30 0.5%	17 0.3%	1 0.0%	0
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	1 0.0%	1 0.0%	1 0.0%	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	12 0.2%	6 0.1%	1 0.0%	2 0.3%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	3 0.1%	3 0.1%	1 0.0%	0
110.200	vitritis	0	0	1 0.0%	1 0.1%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	23 0.4%	25 0.5%	7 0.2%	2 0.3%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	4 0.1%	5 0.2%	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	53 0.9%	47 0.9%	18 0.6%	6 0.9%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	23 0.4%	12 0.2%	7 0.2%	1 0.1%
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0	0	1 0.0%	0
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	118 2.1%	47 0.9%	8 0.3%	1 0.1%
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.0%	0	0	0
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	1 0.0%	0
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	12 0.4%	3 0.4%
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	0	6 0.1%	6 0.2%	3 0.4%
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	10 0.2%	6 0.1%	1 0.0%	0
130.150	optic disc coloboma	0	2 0.0%	0	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	49 0.9%	88 3.1%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	22 0.4%	297 5.5%	57 2.0%	31 4.6%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	106 1.8%	33 0.6%	8 0.3%	3 0.4%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	4483 77.9%	4431 81.8%	2484 86.7%	579 85.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

RUSSELL TERRIER - 1

RUSSELL TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma), causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

References

1. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011; 14: 378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT RUSSELL TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		0		0		10	4.5%	0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
93.120 iris cyst		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
93.150 iris coloboma		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0		0		8	3.6%	1	2.9%
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		0		5	2.3%	1	2.9%
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		2	0.9%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.200 vitritis		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0		0		1	0.5%	1	2.9%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic		0		0		0		1	2.9%
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		0		1	11.1%	0		0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110 micropapilla		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		0		2	0.9%	0	
900.100 other, not inherited		0		0		5	2.3%	2	5.7%
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		0		9	100.0%	210	95.0%	33	94.3%

RUSSIAN TSVETNAYA BOLONKA BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT RUSSIAN TSVETNAYA BOLONKA

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		0		1 2.0%		0		0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		1 2.9%		0	
CORNEA									
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		0		2 5.9%		0	
UVEA									
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		1 2.9%		0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		1 2.0%		3 8.8%		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1 2.0%		0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		0		1 2.9%		0	
VITREOUS									
110.135 PHPV/PTVL		0		1 2.0%		0		0	
110.200 vitritis		0		0		2 5.9%		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		3 5.9%		2 5.9%		0	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		5 9.8%		0		0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		0		1 2.9%		0	
900.100 other, not inherited		0		2 3.9%		0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		0		46 90.2%		28 82.4%		5 100.0%	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SAINT BERNARD - 1

SAINT BERNARD

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects	Not defined	1, 2	NO
B.	Macroblepharon	Not defined	3	Breeder option
C.	Ectropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Entropion	Not defined	1, 4, 5	Breeder option
E.	Dermoid	Not defined	1, 4, 6-8	Breeder option
F.	Persistent pupillary membrane - iris to iris	Not defined	9	Breeder option
G.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects

Multiple ocular defects have been described in Saint Bernard puppies. The syndrome was composed of microphthalmia, microphakia, aphakia, acoria, peripheral anterior synechia, and retinal dysplasia. Glaucoma was also reported. Although the cause was not proven to be hereditary, the fact that several of these dogs were related suggests a hereditary basis. Affected dogs should not be bred.

B. Macroblepharon

Defined as an exceptionally large palpebral fissure, macroblepharon in conjunction with laxity of the lateral canthal structures may lead to lower lid ectropion and upper lid entropion. Either of these conditions may lead to severe ocular irritation.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SAINT BERNARD - 2

C. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

D. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull. In this breed, entropion is associated with an exceptionally large palpebral fissure.

E. Dermoid

A patch of skin, usually located on the cornea; its presence usually causes ocular irritation.

F. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

G. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

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4. Priester WA. Congenital ocular defects in cattle, horses, cats, and dogs. *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* 1972 Jun 1;160:1504-1511.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SAINT BERNARD - 3

5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2001 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001.
6. Gelatt KN. Bilateral corneal dermoids and distichiasis in a dog. *Vet Med Small Anim Clin.* 1971 Jul;66:658-659.
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9. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SAINT BERNARD

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 58		2000-2009 88		2010-2015 25	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS							
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	2	3.4%	16	18.2%	3	12.0%
21.000	entropion, unspecified	19	32.8%	12	13.6%	6	24.0%
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	24	41.4%	32	36.4%	5	20.0%
25.110	distichiasis	4	6.9%	3	3.4%	1	4.0%
NICTITANS							
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	1	1.7%	0		0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	1	1.7%	0		0	
CORNEA							
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		1	1.1%	1	4.0%
UVEA							
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	2	3.4%	6	6.8%	7	28.0%
LENS							
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	5	8.6%	4	4.5%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		1	1.1%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	1.1%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		1	1.1%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	1.7%	0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	2	3.4%	1	1.1%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	3	5.2%	2	2.3%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		3	3.4%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	1	1.7%	6	6.8%	1	4.0%
VITREOUS							
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	2	3.4%	0		0	
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		1	1.1%	0	
RETINA							
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	2	3.4%	0		3	12.0%
OPTIC NERVE							
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	1	1.7%	0		0	
OTHER							
900.000	other, unspecified	0		1	1.1%	2	8.0%
900.100	other, not inherited	0		5	5.7%	0	
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	4	6.9%	4	4.5%	0	
NORMAL							
0.000	normal globe	19	32.8%	40	45.5%	11	44.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SALUKI - 1

SALUKI

DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A. Persistent pupillary membranes			
- iris to iris	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
- all other forms	Not defined	2	NO
B. Cataract	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Saluki breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SALUKI

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 102		2000-2009 110		2010-2014 50		2015 10	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	0		0		0		1	10.0%
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	1	1.0%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	2	2.0%	3	2.7%	1	2.0%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		2	1.8%	1	2.0%	0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		2	1.8%	0		0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		1	2.0%	0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	9	8.8%	4	3.6%	3	6.0%	0	
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	1	1.0%	0		0		0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	1	1.0%	1	0.9%	1	2.0%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	1	1.0%	0		0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		0		2	4.0%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		1	0.9%	0		0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		2	1.8%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	2.0%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		2	1.8%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.200	vitritis	0		0		1	2.0%	1	10.0%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		2	1.8%	0		0	
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		2	1.8%	2	4.0%	0	
RETINA									
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	2	2.0%	0		0		0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.150	optic disc coloboma	1	1.0%	0		0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		1	0.9%	0		0	
900.100	other, not inherited	2	2.0%	3	2.7%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	86	84.3%	94	85.5%	48	96.0%	10	100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SAMOYED - 1

SAMOYED

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1-7	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1, 8	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 9 9	Breeder option NO
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized * a DNA test is available	X-linked recessive	1, 10, 11	NO
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Presumed autosomal recessive	1, 12, 13	NO (Breeder option with "Normal" DNA test)
H.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic/ detached	Presumed autosomal recessive	1, 12, 13	NO
I.	Retinal dysplasia - folds/geographic/ detached (with skeletal defects) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive with incomplete dominance for the eyes	1, 12-14	NO
J.	Uveodermatologic syndrome	Not defined	1, 15, 16	NO

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

An elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

In the Samoyed, many of the PPMs identified on routine screening examinations bridge from the iris to the cornea where they may be associated with corneal opacity and vision impairment.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SAMOYED - 3

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. In the Samoyed, one form of PRA, known as XLPRA1, is due to a mutation in the *RPGR* gene and is inherited as a recessive, sex-linked trait. A DNA test is available.

G. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness.

In the Samoyed, the presence of retinal folds may be seen in the heterozygous state described in "I" below. Thus the recommendation against breeding. The breeding advice for Labrador Retrievers and Samoyeds diagnosed with "retinal dysplasia - folds" will be changed from "No" to "Breeder option" if the owner of the dog provides the registering office with results of the DNA test for the affected dog showing that it is not a carrier of the *COL9A2* mutation.

H. Retinal dysplasia – geographic / detached without skeletal defects

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

These two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. Retinal dysplasia is known to be inherited in many breeds. The genetic relationship between the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds.

I. Retinal dysplasia - folds or detachment with skeletal defects in homozygous affected dogs

This condition is also known as oculo-skeletal dysplasia (OSD) or dwarfism with retinal dysplasia type 2 (DRD2) in the Samoyed. A similar condition, DRD1, occurs in the Labrador Retriever. The condition is autosomal recessive and homozygous affected dogs have shortened forelimbs ("downhill" conformation) with valgus deformity. They have severe ocular defects including cataract, retinal folds/multifocal retinal dysplasia, vitreal degeneration and retinal detachment. The ocular abnormalities result in blindness in most dogs. Heterozygous dogs can have either a normal ocular exam or have multiple retinal folds, vitreal membranes, or vitreal degeneration suggesting a semi-dominant mechanism

with respect to the eyes. It is important to note that generally the retinal folds present in heterozygous dogs tend to cluster around the major superior blood vessels of the central tapetal region. The condition is caused by a 1,267 bp deletion of *COL9A2*. A DNA test is available.

J. Uveodermatologic syndrome

Uveodermatologic syndrome in the Samoyed bears many similarities to a condition in people called Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada (or VKH) syndrome. Thus, the condition in dogs is often referred to as VKH or VKH-like syndrome. It is an immune-mediated disease in which pigmented cells (melanocytes) in the eye and in the skin are destroyed by white blood cells (lymphocytes). The first clinical signs are usually inflammation of the intraocular structures (or uveitis) in both eyes. Adhesions between the iris and lens (posterior synechiae) and the peripheral iris and cornea (peripheral anterior synechiae) develop rapidly. Other complications include cataract development, retinal degeneration, retinal separation or detachment, optic disc atrophy and secondary glaucoma. The uveitis is very difficult to control medically and ultimately results in blindness in most affected dogs. Whitening of the hair (poliosis) and skin (vitiligo) may also be noted in advanced cases. Some veterinary ophthalmologists feel there is a prevalence of this entity in the Samoyed. Additional studies are needed to validate this experience and explore the possibility of a genetic basis.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SAMOYED - 5

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SAMOYED

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 7518		2000-2009 10138		2010-2014 4463		2015 936	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	13	0.2%	7	0.1%	0		0	
10.000	glaucoma	8	0.1%	2	0.0%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	5	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	2	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	0		3	0.0%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	464	6.2%	540	5.3%	273	6.1%	56	6.0%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110	imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum	3	0.0%	0		6	0.1%	1	0.1%
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	2	0.0%	6	0.1%	4	0.1%	2	0.2%
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0		0		4	0.1%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	245	3.3%	332	3.3%	161	3.6%	53	5.7%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	7	0.1%	5	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		7	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.150	iris coloboma	1	0.0%	0		0		0	
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	79	1.1%	227	2.2%	121	2.7%	29	3.1%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	6	0.1%	14	0.1%	2	0.0%	2	0.2%
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	14	0.2%	17	0.2%	4	0.1%	0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	4	0.1%	11	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		1	0.0%	8	0.2%	1	0.1%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		1	0.0%	8	0.2%	3	0.3%
93.810	uveal melanoma	0		1	0.0%	0		0	
95.120	ciliary body cyst	0		0		1	0.0%	1	0.1%
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	100	1.3%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	190	2.5%	368	3.6%	170	3.8%	43	4.6%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	18	0.2%	28	0.3%	16	0.4%	3	0.3%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	62	0.8%	55	0.5%	26	0.6%	4	0.4%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	4	0.1%	8	0.1%	2	0.0%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	2	0.0%	4	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	24	0.3%	25	0.2%	8	0.2%	1	0.1%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	4	0.1%	12	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	1	0.0%	12	0.1%	4	0.1%	3	0.3%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	29	0.4%	32	0.3%	12	0.3%	3	0.3%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	78	1.0%	116	1.1%	42	0.9%	15	1.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SAMOYED

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	8 0.1%	11 0.1%	4 0.1%	0
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	1 0.0%	4 0.0%	2 0.0%	0
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	14 0.2%	27 0.3%	7 0.2%	3 0.3%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	10 0.1%	15 0.1%	6 0.1%	2 0.2%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0	14 0.1%	10 0.2%	4 0.4%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0	0	6 0.1%	2 0.2%
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0	0	0	1 0.1%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0	0	0	1 0.1%
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0	0	1 0.0%	2 0.2%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	39 0.5%	20 0.2%	7 0.2%	0
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0	0	1 0.0%	0
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	2 0.0%	1 0.0%	0	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	10 0.1%	9 0.1%	1 0.0%	2 0.2%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	6 0.1%	4 0.0%	1 0.0%	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	37 0.5%	39 0.4%	14 0.3%	4 0.4%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	1 0.0%	0	0
FUNDUS					
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	1 0.0%	3 0.0%	0	0
97.120	coloboma	3 0.0%	3 0.0%	1 0.0%	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	168 2.2%	246 2.4%	58 1.3%	11 1.2%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	50 0.7%	72 0.7%	40 0.9%	6 0.6%
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	7 0.1%	12 0.1%	7 0.2%	0
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	36 0.5%	14 0.1%	6 0.1%	0
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	2 0.0%	0	0	0
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	8 0.1%	2 0.0%	0	0
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	1 0.0%	1 0.1%
OPTIC NERVE					
130.110	micropapilla	0	12 0.1%	6 0.1%	0
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	12 0.2%	1 0.0%	0	0
130.150	optic disc coloboma	32 0.4%	33 0.3%	5 0.1%	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	57 0.6%	119 2.7%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	61 0.8%	375 3.7%	69 1.5%	29 3.1%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	75 1.0%	51 0.5%	9 0.2%	2 0.2%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	5981 79.6%	8587 84.7%	3915 87.7%	795 84.9%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SCHAPENDOES - 1

SCHAPENDOES

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>CCDC66</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 2	NO

Description and Comments

A. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

In the Schapendoes the age of onset is between 2-5 years of age. The causal mutation is a single base pair insertion in exon 6 of the gene coiled-coil domain containing 66 (*CCDC66*) that leads to a stop codon. The mutation is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. A DNA test is available.

References

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SCHAPENDOES

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		0		0		1 3.8%		0	
UVEA									
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		1 3.8%		0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		2 5.1%		1 3.8%		0	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		1 3.8%		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		1 2.6%		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		2 5.1%		0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		1 2.6%		0		0	
RETINA									
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic		0		1 2.6%		0		0	
OTHER									
900.100 other, not inherited		0		5 12.8%		0		0	
900.110 other, suspected as inherited		0		0		1 3.8%		0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		0		34 87.2%		25 96.2%		8 88.9%	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SCHIPPERKE - 1

SCHIPPERKE

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
	- iris sheets	Not defined	4	NO
	- all other forms	Not defined	2	NO
C.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO
D.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	4, 5	Breeder option
E.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Presumed autosomal recessive	3	NO
F.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	6	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SCHIPPERKE - 2

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

D. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

E. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

F. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Schipperke breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SCHIPPERKE - 3

2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2007.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001-2005.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SCHIPPERKE

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 437		2000-2009 675		2010-2014 260		2015 86	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110	microphthalmia	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	7	1.6%	15	2.2%	18	6.9%	6	7.0%
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	1	0.2%	0		0		0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		1	0.1%	1	0.4%	1	1.2%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	1	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	24	5.5%	43	6.4%	33	12.7%	26	30.2%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	1	0.2%	5	0.7%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		2	0.3%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	1	0.2%	9	1.3%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		2	0.3%	5	1.9%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	4	0.9%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	13	3.0%	33	4.9%	11	4.2%	5	5.8%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	2	0.5%	6	0.9%	3	1.2%	1	1.2%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.2%	1	0.1%	3	1.2%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	1	0.2%	0		0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.2%	0		0		0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	3	0.7%	1	0.1%	2	0.8%	1	1.2%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	3	0.7%	12	1.8%	4	1.5%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	1	0.2%	8	1.2%	1	0.4%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	4	0.9%	3	0.4%	1	0.4%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		2	0.3%	1	0.4%	2	2.3%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.4%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	2	0.5%	6	0.9%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		0		0		1	1.2%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		1	0.4%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	3	0.7%	11	1.6%	3	1.2%	0	
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		0		1	0.4%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		5	0.7%	4	1.5%	0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		3	0.4%	1	0.4%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	6	1.4%	8	1.2%	2	0.8%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		2	0.8%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SCHIPPERKE

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	5 0.7%	11 4.2%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	6 1.4%	45 6.7%	7 2.7%	5 5.8%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	3 0.7%	1 0.1%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	362 82.8%	571 84.6%	210 80.8%	63 73.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SCOTTISH TERRIER - 1

SCOTTISH TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - iris to lens - all other forms	Not defined Not defined Not defined	1, 2 3 2	Breeder option NO NO
B.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
C.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	4	Breeder option
D.	Ligneous conjunctivitis	Not defined	5, 6	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur. Iris to lens strands are seen in the Scottish Terrier. These may be associated with focal cataract and vision impairment.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

C. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SCOTTISH TERRIER - 2

D. Ligneous conjunctivitis

A rare type of conjunctivitis characterized by the formation of thick membranes covering conjunctiva of the nictitans and eyelids of affected dogs. This condition has been diagnosed in four unrelated Doberman Pinschers, three of which had life-threatening systemic disease. Ligneous conjunctivitis has also been reported in one Yorkshire Terrier.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Scottish Terrier breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
5. Ramsey DT, Ketring K, Glaze MB, et al. Ligneous conjunctivitis in four Doberman pinschers. *J Am Anim Hosp Assoc.* 1996; 32: 439-447.
6. Mason SL, McElroy P, Nuttall T. Ligneous membranitis in Scottish terriers. *Vet Rec.* 2012; 171: 160.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SCOTTISH TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 160		2000-2009 428		2010-2014 142		2015 24	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	1	0.6%	2	0.5%	0		0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	0		0		1	0.7%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		2	1.4%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210	corneal pannus	1	0.6%	0		0		0	
70.220	pigmentary keratitis	0		1	0.2%	1	0.7%	0	
70.700	corneal dystrophy	1	0.6%	4	0.9%	0		0	
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	1	0.6%	1	0.2%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		0		3	2.1%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	43	26.9%	120	28.0%	53	37.3%	9	37.5%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	16	10.0%	18	4.2%	3	2.1%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	5	3.1%	4	0.9%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	1	0.6%	2	0.5%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		8	1.9%	35	24.6%	13	54.2%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		3	2.1%	0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	15	9.4%	56	13.1%	2	1.4%	0	
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	3	1.9%	4	0.9%	0		0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	1	0.6%	1	0.2%	0		0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		2	0.5%	0		0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		2	0.5%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	2	1.2%	1	0.2%	0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		2	0.5%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	0.6%	4	0.9%	1	0.7%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	1	0.6%	4	0.9%	0		0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		3	0.7%	0		0	
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	1	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.6%	0		0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	4	2.5%	5	1.2%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		2	0.5%	0		0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	1	0.6%	1	0.2%	2	1.4%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		1	0.2%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1	0.6%	0		0		0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		4	0.9%	0		0	
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		1	0.2%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SCOTTISH TERRIER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	0	4 0.9%	1 0.7%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	2 1.2%	6 1.4%	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	1 0.2%	1 0.7%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	8 1.9%	5 3.5%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	0	60 14.0%	3 2.1%	0
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	5 3.1%	11 2.6%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	85 53.1%	240 56.1%	71 50.0%	11 45.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SEALYHAM TERRIER - 1

SEALYHAM TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1-3	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
C.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO
D.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	4-8	NO
E.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Presumed autosomal recessive	4, 9	Breeder option
F.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic/ detached	Presumed autosomal recessive	4, 9	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SEALYHAM TERRIER - 2

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

D. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

E. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

F. Retinal dysplasia - geographic / detached

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

These two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. Retinal dysplasia is known to be inherited in many breeds. The genetic relationship between the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SEALYHAM TERRIER - 3

2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
5. Formston C. Observations on subluxation and luxation of the crystalline lens in the dog. *J Comp Pathol.* 1945;55:168-186.
6. Hodgman SFJ. Abnormalities and defects in pedigree dogs: I. An investigation into the existence of abnormalities in pedigree dogs in British Isles. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1963;4:447-456.
7. Curtis R, Barnett KC. Primary lens luxation in the dog. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1980;21:657-668.
8. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011;14:378-384.
9. Ashton N, Barnett KC, Sachs DD. Retinal dysplasia in the Sealyham terrier. *J Pathol Bacteriol.* 1968;96:269-272.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SEALYHAM TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 82		2000-2009 347		2010-2014 52		2015 6	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	2	2.4%	17	4.9%	8	15.4%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	3	3.7%	26	7.5%	2	3.8%	0	
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		2	0.6%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		2	0.6%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		1	1.9%	0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		1	1.9%	0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	2	2.4%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	4	4.9%	15	4.3%	1	1.9%	0	
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	2	2.4%	2	0.6%	0		0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	0.6%	0		1	16.7%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		2	0.6%	0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		1	0.3%	1	1.9%	1	16.7%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	1.2%	2	0.6%	0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	4	4.9%	4	1.2%	0		0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	1	1.2%	0		0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		1	0.3%	1	1.9%	0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		2	0.6%	0		0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	3	3.7%	3	0.9%	0		1	16.7%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		5	1.4%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		2	0.6%	0		0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	1	1.2%	4	1.2%	0		0	
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
FUNDUS									
97.120	coloboma	1	1.2%	0		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1	1.2%	7	2.0%	1	1.9%	0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	1	1.2%	0		0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		11	3.2%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	1	1.2%	0		0		0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	0		1	0.3%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SEALYHAM TERRIER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	3 0.9%	1 1.9%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	0	10 2.9%	1 1.9%	0
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	0	1 0.3%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	65 79.3%	297 85.6%	43 82.7%	5 83.3%

SEPPALA SIBERIAN SLED DOG BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT
SEPPALA SIBERIAN SLED DOG

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		# %	# %	# %	# %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SHETLAND SHEEPDOG - 1

SHETLAND SHEEPDOG (Sheltie)

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	1. Corneal dystrophy 2. Sheltie-like corneal dystrophy	Not defined Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option NO
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - iris to cornea - all other forms	Not defined Not defined Not defined	1, 3 4 3	Breeder option NO NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (CNGA1- PRA) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 5	NO
F.	Slowly progressive retinopathy	Not defined	6	NO
G.	Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly) - Optic nerve coloboma - Retinal detachment - Retinal hemorrhage - Staphyloma/coloboma * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 7, 8	NO
H.	Optic nerve coloboma	Not defined	1	NO
I.	Uveodermatologic syndrome	Not defined	1	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SHETLAND SHEEPDOG - 2

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded. Breeding discretion is advised.

Distichiasis in the Shetland Sheepdog usually involves stiff lashes which require permanent epilation.

B. 1. Corneal dystrophy

Corneal dystrophy: non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers (epithelium, stroma, endothelium). The term dystrophy implies an inherited condition. It is usually bilateral although not necessarily symmetrical and the onset in one eye may precede the other.

Corneal dystrophy - epithelial, stromal: breed-related, non-inflammatory, white to silver-colored opacification of the corneal epithelium and/or stroma frequently resulting from deposition of lipid

2. Sheltie-like corneal dystrophy

The corneal changes in the Shetland Sheepdog are characterized grossly by multifocal, central, subepithelial and superficial stromal, grey-white, circular or irregular rings. Some affected animals develop corneal erosions. The preocular tear film in the majority of dogs is unstable and requires symptomatic therapy to keep the patients comfortable. Further studies are necessary to define this disorder.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms are seen in the Shetland sheepdog and pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SHETLAND SHEEPDOG - 3

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait in most breeds.

One form of PRA in the Shetland Sheepdog is caused by a 4bp exonic deletion in *CNGA1*. However multiple forms of PRA exist in the breed and slowly progressive retinopathy is also not genetically linked to this mutation. A DNA test is available; however it will only detect this mutation.

F. Slowly progressive retinopathy:

A syndrome as yet not well defined. May be a variant of PRA.

G. Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly)

- Staphyloma/coloboma
- Retinal detachment
- Retinal hemorrhage
- Optic nerve coloboma

A spectrum of malformations present at birth and ranging from inadequate development of the choroid (choroidal hypoplasia) to defects of the choroid, sclera, and/or optic nerve (coloboma/staphyloma) to complete retinal detachment (with or without hemorrhage). Mildly affected animals will have no detectable vision deficit.

This disorder is collectively referred to as "Collie Eye Anomaly." The choroidal hypoplasia component is caused by a 7799 base pair deletion with the gene *NHEJ1*. The mutation is a recessive trait. A DNA test is available and is diagnostic only for the choroidal hypoplasia component of CEA. For colobomas to develop, an additional mutation in a second gene has to be present; that gene is still unknown.

H. Optic nerve coloboma (without choroidal hypoplasia)

A congenital cavity in the optic nerve which, if large, may cause blindness or vision impairment.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SHETLAND SHEEPDOG - 4

I. Uveodermatologic syndrome

Uveodermatologic syndrome in the Sheltie bears many similarities to a condition in people called Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada (or VKH) syndrome. Thus, the condition in dogs is often referred to as VKH or VKH-like syndrome. It is an immune-mediated disease in which pigmented cells (melanocytes) in the eye and in the skin are destroyed by white blood cells (lymphocytes). The first clinical signs are usually inflammation of the intraocular structures (or uveitis) in both eyes. Adhesions between the iris and lens (posterior synechia) and the peripheral iris and cornea (peripheral anterior synechia) develop rapidly. Other complications include cataract development, retinal degeneration, retinal separation or detachment, optic disc atrophy and secondary glaucoma. The uveitis is very difficult to control medically and ultimately results in blindness in most affected dogs. Whitening of the hair (poliosis) and skin (vitiligo) may also be noted in advanced cases. The genetics of this condition are unclear, but some genetic predisposition is indicated by the higher prevalence of this disorder in Shelties compared with other dog breeds. Affected dogs are generally young, ranging in age between 1 ½ to 4 years.

References

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SHETLAND SHEEPDOG

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 14863		2000-2009 16694		2010-2014 5774		2015 1045	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		25	0.2%	29	0.2%	8	0.1%	3	0.3%
10.000 glaucoma		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		5	0.0%	4	0.0%	0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		2	0.0%	4	0.0%	0		2	0.2%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		3	0.0%	7	0.0%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		1172	7.9%	948	5.7%	317	5.5%	52	5.0%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		3	0.0%	0		0		2	0.2%
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		1	0.0%	3	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		3	0.0%	3	0.1%	1	0.1%
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		1	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		5	0.0%	4	0.0%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		3	0.0%	0		1	0.1%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		416	2.8%	449	2.7%	153	2.6%	30	2.9%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		11	0.1%	19	0.1%	5	0.1%	0	
UVEA									
90.250 pigmentary uveitis		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		1	0.0%	3	0.1%	1	0.1%
93.120 iris cyst		1	0.0%	16	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		5	0.0%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		10	0.1%	11	0.1%	4	0.1%	1	0.1%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		460	3.1%	763	4.6%	305	5.3%	69	6.6%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		55	0.4%	45	0.3%	16	0.3%	3	0.3%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		64	0.4%	98	0.6%	24	0.4%	6	0.6%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		5	0.0%	24	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		9	0.2%	2	0.2%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		2	0.0%	15	0.3%	1	0.1%
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		0		0		1	0.1%
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		4	0.1%	0	
97.150 choriorretinal coloboma, congenital		0		0		3	0.1%	1	0.1%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		73	0.5%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		166	1.1%	283	1.7%	125	2.2%	19	1.8%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		34	0.2%	31	0.2%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		31	0.2%	22	0.1%	8	0.1%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		14	0.1%	12	0.1%	2	0.0%	0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.0%	3	0.0%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		3	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		6	0.0%	12	0.1%	3	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		1	0.0%	14	0.1%	4	0.1%	1	0.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SHETLAND SHEEPDOG

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	45	0.3%	72	0.4%	17	0.3%	4	0.4%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	33	0.2%	49	0.3%	10	0.2%	0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	19	0.1%	30	0.2%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	9	0.1%	4	0.0%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	15	0.1%	17	0.1%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	2	0.0%	20	0.1%	6	0.1%	0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		2	0.0%	0	
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0		0		0		1	0.1%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	19	0.1%	22	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	45	0.3%	39	0.2%	2	0.0%	3	0.3%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	5	0.0%	8	0.0%	4	0.1%	0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	33	0.2%	53	0.3%	42	0.7%	3	0.3%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		2	0.0%	0		0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	53	0.4%	50	0.3%	19	0.3%	3	0.3%
97.120	coloboma	53	0.4%	25	0.1%	4	0.1%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	29	0.2%	47	0.3%	10	0.2%	0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	9	0.1%	6	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	89	0.6%	100	0.6%	25	0.4%	1	0.1%
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	8	0.1%	6	0.0%	4	0.1%	0	
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0		0		1	0.0%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		18	0.3%	1	0.1%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	2	0.0%	8	0.0%	4	0.1%	3	0.3%
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	19	0.1%	6	0.0%	0		0	
130.150	optic disc coloboma	104	0.7%	70	0.4%	13	0.2%	4	0.4%
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		85	0.5%	158	2.7%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	22	0.1%	536	3.2%	82	1.4%	35	3.3%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	116	0.8%	43	0.3%	9	0.2%	3	0.3%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	12221	82.2%	14553	87.2%	5114	88.6%	931	89.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SHIBA INU - 1

SHIBA INU

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1-3	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	4	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	5, 6	Breeder option
D.	Exposure/Pigmentary keratitis	Not defined	7	Breeder option
E.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	4, 5	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	5	NO
F.	Cataract	Not defined	4	NO
G.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	6	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

An elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

A recent study found that a *SRBD1* polymorphism in exon 4 plays an important role in the development of glaucoma in the breed. A genetic test is not yet available.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SHIBA INU - 2

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

D. Exposure/pigmentary keratitis

A condition characterized by variable degrees of superficial vascularization, fibrosis and/or pigmentation of the cornea. May be associated with excessive exposure/irritation of the globe due to shallow orbits, lower eyelid medial entropion, lagophthalmos and macropalpebral fissure.

E. Persistent pupillary membrane (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

G. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment resulting in blindness.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SHIBA INU - 3

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Shiba Inu breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SHIBA INU - 4

2. Kato K, Sasaki N, Matsunaga S, et al. Possible association of glaucoma with pectinate ligament dysplasia and narrowing of the iridocorneal angle in Shiba Inu dogs in Japan. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2006;9:71-75.
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5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
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7. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001-2005.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SHIBA INU

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 1221		2000-2009 2043		2010-2014 931		2015 214	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
10.000 glaucoma		0		0		2 0.2%		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		2 0.1%		2 0.2%		0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		2 0.2%		4 0.2%		0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		4 0.3%		8 0.4%		0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		25 2.0%		45 2.2%		26 2.8%		9 4.2%	
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		0		2 0.2%		0	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		2 0.2%		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		3 0.2%		1 0.0%		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		1 0.1%		6 0.3%		3 0.3%		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		14 1.1%		14 0.7%		4 0.4%		0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		8 0.7%		0		2 0.2%		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		36 2.9%		84 4.1%		42 4.5%		13 6.1%	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		6 0.5%		8 0.4%		1 0.1%		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		1 0.1%		0		0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		1 0.1%		0		0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		14 1.5%		7 3.3%	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		3 0.3%		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		10 0.8%		0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		41 3.4%		88 4.3%		47 5.0%		11 5.1%	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		1 0.1%		3 0.1%		2 0.2%		0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		8 0.7%		4 0.2%		3 0.3%		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		3 0.1%		0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		2 0.1%		1 0.1%		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		8 0.7%		11 0.5%		2 0.2%		2 0.9%	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		0		1 0.1%		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1 0.0%		0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		5 0.4%		16 0.8%		10 1.1%		1 0.5%	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		8 0.7%		9 0.4%		6 0.6%		1 0.5%	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		2 0.2%		6 0.3%		4 0.4%		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		2 0.1%		0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		3 0.2%		5 0.2%		3 0.3%		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		1 0.0%		2 0.2%		1 0.5%	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		1 0.0%		1 0.1%		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		9 0.7%		7 0.3%		3 0.3%		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		3 0.1%		0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SHIBA INU

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	4 0.3%	10 0.5%	4 0.4%	1 0.5%
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	0	4 0.2%	0	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	9 0.7%	16 0.8%	3 0.3%	1 0.5%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	2 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	4 0.3%	2 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	2 0.2%	0	0	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	0	0	2 0.2%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	9 0.7%	15 0.7%	4 0.4%	0
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	0	1 0.0%	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	0	1 0.0%	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	1 0.1%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	3 0.2%	4 0.2%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	4 0.2%	27 2.9%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	7 0.6%	85 4.2%	15 1.6%	3 1.4%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	11 0.9%	10 0.5%	2 0.2%	1 0.5%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	1018 83.4%	1759 86.1%	811 87.1%	185 86.4%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SHIH TZU - 1

SHIH TZU

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eye)	Not defined	1, 2	NO
B.	Glaucoma	Not defined	3	NO
C.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
E.	Ectopic cilia	Not defined	1	Breeder option
F.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	4	Breeder option
G.	Exposure/pigmentary keratitis	Not defined	1, 5	Breeder option
H.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	6	Breeder option
I.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
J.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	7	Breeder option
K.	Vitreous degeneration -anterior chamber -syneresis	Not defined Not defined	6, 8 6, 8	Breeder option Breeder option
L.	Retinal detachment	Not defined	8, 9	NO
M.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1	NO
N.	Optic nerve hypoplasia	Not defined	10, 11	NO
O.	Micropapilla	Not defined	10	Breeder option
P.	Ciliated caruncle	Not defined	1	Breeder option

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SHIH TZU - 2

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
Q.	Retinal degeneration	Not defined	9	NO

Description and Comments

A. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS)/dry eye

An abnormality of the tear film, most commonly a deficiency of the aqueous portion, although the mucin and/or lipid layers may be affected; results in ocular irritation and/or vision impairment.

B. Glaucoma

An elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

A recent study found that a *SRBD1* polymorphism in intron 1 plays an important role in the development of glaucoma in the breed. A genetic test is not yet available.

C. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

D. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded. Breeding discretion is advised.

E. Ectopic cilia

Hair emerging through the eyelid conjunctiva. Ectopic cilia occur more frequently in younger dogs and cause discomfort and corneal disease.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SHIH TZU - 3

F. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

G. Exposure/pigmentary keratitis

A condition characterized by variable degrees of superficial vascularization, fibrosis and/or pigmentation of the cornea. May be associated with excessive exposure/irritation of the globe due to shallow orbits, lower eyelid medial entropion, lagophthalmos and macropalpebral fissure.

H. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

I. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

J. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

A congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small vascular strand (**PHA**) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (**persistent hyaloid remnant**).

K. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

L. Retinal detachment

A separation of the sensory retina from the underlying tissue. It results in blindness when complete.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SHIH TZU - 4

M. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

N. Optic nerve hypoplasia

A congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. May be unable to differentiate from micropapilla on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

O. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. It may be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

P. Ciliated caruncle

The caruncle is a normal structure (a mass of fleshy conjunctival tissue at the nasal canthus). In abnormal conditions, it may contain hair which, if contacting the cornea, may cause irritation and/or tearing.

Q. Retinal degeneration

A unilateral or bilateral retinal disease which can be progressive. When bilateral, the ophthalmoscopic lesions are sometimes asymmetrical, particularly in the early stages of the disease. Fundus examination shows initially single or multiple focal retinal lesions that appear active (local infiltrative inflammation or granulation) or inactive. The lesions can progress resulting in widespread retinal atrophy. The end-stage ophthalmoscopic lesions vary and may appear indistinguishable from PRA, or may be more characteristic of an inflammatory retinopathy. The asymmetry of the fundus abnormalities and the presence of inflammatory lesions in the retina and choroid help to differentiate this disorder from PRA. The mode of inheritance of this disease is not known; however, studies of different families suggest that it is possibly inherited. An intriguing aspect of the disease has been the preponderance of affected males compared to females. This has been confirmed in a recent unpublished survey.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SHIH TZU

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 1038		2000-2009 926		2010-2014 397		2015 175	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	0.1%	4	0.4%	1	0.3%	0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		11	1.1%	25	2.7%	3	0.8%	2	1.1%
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		18	1.7%	37	4.0%	2	0.5%	0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		48	4.6%	70	7.6%	38	9.6%	15	8.6%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		3	0.3%	1	0.1%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		219	21.1%	179	19.3%	62	15.6%	18	10.3%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		3	0.3%	0		1	0.3%	0	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		2	0.2%	3	0.3%	9	2.3%	3	1.7%
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		16	1.5%	9	1.0%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		53	5.1%	38	4.1%	31	7.8%	22	12.6%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		9	0.9%	15	1.6%	7	1.8%	1	0.6%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		2	0.2%	1	0.3%	1	0.6%
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		5	0.5%	0		0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		1	0.1%	2	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		4	0.4%	16	1.7%	12	3.0%	4	2.3%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.5%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		1	0.1%	0		2	0.5%	0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		0		1	0.6%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		16	1.5%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		17	1.6%	21	2.3%	14	3.5%	6	3.4%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		7	0.7%	6	0.6%	1	0.3%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.1%	4	0.4%	1	0.3%	1	0.6%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		2	0.2%	7	0.8%	0		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		2	0.2%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		8	0.8%	12	1.3%	1	0.3%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		7	0.7%	10	1.1%	3	0.8%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		4	0.4%	7	0.8%	1	0.3%	1	0.6%
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.1%	4	0.4%	1	0.3%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		3	0.3%	3	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.6%
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		2	0.2%	0		0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		1	0.3%	0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1	0.3%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SHIH TZU

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	14	1.3%	9	1.0%	0		0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	8	2.0%	1	0.6%
110.200	vitritis	0		0		5	1.3%	5	2.9%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	34	3.3%	66	7.1%	24	6.0%	14	8.0%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		14	1.5%	6	1.5%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
97.120	coloboma	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	5	0.5%	4	0.4%	1	0.3%	1	0.6%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		4	0.4%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	25	2.4%	13	1.4%	3	0.8%	0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	4	0.4%	5	0.5%	0		0	
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0		0		0		1	0.6%
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		2	0.5%	0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	8	0.8%	2	0.2%	0		0	
130.150	optic disc coloboma	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		20	2.2%	23	5.8%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	9	0.9%	81	8.7%	18	4.5%	24	13.7%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	26	2.5%	21	2.3%	4	1.0%	3	1.7%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	630	60.7%	543	58.6%	263	66.2%	113	64.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SHILOH SHEPHERD - 1

SHILOH SHEPHERD

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Pannus/Chronic superficial keratitis	Not defined	2	No

Description and Comments

A. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

B. Pannus/Chronic superficial keratitis

Bilateral inflammatory disease of the cornea which usually starts as a grayish haze to the inferior or inferiotemporal cornea, followed by the formation of a vascularized subepithelial opacity that begins to spread toward the central cornea; pigmentation follows the vascularization. If severe, vision impairment occurs. Pannus may be associated with plasma cell infiltration of the nictitans. (Also called "atypical pannus or plasmoma.")

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Shiloh Shepherd breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

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2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2011 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2010.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SHILOH SHEPHERD

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		0		0		2 3.2%		0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		4 44.4%		15 10.0%		6 9.5%		4 18.2%	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		0		1 1.6%		0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		1 0.7%		0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0		2 1.3%		0		1 4.5%	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		6 4.0%		5 7.9%		0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		1 0.7%		0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1 0.7%		0		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		0		1 0.7%		0		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		0		1 1.6%		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		0		1 0.7%		0		0	
RETINA									
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic		0		1 0.7%		1 1.6%		0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		1 0.7%		0		0	
900.100 other, not inherited		0		4 2.7%		0		2 9.1%	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		5 55.6%		134 89.3%		57 90.5%		18 81.8%	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SIBERIAN HUSKY - 1

SIBERIAN HUSKY

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1-4	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Presumed autosomal recessive	1, 5-8	NO
E.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - endothelial opacity/ no strands	Not defined	9, 10 11	Breeder option NO
F.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 4	NO
G.	Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous	Not defined	12	NO
H.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	11	Breeder option
I.	Retinal atrophy - generalized * a DNA test is available	X-linked	1, 13, 14	NO
J.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	11	Breeder option
K.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic/ detached	Presumed autosomal recessive	1	NO
L.	Uveodermatologic syndrome	Not defined	1, 15-17	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SIBERIAN HUSKY - 2

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

An elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded. Breeding discretion is advised.

C. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

D. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

In the Siberian Husky, the opacities are bilaterally symmetrical, round to oval and ring shaped. They occur early in life (0.5-2 years) and may progress to cause significant vision loss.

E. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane,

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SIBERIAN HUSKY - 3

persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

In the Siberian Husky, cataracts begin in the axial posterior cortex at approximately one year of age. Progression is variable and vision impairment may occur. In cases with rapid progression, secondary lens-induced uveitis and glaucoma may be associated with partial cataract resorption.

G. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)

Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous is a congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery (the primary vitreous) and the interaction of this blood vessel with the posterior lens capsule/cortex during embryogenesis. This condition is often associated with persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis which results from failure of regression of the embryologic vascular network which surrounds the developing lens.

H. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

I. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. In the Samoyed, one form of PRA, known as XLPRA1, is due to a mutation in the *RPGR* gene and is inherited as a recessive, sex-linked trait. A DNA test is available.

J. Retinal dysplasia – folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

K. Retinal dysplasia - geographic / detached

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SIBERIAN HUSKY - 4

These two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. Retinal dysplasia is known to be inherited in many breeds. The genetic relationship between the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds.

L. Uveodermatologic syndrome

Uveodermatologic syndrome in the Siberian Husky bears many similarities to a condition in people called Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada (or VKH) syndrome. Thus, the condition in dogs is often referred to as VKH or VKH-like syndrome. It is an immune-mediated disease in which pigmented cells (melanocytes) in the eye and in the skin are destroyed by white blood cells (lymphocytes). The first clinical signs are usually inflammation of the intraocular structures (or uveitis) in both eyes. Adhesions between the iris and lens (posterior synechia) and the peripheral iris and cornea (peripheral anterior synechia) develop rapidly. Other complications include cataract development, retinal degeneration, retinal separation or detachment, optic disc atrophy and secondary glaucoma. The uveitis is very difficult to control medically and ultimately results in blindness in most affected dogs. Whitening of the hair (poliosis) and skin (vitiligo) may also be noted in advanced cases. The genetics of this condition are unclear, but some genetic predisposition is indicated by the higher prevalence of this disorder in Siberian Huskies compared with other dog breeds. Affected dogs are generally young, ranging in age between 1 ½ to 4 years.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SIBERIAN HUSKY - 5

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SIBERIAN HUSKY

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 16961		2000-2009 13659		2010-2014 5806		2015 1392	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		5	0.0%	2	0.0%	0		0	
10.000 glaucoma		10	0.1%	2	0.0%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.110 eyelid dermoid		4	0.0%	0		0		0	
20.140 ectopic cilia		2	0.0%	0		1	0.0%	0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		12	0.1%	5	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		4	0.0%	0		0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		162	1.0%	133	1.0%	72	1.2%	29	2.1%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		1	0.0%	0		2	0.0%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		0		2	0.0%	0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		1	0.0%	0		1	0.0%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		11	0.1%	8	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		0		2	0.0%	1	0.1%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		502	3.0%	371	2.7%	100	1.7%	25	1.8%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		21	0.1%	13	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	
93.120 iris cyst		3	0.0%	11	0.1%	3	0.1%	1	0.1%
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
93.150 iris coloboma		4	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		284	1.7%	392	2.9%	188	3.2%	27	1.9%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		10	0.1%	13	0.1%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		26	0.2%	13	0.1%	5	0.1%	5	0.4%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		2	0.0%	3	0.0%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		11	0.2%	3	0.2%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		13	0.2%	4	0.3%
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
97.150 choriorretinal coloboma, congenital		0		0		2	0.0%	1	0.1%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		576	3.4%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		271	1.6%	244	1.8%	132	2.3%	41	2.9%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		27	0.2%	22	0.2%	16	0.3%	2	0.1%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		106	0.6%	63	0.5%	27	0.5%	3	0.2%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		18	0.1%	9	0.1%	9	0.2%	0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		7	0.0%	3	0.0%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		64	0.4%	29	0.2%	8	0.1%	2	0.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SIBERIAN HUSKY

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	6	0.0%	11	0.1%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	5	0.0%	13	0.1%	8	0.1%	3	0.2%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	50	0.3%	55	0.4%	18	0.3%	8	0.6%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	584	3.4%	513	3.8%	161	2.8%	22	1.6%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	28	0.2%	27	0.2%	7	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	7	0.0%	8	0.1%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	137	0.8%	95	0.7%	25	0.4%	3	0.2%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	38	0.2%	38	0.3%	12	0.2%	3	0.2%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	8	0.0%	47	0.3%	29	0.5%	3	0.2%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		3	0.1%	2	0.1%
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		41	0.7%	16	1.1%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		0		1	0.1%
100.324	incomplete cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		0		1	0.1%
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		2	0.0%	4	0.3%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		7	0.1%	3	0.2%
100.327	incomplete cataract, capsular	0		0		6	0.1%	1	0.1%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	290	1.7%	143	1.0%	26	0.4%	4	0.3%
100.340	resorbing/hypermature cataract	0		0		0		1	0.1%
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	11	0.1%	0		2	0.0%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	25	0.1%	15	0.1%	2	0.0%	5	0.4%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	14	0.1%	13	0.1%	8	0.1%	2	0.1%
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	21	0.1%	18	0.1%	7	0.1%	1	0.1%
97.120	coloboma	8	0.0%	7	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	41	0.2%	34	0.2%	14	0.2%	2	0.1%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	17	0.1%	19	0.1%	14	0.2%	0	
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	4	0.0%	3	0.0%	5	0.1%	1	0.1%
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	58	0.3%	82	0.6%	20	0.3%	2	0.1%
120.400	retinal hemorrhage	6	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	3	0.1%	0	
120.920	retinal detachment with dialysis	0		0		2	0.0%	0	
120.960	retinopathy	0		0		10	0.2%	11	0.8%
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	6	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
130.150	optic disc coloboma	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		103	0.8%	251	4.3%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	57	0.3%	688	5.0%	174	3.0%	79	5.7%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	175	1.0%	51	0.4%	8	0.1%	0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	14127	83.3%	11787	86.3%	5168	89.0%	1251	89.9%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SILKEN WINDHOUND - 1

SILKEN WINDHOUND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly) - Staphyloma/coloboma - Retinal detachment - Retinal hemorrhage - Optic nerve coloboma * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 2	NO

Description and Comments

- A. Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly)
- Staphyloma/coloboma
 - Retinal detachment
 - Retinal hemorrhage
 - Optic nerve coloboma

A spectrum of malformations present at birth and ranging from inadequate development of the choroid (choroidal hypoplasia) to defects of the choroid, sclera, and/or optic nerve (coloboma/staphyloma) to complete retinal detachment (with or without hemorrhage). Mildly affected animals will have no detectable vision deficit.

This disorder is collectively referred to as "Collie Eye Anomaly." The choroidal hypoplasia component is caused by a 7799 base pair deletion with the gene *NHEJ1*. The mutation is a recessive trait. A DNA test is available and is diagnostic only for the choroidal hypoplasia component of CEA. For colobomas to develop, an additional mutation in a second gene has to be present; that gene is still unknown.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SILKEN WINDHOUND - 2

References

There are few references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of Silken Windhound breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2015 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2014-2015.
2. Parker HG, Kukekova AV, Akey DT, et al. Breed relationships facilitate fine-mapping studies: a 7.8-kb deletion cosegregates with Collie eye anomaly across multiple dog breeds. *Gen Res.* 2007;17:1562-1571.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SILKEN WINDHOUND

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 0		2000-2009 35		2010-2014 189		2015 57	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	0		0		2	1.1%	1	1.8%
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		0		13	6.9%	3	5.3%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		0		1	1.8%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		0		2	1.1%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		1	2.9%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	2.9%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		1	2.9%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		0		1	0.5%	2	3.5%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		0		2	1.1%	0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
RETINA									
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		0		3	1.6%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		1	2.9%	1	0.5%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		0		3	1.6%	4	7.0%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	0		34	97.1%	184	97.4%	51	89.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SILKY TERRIER - 1

SILKY TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1-4	NO
D.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	2, 3, 5	Breeder option
E.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) *a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	6	NO

Description and Comments

A. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally in the neonatal period. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or from sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membranes, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SILKY TERRIER - 2

D. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

E. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the Silky Terrier is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels, and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
3. Gelatt KN, Samuelson DA, Barrie KP, et al. Biometry and clinical characteristics of congenital cataracts and microphthalmia in the Miniature Schnauzer. *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* 1983;183:99-102.
4. Gelatt KN, Mackay EO. Prevalence of primary breed-related cataracts in the dog in North America. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2005;8:101-111.
5. Koch SA. Cataracts in interrelated old English Sheepdogs. *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* 1972;160:299-301.
6. Zangerl B, Goldstein O, Philp AR, et al. Identical mutation in a novel retinal gene causes progressive rod-cone degeneration in dogs and retinitis pigmentosa in humans. *Genomics.* 2006;88:551-563.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SILKY TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 151		2000-2009 310		2010-2014 185		2015 43	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	1	0.7%	1	0.3%	0		1	2.3%
NICTITANS									
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	7	4.6%	0		1	0.5%	0	
UVEA									
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	10	6.6%	25	8.1%	7	3.8%	3	7.0%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	1	0.7%	0		0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	2	1.3%	1	0.3%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	4	2.6%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	5	3.3%	20	6.5%	8	4.3%	2	4.7%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		6	1.9%	3	1.6%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	1	0.7%	2	0.6%	0		1	2.3%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	2	1.3%	2	0.6%	2	1.1%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	3	2.0%	7	2.3%	2	1.1%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	4	2.6%	8	2.6%	4	2.2%	2	4.7%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		3	1.0%	5	2.7%	1	2.3%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.7%	1	0.3%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.322	incomplete cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	17	11.3%	5	1.6%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	5	3.3%	9	2.9%	13	7.0%	0	
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		2	0.6%	0		0	
FUNDUS									
97.110	choroidal hypoplasia	0		1	0.3%	1	0.5%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1	0.7%	2	0.6%	1	0.5%	0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	2	1.3%	3	1.0%	3	1.6%	0	
120.910	retinal detachment without dialysis	1	0.7%	0		0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SILKY TERRIER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	1 0.3%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	1 0.3%	11 5.9%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	0	23 7.4%	6 3.2%	2 4.7%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	1 0.7%	0	1 0.5%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	111 73.5%	236 76.1%	149 80.5%	34 79.1%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SLOUGHI - 1

SLOUGHI

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Retinal atrophy- generalized (rcd1a) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Retinal atrophy – generalized (rcd1a)

A later onset degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells with visual deficits detectable at 2 to 3 years of age and which progresses to blindness. This abnormality may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. It is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. In the Sloughi, the disease is due to an 8-bp insertion in exon 21 of the *PDE6B* gene causing the rcd1a form of PRA. The disease is genetically distinct from that in the Irish Setter and has a later age of onset. A DNA test is available.

References

1. Dekomien G, Runte M, Godde R, et al. Generalized progressive retinal atrophy of Sloughi dogs is due to an 8-bp insertion in exon 21 of the PDE6B gene. *Cytogenet Cell Genet.* 2000;90:261-267.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SLOUGHI

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0 # %	10 # %	22 # %	0 # %
NICTITANS					
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0	0	1 4.5%	0
UVEA					
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0	0	2 9.1%	0
LENS					
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0	0	1 4.5%	0
VITREOUS					
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0	1 10.0%	0	0
OTHER					
900.000 other, unspecified		0	0	1 4.5%	0
NORMAL					
0.000 normal globe		0	10 100.0%	21 95.5%	0

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SMOOTH FOX TERRIER - 1

SMOOTH FOX TERRIER*

*The Smooth Fox Terrier and the Wire Fox Terrier were originally considered two varieties of the same breed. They became separate breeds in 1985. It is likely that the same genetic diseases exist in both breeds.

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1, 2	NO
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	3	Breeder option
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
D.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	1, 4-7	NO

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of the intraocular pressure (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SMOOTH FOX TERRIER - 2

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

The cataracts observed in the Smooth Fox Terrier begin in the posterior sub-capsular region and are progressive.

D. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness. A DNA test is available.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. Martin CL and Wyman M. Primary glaucoma in the dog. *Vet Clin North Am.* 1978 May;8:257-286.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
4. Lawson DD. Luxation of the crystalline lens in the dog. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1969;10:461.
5. Curtis R and Barnett KC. Primary lens luxation in the dog. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1980 Dec;21:657-668.
6. Hodgman SFJ. Abnormalities and defects in pedigree dogs: I. An investigation into the existence of abnormalities in pedigree dogs in British Isles. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1963;4:447.
7. Formston C. Observations on subluxation and luxation of the crystalline lens in the dog. *Journal of Comparative Pathology.* 1945;55:168.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SMOOTH FOX TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 76		2000-2009 153		2010-2014 33		2015 8	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	2	2.6%	8	5.2%	3	9.1%	0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		1	3.0%	0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		1	3.0%	0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		3	2.0%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	1.3%	0		0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	1	1.3%	0		1	3.0%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		2	1.3%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		3	2.0%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		1	0.7%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		2	1.3%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		0		1	3.0%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		6	3.9%	2	6.1%	1	12.5%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	72	94.7%	135	88.2%	29	87.9%	8	100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SOFT-COATED WHEATEN TERRIER - 1

SOFT-COATED WHEATEN TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	3	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1-3 3	Breeder option NO
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1, 2	NO
F.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	2	Breeder option
H.	Choroidal hypoplasia	Not defined	4	NO

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects

Microphthalmia is a congenital defect characterized by a small eye often associated with defects of the cornea, iris (coloboma), anterior chamber, lens (cataract) and/or retina (retinal dysplasia).

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SOFT-COATED WHEATEN TERRIER - 2

C. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

F. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

A congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small vascular strand (**PHA**) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (**persistent hyaloid remnant**).

G. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

H. Choroidal hypoplasia

Inadequate development of the choroid present at birth and non-progressive. This condition is most commonly identified in the Collie breed where it is a manifestation of "Collie Eye Anomaly."

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SOFT-COATED WHEATEN TERRIER - 3

References

1. Van der Woerd A. Multiple ocular anomalies in two related litters of soft-coated Wheaten terriers. *Prog Vet Comp Ophthalmol*. 1995;5:78.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SOFT COATED WHEATEN TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 3101		2000-2009 3068		2010-2014 915		2015 199	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
10.000 glaucoma		2	0.1%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		46	1.5%	43	1.4%	34	3.7%	7	3.5%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		6	0.2%	0		0		0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		3	0.3%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		21	0.7%	27	0.9%	6	0.7%	0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		12	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		1	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	
93.150 iris coloboma		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		62	2.0%	128	4.2%	46	5.0%	4	2.0%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		4	0.1%	13	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		1	0.0%	2	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		1	0.0%	31	3.4%	11	5.5%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		4	0.4%	0	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		1	0.1%	1	0.5%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		24	0.8%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		82	2.6%	184	6.0%	62	6.8%	13	6.5%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		9	0.3%	14	0.5%	4	0.4%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		3	0.1%	5	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		3	0.1%	7	0.2%	2	0.2%	1	0.5%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		3	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.0%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		1	0.0%	10	0.3%	1	0.1%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		8	0.3%	12	0.4%	8	0.9%	1	0.5%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		10	0.3%	14	0.5%	5	0.5%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		11	0.4%	6	0.2%	0		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.0%	0		1	0.1%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		8	0.3%	0		2	0.2%	1	0.5%
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		5	0.2%	10	0.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.5%
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		11	0.4%	1	0.1%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		14	0.5%	20	0.7%	1	0.1%	0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		3	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SOFT COATED WHEATEN TERRIER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	41 1.3%	24 0.8%	1 0.1%	2 1.0%
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	4 0.1%	1 0.0%	1 0.1%	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	2 0.1%	5 0.2%	3 0.3%	0
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	2 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	0	17 0.6%	0	0
97.120 coloboma	1 0.0%	0	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	43 1.4%	19 0.6%	6 0.7%	2 1.0%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	1 0.0%	1 0.0%	1 0.1%	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	2 0.1%	0	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	8 0.3%	6 0.2%	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.0%	0	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	2 0.2%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	3 0.1%	10 0.3%	1 0.1%	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	5 0.2%	0	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	3 0.1%	6 0.2%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	12 0.4%	37 4.0%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	14 0.5%	169 5.5%	22 2.4%	5 2.5%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	11 0.4%	18 0.6%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	2735 88.2%	2656 86.6%	824 90.1%	177 88.9%

SOMALI BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SOMALI

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		# %	# %	# %	# %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	1 100.0%	0

SPANISH GREYHOUND BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SPANISH GREYHOUND

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		# %	# %	# %	# %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	2 100.0%

SPANISH MASTIFF BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SPANISH MASTIFF

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0 # %	0 # %	0 # %	1 # %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	0	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SPANISH WATER DOG - 1

SPANISH WATER DOG

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	2, 3	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that one form of PRA in the Spanish Water Dog is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels, and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SPANISH WATER DOG - 2

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2015 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2014-2015.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.
3. Zangerl B, Goldstein O, Philp AR, et al. Identical mutation in a novel retinal gene causes progressive rod-cone degeneration in dogs and retinitis pigmentosa in humans. *Genomics*. 2006;88:551-563.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SPANISH WATER DOG

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		0		2	1.8%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		1	0.9%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		0		2	1.8%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0		1	0.9%	5	6.5%	1	3.4%
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		0		1	3.4%
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		7	6.4%	5	6.5%	2	6.9%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1	1.3%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		1	0.9%	0		1	3.4%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		0		1	1.3%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		0		0		1	3.4%
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		1	0.9%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		1	0.9%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0		2	1.8%	1	1.3%	1	3.4%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic		0		0		1	1.3%	0	
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		0		4	3.6%	0		1	3.4%
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		0		4	5.2%	0	
900.100 other, not inherited		0		7	6.4%	0		1	3.4%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited		0		1	0.9%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		0		99	90.0%	68	88.3%	26	89.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SPINONE ITALIANO - 1

SPINONE ITALIANO

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	3, 4	Breeder option
C.	Cataract	Not defined	5	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded. Breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SPINONE ITALIANO –2

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Spinone Italiano breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2007.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SPINONE ITALIANO

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 117		2000-2009 1279		2010-2014 565		2015 102	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		0		3	0.2%	0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		2	1.7%	23	1.8%	5	0.9%	0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		2	1.7%	5	0.4%	5	0.9%	0	
25.110 distichiasis		2	1.7%	11	0.9%	11	1.9%	1	1.0%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		2	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		3	0.2%	0		0	
UVEA									
90.250 pigmentary uveitis		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.120 iris cyst		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0		49	3.8%	28	5.0%	9	8.8%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		0		1	0.1%	0		1	1.0%
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		2	0.2%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		2	0.4%	4	3.9%
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		2	1.7%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		8	6.8%	65	5.1%	28	5.0%	6	5.9%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		5	0.4%	1	0.2%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		2	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		2	0.2%	0		1	1.0%
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		3	2.6%	9	0.7%	2	0.4%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		3	0.2%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		1	0.9%	9	0.7%	2	0.4%	1	1.0%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		3	2.6%	3	0.2%	0		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		5	0.4%	0		0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		4	0.3%	0		1	1.0%
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		5	0.4%	0		2	2.0%
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		0		5	0.4%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		3	0.2%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		2	0.2%	0		0	
110.200 vitritis		0		0		1	0.2%	1	1.0%
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		2	1.7%	8	0.6%	3	0.5%	1	1.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SPINONE ITALIANO

VITREOUS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	2 0.2%	3 0.5%	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0	6 0.5%	2 0.4%	2 2.0%
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0	1 0.1%	0	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	7 0.5%	15 2.7%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	0	62 4.8%	6 1.1%	6 5.9%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	0	3 0.2%	0	0
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	103 88.0%	1134 88.7%	516 91.3%	86 84.3%

ST. BERNARD BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT ST. BERNARD

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 58		2000-2009 88		2010-2014 49		2015 18	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	2	3.4%	16	18.2%	3	6.1%	0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	19	32.8%	12	13.6%	14	28.6%	2	11.1%
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	24	41.4%	32	36.4%	14	28.6%	3	16.7%
25.110	distichiasis	4	6.9%	3	3.4%	5	10.2%	2	11.1%
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	1	1.7%	0		0		0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	1	1.7%	0		0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		1	1.1%	1	2.0%	0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		0		1	2.0%	0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	2	3.4%	6	6.8%	7	14.3%	5	27.8%
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	5	8.6%	4	4.5%	2	4.1%	1	5.6%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		1	1.1%	0		1	5.6%
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	1.1%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		0		1	5.6%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		0		0		1	5.6%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		1	1.1%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	1.7%	0		0		1	5.6%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	2	3.4%	1	1.1%	0		0	
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	3	5.2%	2	2.3%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		3	3.4%	0		1	5.6%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		0		1	5.6%
100.326	incomplete cataract, nucleus	0		0		1	2.0%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	1	1.7%	6	6.8%	1	2.0%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	2	3.4%	0		1	2.0%	0	
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		1	1.1%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	2	3.4%	0		3	6.1%	0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		0		1	2.0%	0	
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	1	1.7%	0		0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		1	1.1%	2	4.1%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		5	5.7%	1	2.0%	0	
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	4	6.9%	4	4.5%	1	2.0%	0	
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	19	32.8%	40	45.5%	20	40.8%	12	66.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

STAFFORDSHIRE BULL TERRIER - 1

STAFFORDSHIRE BULL TERRIER*

* Please note that since 1972 the AKC considers the Staffordshire Bull Terrier a different breed from the American Staffordshire Terrier.

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
C.	Cataract * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	2, 4-7	NO
D.	Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)	Not defined	4, 8, 9	NO
E.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	1	Breeder option
F.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	10	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

STAFFORDSHIRE BULL TERRIER - 2

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

In this breed, cataracts usually develop by one year of age. There is initial opacification of the suture lines progressing to nuclear and cortical cataract formation; complete cataracts and blindness develop by three years of age. The condition is inherited as an autosomal recessive mutation in the HSF4 gene (*HSF4-1*). A DNA test is available.

D. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV)

A congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery (the primary vitreous) and the interaction of this blood vessel with the posterior lens capsule/cortex during embryogenesis. This condition is often associated with **persistent tunica vasculosa lentis (PTVL)** which results from failure of regression of the embryologic vascular network which surrounds the developing lens.

The majority of affected dogs have a retrolental fibrovascular plaque and variable lenticular defects which include posterior lenticonus/globus, colobomata, intralenticular hemorrhage and/or secondary cataracts. Vision impairment may result. The disease is an inherited disorder in the breed, but the mode of inheritance has not been defined. The results of current studies cannot rule out autosomal recessive or a dominant trait with incomplete penetrance.

E. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

A congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

F. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

STAFFORDSHIRE BULL TERRIER - 3

3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
5. Barnett KC. Hereditary cataract in the dog. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1978;19:109-120.
6. Barnett KC. The diagnosis and differential diagnosis of cataract in the dog. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1985;26:305-316.
7. Mellersh CS, McLaughlin B, Ahonen S, et al. Mutation in HSF4 is associated with hereditary cataract in the Australian Shepherd. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2009;12:372-378.
8. Curtis R, Barnett KC, Leon A. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous in the Staffordshire bull terrier. *Vet Rec.* 1984;115:385.
9. Leon A, Curtis R, Barnett K. Hereditary persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous in the Staffordshire Bull Terrier. *J Am Anim Hosp Assoc.* 1986;22:765-774.
10. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2015 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2014-2015.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT STAFFORDSHIRE BULL TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 147		2000-2009 381		2010-2014 271		2015 49	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	10	6.8%	45	11.8%	17	6.3%	1	2.0%
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		2	0.5%	3	1.1%	0	
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		0		1	2.0%
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	7	4.8%	6	1.6%	7	2.6%	0	
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	1	0.7%	1	0.3%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		3	1.1%	0	
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		1	0.4%	0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	3	2.0%	19	5.0%	9	3.3%	1	2.0%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		3	0.8%	1	0.4%	1	2.0%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	0.4%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		1	0.3%	0		1	2.0%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		1	0.4%	1	2.0%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	2	1.4%	1	0.3%	2	0.7%	1	2.0%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.7%	2	0.5%	1	0.4%	0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		1	0.3%	1	0.4%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		0		0		1	2.0%
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		1	0.3%	3	1.1%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	2	1.4%	7	1.8%	7	2.6%	2	4.1%
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	1	0.7%	3	0.8%	1	0.4%	0	
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		3	0.8%	1	0.4%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		1	0.3%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		3	0.8%	6	2.2%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		20	5.2%	14	5.2%	1	2.0%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	123	83.7%	316	82.9%	238	87.8%	43	87.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

STANDARD SCHNAUZER - 1

STANDARD SCHNAUZER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes -iris to iris	Not defined	2	Breeder option
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	3	Breeder option
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Presumed autosomal recessive	1	NO
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

STANDARD SCHNAUZER - 2

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest potential threat to vision.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membranes, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

There are apparently several forms of cataracts in the breed: 1) posterior cortex and posterior/total nucleus involvement, with slow progression; 2) dense posterior polar opacity near the sub-capsular region which progresses rapidly to very dense posterior polar plaques in young animals; 3) dense posterior polar opacity like that reported in young animals but found in older animals with variable progression.

E. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

G. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

STANDARD SCHNAUZER - 3

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Standard Schnauzer breed. The conditions listed are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2014 and/or Data from OFA All-Breeds Reports, 2013-2014.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT STANDARD SCHNAUZER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 735		2000-2009 1440		2010-2014 763		2015 143	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
10.000 glaucoma		2	0.3%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		16	2.2%	30	2.1%	17	2.2%	1	0.7%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		0		0		1	0.7%
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		2	0.3%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		8	1.1%	10	0.7%	4	0.5%	0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		0		0		1	0.7%
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		2	0.3%	10	0.7%	2	0.3%	0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2	0.3%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		1	0.1%	2	0.1%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		7	0.9%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		2	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		26	3.5%	48	3.3%	37	4.8%	3	2.1%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		1	0.1%	4	0.3%	5	0.7%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.1%	2	0.1%	2	0.3%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		3	0.4%	1	0.1%	0		1	0.7%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		3	0.4%	1	0.1%	4	0.5%	2	1.4%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		6	0.4%	5	0.7%	1	0.7%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		3	0.4%	6	0.4%	2	0.3%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		3	0.4%	7	0.5%	1	0.1%	1	0.7%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		6	0.8%	5	0.3%	5	0.7%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		3	0.4%	4	0.3%	2	0.3%	0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		4	0.3%	0		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		8	1.1%	5	0.3%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		1	0.1%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		3	0.2%	0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		3	0.4%	3	0.2%	7	0.9%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT STANDARD SCHNAUZER

VITREOUS CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	2 0.1%	3 0.4%	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	4 0.5%	21 1.5%	5 0.7%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	1 0.1%	2 0.1%	1 0.1%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	12 1.6%	10 0.7%	1 0.1%	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.1%	0	0	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	4 0.3%	1 0.1%	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	2 0.3%	0	1 0.1%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	7 0.5%	24 3.1%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	3 0.4%	66 4.6%	8 1.0%	7 4.9%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	5 0.7%	3 0.2%	1 0.1%	1 0.7%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	636 86.5%	1297 90.1%	708 92.8%	137 95.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SUSSEX SPANIEL - 1

SUSSEX SPANIEL

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Ectropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Macroblepharon	Not defined	2	Breeder option
D.	Iris coloboma	Not defined	2	NO
E.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	1	Breeder option
F.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Ectropion

A conformational defect resulting in eversion of the eyelid(s), which may cause ocular irritation due to exposure. It is likely that ectropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic) defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Macroblepharon

Defined as an exceptionally large palpebral fissure, macroblepharon in conjunction with laxity of the lateral canthal structures may lead to lower lid ectropion and upper lid entropion. Either of these conditions may lead to severe ocular irritation

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SUSSEX SPANIEL - 2

D. Iris coloboma

A coloboma is a congenital defect which may affect the iris, choroid or optic disc. Iris colobomas are seen as notches in the pupillary margin. Scleral ectasia is defined as a congenital thinning and secondary distention of the sclera; when lined by uveal tissue it is called a staphyloma. These may be anteriorly located, apparent as a bulge beneath the upper eyelid or posteriorly located, requiring visualization with an ophthalmoscope. These conditions may or may not be genetically related to the same anomalies seen associated with microphthalmia.

E. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

Congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

F. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Sussex Spaniel breed. The conditions listed are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SUSSEX SPANIEL

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 198		2000-2009 167		2010-2014 45		2015 13	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.160	macropalpebral fissure	7	3.5%	16	9.6%	0		0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	1	0.5%	0		0		0	
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	13	6.6%	6	3.6%	9	20.0%	2	15.4%
25.110	distichiasis	15	7.6%	6	3.6%	3	6.7%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		2	1.2%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.110	iris hypoplasia	0		1	0.6%	0		1	7.7%
93.150	iris coloboma	5	2.5%	2	1.2%	0		0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	1	0.5%	1	0.6%	0		0	
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	3	1.5%	3	1.8%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		0		1	2.2%	1	7.7%
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	4	2.0%	6	3.6%	3	6.7%	2	15.4%
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	1.2%	0		0	
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.5%	0		0		1	7.7%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		0		0		2	15.4%
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		3	1.8%	1	2.2%	0	
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		2	1.2%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	23	11.6%	10	6.0%	0		3	23.1%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	1	0.5%	3	1.8%	0		0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	1	0.5%	0		0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	13	6.6%	22	13.2%	5	11.1%	2	15.4%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		2	1.2%	0		0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110	micropapilla	0		1	0.6%	0		0	
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	1	0.5%	0		0		0	
130.150	optic disc coloboma	3	1.5%	0		0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		5	3.0%	5	11.1%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	3	1.5%	15	9.0%	1	2.2%	2	15.4%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	1	0.5%	1	0.6%	0		2	15.4%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	120	60.6%	110	65.9%	31	68.9%	6	46.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SWEDISH LAPPHUND - 1

SWEDISH LAPPHUND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the Swedish Lapphund is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

References

1. Zangerl B, Goldstein O, Philp AR, et al. Identical mutation in a novel retinal gene causes progressive rod-cone degeneration in dogs and retinitis pigmentosa in humans. *Genomics*. 2006 Nov;88:551-563.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SWEDISH LAPPHUND

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		0		0		1		2	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		0		1	100.0%	0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		0		1	50.0%
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		0		0		1	50.0%
RETINA									
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		0		0		1	50.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SWEDISH VALLHUND - 1

SWEDISH VALLHUND

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1, 2	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	3, 4	Breeder option
D.	Cataract	Not defined	5	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	5, 6	Breeder option
F.	Retinopathy * a DNA test is available	Presumed autosomal recessive	7-10	NO
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral. In these dogs, lesions are circular or semicircular central crystalline deposits in the anterior corneal stroma that appear between 2 and 5 years of age. It may be associated with exophthalmos and lagophthalmos common in these dogs.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SWEDISH VALLHUND - 2

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

F. Retinopathy

Swedish Vallhunds have a unique form of retinal degeneration compared to most forms of PRA. The condition is multifocal rather than diffuse and the age of onset and rate of progression vary dramatically, even between littermates. The clinical signs progress in 3 stages. (A. Komaromy, personal communication 2016)

- Stage one usually occurs between 2-3 years of age and is characterized by mottling or multifocal brown discoloration of the tapetal fundus – this should be marked as retinopathy even though visual deficits are not yet noted.
- In stage two, geographic thinning of the retina can be seen and subtle night vision deficits are observed.
- In stage three, the retinal thinning becomes more generalized with small islands of retinal sparing and deficits are noted in both photopic and scotopic vision. The disease has been associated with a mutation in the *MERTK* gene on canine chromosome 17. Dogs homozygous for the mutation have an 18 fold increased risk of developing the retinopathy. However, the actual causative mutation has not yet been identified.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

SWEDISH VALLHUND - 3

G. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2003-2007.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2007 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2002-2006.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2009 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2008.
7. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2011 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2010.
8. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2015 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2014-2015.
9. Cooper AE, Ahonen S, Rowlan JS, et al. A novel form of progressive retinal atrophy in Swedish vallhund dogs. *PLoS one*. 2014;9:e106610.
10. Ahonen SJ, Arumilli M, Seppala E, et al. Increased expression of MERTK is associated with a unique form of canine retinopathy. *PLoS one*. 2014;9:e114552.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SWEDISH VALLHUND

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 43		2000-2009 673		2010-2014 563		2015 119	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	0		27	4.0%	7	1.2%	2	1.7%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	0		12	1.8%	4	0.7%	0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		4	0.6%	1	0.2%	0	
93.140	corneal endothelial pigment without PPM	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0		120	17.8%	96	17.1%	22	18.5%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		0		5	0.9%	2	1.7%
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		0		2	0.4%	0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		2	0.3%	2	0.4%	1	0.8%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.810	uveal melanoma	0		0		2	0.4%	0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	2	4.7%	117	17.4%	76	13.5%	14	11.8%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		4	0.6%	4	0.7%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	0		1	0.1%	2	0.4%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		2	0.3%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	0		5	0.7%	4	0.7%	1	0.8%
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	0		6	0.9%	3	0.5%	1	0.8%
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		0		0		1	0.8%
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	2.3%	4	0.6%	9	1.6%	0	
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		2	0.3%	0		1	0.8%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		2	0.3%	4	0.7%	1	0.8%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.1%	0		1	0.8%
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		4	0.6%	2	0.4%	0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		6	0.9%	6	1.1%	1	0.8%
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		0		1	0.8%
100.323	incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex	0		0		0		1	0.8%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0		2	0.3%	5	0.9%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		0		1	0.8%
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		20	3.0%	12	2.1%	4	3.4%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		5	0.7%	4	0.7%	0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		10	1.5%	10	1.8%	3	2.5%
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0		4	0.6%	0		0	
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		29	4.3%	14	2.5%	2	1.7%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT SWEDISH VALLHUND

RETINA CONTINUED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	34 6.0%	6 5.0%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	0	1 0.2%	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	1 2.3%	0	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	19 2.8%	28 5.0%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	0	69 10.3%	22 3.9%	12 10.1%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	0	16 2.4%	1 0.2%	1 0.8%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	40 93.0%	435 64.6%	380 67.5%	79 66.4%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TEDDY ROOSEVELT TERRIER - 1

TEDDY ROOSEVELT TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma), causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

References

1. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011; 14: 378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TEDDY ROOSEVELT TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
Diagnostic Name		0	0	3	1
		#	%	#	%
LENS					
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	0		1 33.3%	0
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		1 33.3%	0
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	0		1 33.3%	0
OTHER					
900.100	other, not inherited	0		1 33.3%	1 100.0%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	0		1 33.3%	1 100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TENTERFIELD TERRIER - 1

TENTERFIELD TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available.	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma), causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

References

1. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011; 14: 378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT TENTERFIELD TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0	0	0	0
		# %	# %	# %	# %

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TIBETAN SPANIEL - 1

TIBETAN SPANIEL

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Exposure/pigmentary keratitis	Not defined	2	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	3, 4	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	4	NO
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized * a DNA test is available	Not defined / autosomal recessive	1, 5, 6	NO
G.	Ceroid lipofuscinosis	Not defined	7	NO

Descriptions and Comments

A. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in rolling" of one or more of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regards to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded and breeding discretion is advised.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TIBETAN SPANIEL - 2

C. Exposure/pigmentary keratitis

A condition characterized by variable degrees of superficial vascularization, fibrosis and/or pigmentation of the cornea. May be associated with excessive exposure/irritation of the globe due to shallow orbits, lower eyelid medial entropion, lagophthalmos and macropalpebral fissure.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky and Samoyed, in most breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

In the Tibetan Spaniel a mutation in *FAM161A* causes a later onset (4-5 years) of PRA. This form is being called progressive retinal atrophy 3 (PRA3) and appears to be the causative mutation in about 60% of Tibetan Spaniels with PRA. This form is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. A DNA test for PRA3 is available. This test will not detect PRA caused by other genetic mutations. At least one other form of PRA appears to be present in the Tibetan Spaniel.

G. Ceroid Lipofuscinosis

An inherited disease of man and animal characterized by the accumulation of lipopigment in various tissues of the body including the eye. It results in progressive neurologic disease including blindness. (Also called Batten's disease).

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TIBETAN SPANIEL - 3

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
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6. Downs LM, Mellersh CS. An Intronic SINE insertion in FAM161A that causes exon-skipping is associated with progressive retinal atrophy in Tibetan Spaniels and Tibetan Terriers. *PLoS One*. 2014;9:e93990.
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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT TIBETAN SPANIEL

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 930		2000-2009 1630		2010-2014 563		2015 84	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	0.1%	0		1	0.2%	0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		1	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
20.160 macropalpebral fissure		2	0.2%	3	0.2%	0		0	
21.000 entropion, unspecified		21	2.3%	55	3.4%	11	2.0%	2	2.4%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		2	0.1%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		82	8.8%	120	7.4%	71	12.6%	5	6.0%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		2	0.2%	0		0		0	
NICTITANS									
51.100 third eyelid cartilage anomaly		0		2	0.1%	0		0	
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		3	0.3%	3	0.2%	0		0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		7	0.8%	1	0.1%	0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		3	0.3%	9	0.6%	5	0.9%	1	1.2%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		1	0.1%	6	0.4%	3	0.5%	0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.120 iris cyst		0		2	0.1%	0		0	
93.150 iris coloboma		2	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		7	0.8%	30	1.8%	21	3.7%	0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		1	0.1%	3	0.2%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		3	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		2	0.4%	0	
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.810 uveal melanoma		0		0		2	0.4%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		9	1.0%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		17	1.8%	42	2.6%	19	3.4%	1	1.2%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		2	0.1%	2	0.4%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.1%	0		1	0.2%	0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		3	0.3%	1	0.1%	6	1.1%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		4	0.4%	13	0.8%	4	0.7%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		3	0.3%	8	0.5%	1	0.2%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		5	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		2	0.1%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		2	0.2%	2	0.1%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT TIBETAN SPANIEL

LENS CONTINUED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0	5 0.3%	2 0.4%	0
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0	2 0.1%	0	0
100.325	incomplete cataract, posterior sutures	0	0	1 0.2%	0
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	0	1 0.1%	0	0
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0	0	1 0.2%	0
VITREOUS					
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	5 0.5%	3 0.2%	0	0
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0	0	1 0.2%	0
110.200	vitritis	0	0	1 0.2%	0
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	2 0.2%	7 0.4%	3 0.5%	0
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	0	1 0.2%	0
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	3 0.3%	3 0.2%	3 0.5%	0
120.180	retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	0	1 0.2%	0
120.190	retinal dysplasia, detached	0	2 0.1%	0	0
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	6 0.6%	18 1.1%	3 0.5%	1 1.2%
120.960	retinopathy	0	0	0	1 1.2%
OPTIC NERVE					
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	0	2 0.1%	0	0
130.150	optic disc coloboma	5 0.5%	1 0.1%	1 0.2%	0
OTHER					
900.000	other, unspecified	0	8 0.5%	24 4.3%	0
900.100	other, not inherited	3 0.3%	72 4.4%	17 3.0%	2 2.4%
900.110	other, suspected as inherited	4 0.4%	9 0.6%	0	0
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	776 83.4%	1346 82.6%	450 79.9%	76 90.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TIBETAN TERRIER - 1

TIBETAN TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	2	Breeder option
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 2 2	Breeder option NO
D.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 3-8	NO
F.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	9	Breeder option
G.	Retinal atrophy - generalized * a DNA test is available	Not defined	1, 4, 10-13	NO
H.	Retinal atrophy - Rod-cone dysplasia (rzd4) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	14	NO
I.	Ceroid lipofuscinosis	Not defined	15, 16	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regards to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TIBETAN TERRIER - 2

incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded and breeding discretion is advised.

B. Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

E. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma), causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

F. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

G. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky and Samoyed, in most breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

There are ERG studies to indicate that there is depression of the B wave at 10-12 weeks of age in the second variety and slower depression in the first variety. Some may have no obvious signs at 5-6 years of age, only to develop clinical signs at 6-7 years of age. It is logical that any animal found with signs of bilateral atrophy should not be bred. Members of

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TIBETAN TERRIER - 3

the family of the affected animal should be carefully screened. Perhaps, ERG in animals less than 4 years of age is logical, especially if the animal is intended for breed foundation.

In the Tibetan Terrier a mutation in *FAM161A* causes a later onset (4-5 years) of PRA. This form is being called progressive retinal atrophy 3 (PRA3). This form is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait. A DNA test for PRA3 is available. This test will not detect PRA caused by other genetic mutations. At least one other form of PRA appears to be present in the Tibetan Terrier.

H. Rod-cone dysplasia, type 4 (*rcd4*)

A form of PRA initially identified in the Gordon and Irish Setter breeds. Clinical night blindness is observed on average as late as 10 years of age and progresses to total blindness. This form of PRA has been referred to as late-onset PRA (LOPRA). The disorder is caused by a mutation present in the *C2orf71* gene. A mutation-based gene test is now available that will unequivocally identify genetically normal, affected and carrier dogs. The test is accurate only for this mutation and is of no value in identifying other forms of PRA

I. Ceroid Lipofuscinosis

An inherited disease of man and animal characterized by the accumulation of lipopigment in various tissues of the body including the eye. It results in progressive neurologic disease. In the Tibetan Terrier, moderate visual impairment can occur in low-light conditions.

References

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3. Willis MB, Curtis R, Barnett KC, et al. Genetic aspects of lens luxation in the Tibetan terrier. *Vet Rec.* 1979;104:409-412.
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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TIBETAN TERRIER - 4

9. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2013-2014 and Data from OFA All-Breeds Report, 2013-2014.
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15. Katz ML, Narfstrom K, Johnson GS, et al. Assessment of retinal function and characterization of lysosomal storage body accumulation in the retinas and brains of Tibetan Terriers with ceroid-lipofuscinosis. *Am J Vet Res.* 2005;66:67-76.
16. Drogemuller C, Wohlke A, Distl O. Characterization of candidate genes for neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis in dog. *J Hered.* 2005;96:735-738.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT TIBETAN TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 2213		2000-2009 4142		2010-2014 1661		2015 287	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		2	0.1%	2	0.0%	0		0	
10.000 glaucoma		2	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		34	1.5%	60	1.4%	21	1.3%	5	1.7%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	
CORNEA									
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		17	0.8%	59	1.4%	10	0.6%	2	0.7%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		34	1.5%	278	6.7%	152	9.2%	24	8.4%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2	0.1%	16	0.4%	3	0.2%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		11	0.5%	25	0.6%	4	0.2%	0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		7	0.3%	3	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		1	0.0%	19	1.1%	14	4.9%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		11	0.7%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		34	1.5%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		66	3.0%	209	5.0%	92	5.5%	14	4.9%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		15	0.7%	28	0.7%	23	1.4%	5	1.7%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		11	0.5%	15	0.4%	8	0.5%	2	0.7%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.0%	7	0.2%	3	0.2%	0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		2	0.1%	10	0.2%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		2	0.1%	2	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.0%	2	0.0%	4	0.2%	2	0.7%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		10	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		16	0.7%	22	0.5%	21	1.3%	3	1.0%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		23	1.0%	27	0.7%	16	1.0%	1	0.3%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		7	0.3%	23	0.6%	4	0.2%	2	0.7%
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.0%	5	0.1%	6	0.4%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		4	0.2%	8	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		2	0.1%	2	0.0%	5	0.3%	0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		5	0.1%	0		0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		2	0.1%	3	1.0%
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		0		3	1.0%
100.323 incomplete cataract, equatorial cortex		0		0		1	0.1%	1	0.3%
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		22	1.0%	14	0.3%	2	0.1%	0	
100.340 resorbing/hypermature cataract		0		0		1	0.1%	0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		2	0.1%	14	0.3%	0		1	0.3%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT TIBETAN TERRIER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1 0.0%	2 0.0%	1 0.1%	0
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	0	1 0.0%	1 0.1%	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	5 0.2%	20 0.5%	7 0.4%	0
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	4 0.1%	3 0.2%	0
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	0	1 0.0%	0	0
97.120 coloboma	0	1 0.0%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	0	7 0.2%	3 0.2%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	2 0.1%	1 0.0%	0	1 0.3%
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	0	3 0.1%	0	1 0.3%
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	49 2.2%	62 1.5%	10 0.6%	3 1.0%
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	2 0.1%	1 0.0%	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.0%	2 0.0%	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	3 0.2%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	2 0.0%	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	2 0.1%	2 0.0%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	26 0.6%	56 3.4%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	9 0.4%	138 3.3%	26 1.6%	9 3.1%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	14 0.6%	12 0.3%	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	1920 86.8%	3557 85.9%	1455 87.6%	254 88.5%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TOY AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 1

TOY AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects	Presumed autosomal recessive with incomplete penetrance	1-6	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1, 7	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	8	Breeder option
D.	Iris coloboma	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Iris hypoplasia	Not defined	9	Breeder option
F.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1 1, 8	Breeder option NO
G.	Cataract * a DNA test is available	Autosomal co-dominant	1, 10, 11	NO
H.	Persistent hyaloid artery	Not defined	8	Breeder option
I.	Retinal atrophy - generalized (<i>prcd</i>) * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 9, 12, 13	NO
J.	Cone degeneration - day blindness * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	14	NO

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TOY AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 2

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
K.	Multifocal retinopathy - cmr1 * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	15	Breeder option
L.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	8	Breeder option
M.	Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly) - Optic nerve coloboma - Retinal detachment - Retinal hemorrhage - Staphyloma/coloboma * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	1, 7, 16-19	NO
N.	Coloboma/staphyloma without microphthalmia	Not defined	1	NO
O.	Micropapilla	Not defined	20	Breeder option

It is recommended that this breed be examined prior to pharmacological dilation to best facilitate identification of iris coloboma.

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia with multiple ocular defects

Microphthalmia is a congenital defect characterized by a small eye with associated defects of the cornea, iris (coloboma), anterior chamber, lens (cataract) and/or retina (dysplasia). In the Australian Shepherd, microphthalmia has long been suspected to be associated with merled coat coloration but a definitive genetic relationship has not been established. The eyes of affected homozygous merle (usually white) dogs have extreme forms of this entity and are usually blind at birth. Affected heterozygous merle-coated dogs demonstrate less severe manifestations.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TOY AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 3

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

C. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

D. Iris coloboma

A congenital abnormality in iris development usually characterized by a full-thickness defect in iris tissue, commonly (though not exclusively) located at the 6 o'clock position associated with failure of closure of the optic fissure. A partial-thickness defect in iris tissue should be recorded as iris hypoplasia on the OFA form.

E. Iris hypoplasia

A congenital abnormality in iris development usually characterized by a reduced quantity of tissue identified as a partial-thickness defect in iris tissue. Full-thickness iris hypoplasia is rare and should be recorded as an iris coloboma on the OFA form.

F. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

G. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TOY AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 4

In the Australian Shepherd, a mutation in *HSF4* (heat shock transcription factor 4), the HSF4-2 mutation, has been shown to increase the likelihood of cataract formation. The mutation is inherited in a co-dominant manner. Dogs with one copy of the mutation develop bilateral posterior cataracts and homozygotes develop a nuclear cataract that typically progresses to a mature cataract. A DNA test is available for this mutation. Other genetic factors can contribute to cataract formation in this breed and will not be detected by this test.

H. Persistent hyaloid artery (PHA)

Congenital defect resulting from abnormalities in the development and regression of the hyaloid artery. The blood vessel remnant can be present in the vitreous as a small patent vascular strand (PHA) or as a non-vascular strand that appears gray-white (persistent hyaloid remnant).

I. Retinal atrophy - generalized (*prcd*)

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. With limited exceptions, most PRAs are recessively inherited.

Studies have shown that the principal form of PRA in the Australian Shepherd is PRCD which is a late-onset form of PRA inherited as autosomal recessive. The mutation is allelic to that present in Miniature Poodles, Labrador Retrievers, English and American Cocker Spaniels, and others. The locus is termed the progressive rod-cone degeneration (*prcd*) gene and at least 30+ breeds are affected. In most affected dogs to date, the disease is recognized clinically in dogs 3-6 years of age or older. This photoreceptor degeneration is characterized by slow death of visual cells following their normal development. The disease begins clinically with signs of night blindness followed by day blindness. A DNA test is available.

J. Cone degeneration - day blindness or hemeralopia

Autosomal recessively inherited early degeneration of the cone photoreceptors. Affected puppies develop day-blindness, colorblindness, and photophobia between 8 and 12 weeks of age. Affected dogs remain ophthalmoscopically normal their entire life. Electroretinography is required to definitively diagnose the disorder. Genetically, the condition results from a mutation in the *CNGB3* gene. A DNA test is available.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TOY AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 5

K. Multifocal retinopathy

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 (cmr1) is characterized by numerous distinct (i.e. multi-focal), roughly circular patches of elevated retina (multifocal bullous retinal detachments). There may be a serous subretinal fluid, or accumulation of subretinal material that produces gray-tan-pink colored lesions. These lesions, looking somewhat like blisters, vary in location and size, although typically they are present in both eyes of the affected dog.

The disease generally develops in young dogs between 11-20 weeks of age and there is minimal progression after 1 year of age. The lesions may flatten, leaving areas of retinal thinning and RPE hypertrophy, hyperplasia, and pigmentation. Discrete areas of tapetal hyper-reflectivity may be seen in areas of previous retinal and RPE detachments. Most dogs exhibit no noticeable problem with vision or electroretinographic abnormalities despite their abnormal appearing retinas.

Canine Multi-focal Retinopathy type 1 is caused by a mutation in the Bestrophin 1 gene (*BEST1*) and is described to be recessively inherited in the Great Pyrenees, Dogue de Bordeaux, Bullmastiff, and Mastiff.

L. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

M. Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly)

- Staphyloma/coloboma
- Retinal detachment
- Retinal hemorrhage
- Optic nerve coloboma

A spectrum of malformations present at birth and ranging from inadequate development of the choroid (choroidal hypoplasia) to defects of the choroid, sclera, and/or optic nerve (coloboma/staphyloma) to complete retinal detachment (with or without hemorrhage). Mildly affected animals will have no detectable vision deficit.

This disorder is collectively referred to as "Collie Eye Anomaly." The choroidal hypoplasia component is caused by a 7799 base pair deletion with the gene *NHEJ1*. The mutation is a recessive trait. A DNA test is available and is diagnostic only for the choroidal hypoplasia component of CEA. For colobomas to develop, an additional mutation in a second gene has to be present; that gene is still unknown.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TOY AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 6

N. Coloboma/staphyloma (unassociated with microphthalmia)

A coloboma is a congenital defect which may affect the iris, choroid or optic disc. Iris colobomas are seen as notches in the pupillary margin. Scleral ectasia is defined as a congenital thinning and secondary distention of the sclera; when lined by uveal tissue it is called a staphyloma. These may be anteriorly located, apparent as a bulge beneath the upper eyelid or posteriorly located, requiring visualization with an ophthalmoscope. These conditions may or may not be genetically related to the same anomalies seen associated with microphthalmia (entity "A" above).

O. Micropapilla

Micropapilla refers to a small optic disc which is not associated with vision impairment. Optic nerve hypoplasia refers to a congenital defect of the optic nerve which causes blindness and abnormal pupil response in the affected eye. It may be difficult to differentiate between micropapilla and optic nerve hypoplasia on a routine (dilated) screening ophthalmoscopic exam.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. Gelatt KN, McGill LD. Clinical characteristics of microphthalmia with colobomas of the Australian Shepherd Dog. *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* 1973;162:393-396.
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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TOY AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD - 7

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT TOY AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		2 0.4%		0		1 1.6%	
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		0		15 3.0%		18 5.1%		8 12.7%	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		0		0		1 0.3%		0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		4 0.8%		3 0.8%		8 12.7%	
93.150 iris coloboma		0		7 1.4%		5 1.4%		6 9.5%	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0		67 13.6%		33 9.3%		3 4.8%	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		0		3 0.6%		2 0.6%		1 1.6%	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		0		2 0.6%		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		1 0.3%		0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		5 1.0%		6 1.7%		0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		1 0.2%		0		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1 0.2%		0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		1 0.2%		0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		0		2 0.4%		1 0.3%		1 1.6%	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		0		1 0.2%		0		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1 0.2%		1 0.3%		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		2 0.4%		0		0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		0		1 0.2%		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		3 0.6%		0		2 3.2%	
110.135 PHPV/PTVL		0		2 0.4%		0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		0		1 0.3%		1 1.6%	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0		1 0.2%		2 0.6%		0	
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic		0		1 0.2%		0		0	
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		0		1 0.2%		0		0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.110 micropapilla		0		5 1.0%		4 1.1%		0	
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia		0		1 0.2%		1 0.3%		0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		1 0.2%		5 1.4%		0	
900.100 other, not inherited		0		6 1.2%		2 0.6%		3 4.8%	
900.110 other, suspected as inherited		0		1 0.2%		0		1 1.6%	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		0		431 87.2%		324 91.3%		50 79.4%	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

TOY FOX TERRIER - 1

TOY FOX TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	2	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma), causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

References

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2. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. *ADAMTS17* mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011 Nov;14:378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT TOY FOX TERRIER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 12		2000-2009 109		2010-2014 58		2015 14	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
25.110	distichiasis	0		1	0.9%	1	1.7%	0	
CORNEA									
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	0		0		1	1.7%	0	
UVEA									
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	1	8.3%	7	6.4%	7	12.1%	4	28.6%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	0		0		2	3.4%	0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		0		1	1.7%	0	
LENS									
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	0		3	2.8%	0		0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	2	16.7%	1	0.9%	1	1.7%	1	7.1%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		0		1	1.7%	0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		1	0.9%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	0		1	0.9%	0		0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	1	8.3%	0		1	1.7%	0	
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		1	0.9%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0		4	3.7%	3	5.2%	0	
120.310	generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	0		2	1.8%	0		0	
OPTIC NERVE									
130.120	optic nerve hypoplasia	0		2	1.8%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000	other, unspecified	0		1	0.9%	1	1.7%	0	
900.100	other, not inherited	0		3	2.8%	2	3.4%	2	14.3%
NORMAL									
0.000	normal globe	9	75.0%	96	88.1%	46	79.3%	10	71.4%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

VIZSLA - 1

VIZSLA

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Entropion	Not defined	2	NO
C.	Prolapse of gland of third eyelid	Not defined	5	Breeder option
D.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	2	Breeder option
E.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	3	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
F.	Cataract	Not defined	4	NO
G.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	5	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull. The Vizsla Club of America, recognizing entropion as an unacceptable problem in their breed, has requested that entropion be given a "NO" rating.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

VIZSLA - 2

C. Prolapse of the gland of the third eyelid

Protrusion of the tear gland associated with the third eyelid. The mode of inheritance of this disorder is unknown. The exposed gland may become irritated. Commonly referred to as "cherry eye."

D. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

E. Persistent pupillary membrane (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

G. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Vizsla breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

VIZSLA - 3

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

VIZSLA

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 407		2000-2009 1314		2010-2014 951		2015 220	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
20.140	ectopic cilia	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
21.000	entropion, unspecified	1	0.2%	2	0.2%	0		0	
22.000	ectropion, unspecified	1	0.2%	2	0.2%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	4	1.0%	11	0.8%	10	1.1%	0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910	keratoconjunctivitis sicca	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	0		0		5	0.5%	0	
52.110	prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	0		0		7	0.7%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	13	3.2%	19	1.4%	5	0.5%	1	0.5%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	0		2	0.2%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	5	1.2%	26	2.0%	25	2.6%	2	0.9%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	7	1.7%	5	0.4%	0		0	
93.740	persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.750	persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	0		6	0.5%	64	6.7%	19	8.6%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
95.120	ciliary body cyst	0		0		0		1	0.5%
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	4	1.0%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	7	1.7%	58	4.4%	35	3.7%	5	2.3%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	0		5	0.4%	5	0.5%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	2	0.5%	7	0.5%	6	0.6%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	0		2	0.2%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.2%	3	0.2%	0		0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		7	0.5%	1	0.1%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	1	0.2%	11	0.8%	2	0.2%	2	0.9%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	0		8	0.6%	9	0.9%	2	0.9%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	4	1.0%	11	0.8%	3	0.3%	1	0.5%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		0		0		1	0.5%
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	0		3	0.2%	0		1	0.5%
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	0		2	0.2%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		2	0.2%	2	0.2%	2	0.9%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	2	0.5%	0		0		0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		2	0.2%	0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	2	0.5%	0		0		1	0.5%
110.135	PHPV/PTVL	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		1	0.1%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		4	0.3%	5	0.5%	1	0.5%
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		2	0.2%	1	0.1%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

VIZSLA

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	2 0.5%	1 0.1%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	2 0.5%	3 0.2%	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	2 0.2%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	1 0.2%	0	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	10 0.8%	41 4.3%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	5 1.2%	66 5.0%	34 3.6%	9 4.1%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	3 0.7%	4 0.3%	2 0.2%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	347 85.3%	1210 92.1%	855 89.9%	202 91.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

VOLPINO ITALIANO - 1

VOLPINO ITALIANO

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma), causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

References

1. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011; 14: 378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

VOLPINO ITALIANO

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		# %	# %	# %	# %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	1 100.0%	0

WACHTELHUND BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT WACHTELHUND

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
		0 # %	0 # %	2 # %	0 # %
NORMAL 0.000 normal globe		0	0	2 100.0%	0

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WEIMARANER - 1

WEIMARANER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Entropion	Not defined	1	Breeder option
C.	Everted cartilage of the third eyelid	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	2, 3	Breeder option
E.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	3	Breeder option
F.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
G.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regards to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded. Breeding discretion is advised.

In this breed, because there is significant clinical disease associated with the abnormal hairs, breeding should be discouraged.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WEIMARANER - 2

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

C. Everted cartilage of the third eyelid

A scroll-like curling of the cartilage of the third eyelid, usually everting the margin. This condition may occur in one or both eyes and may cause mild ocular irritation.

D. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

E. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

G. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait in most breeds.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WEIMARANER - 3

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Weimaraner. The conditions listed are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT WEIMARANER

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999 397		2000-2009 738		2010-2014 414		2015 102	
Diagnostic Name		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
EYELIDS									
21.000	entropion, unspecified	2	0.5%	1	0.1%	0		0	
25.110	distichiasis	122	30.7%	204	27.6%	133	32.1%	32	31.4%
NICTITANS									
51.100	third eyelid cartilage anomaly	3	0.8%	6	0.8%	4	1.0%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700	corneal dystrophy	5	1.3%	16	2.2%	7	1.7%	1	1.0%
70.730	corneal endothelial degeneration	0		2	0.3%	3	0.7%	0	
UVEA									
93.120	iris cyst	3	0.8%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.150	iris coloboma	1	0.3%	0		1	0.2%	0	
93.170	anterior chamber cyst	0		0		0		1	1.0%
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	3	0.8%	7	0.9%	4	1.0%	1	1.0%
93.720	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens	1	0.3%	2	0.3%	0		0	
93.730	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea	0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	3	2.9%
93.760	persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands	0		0		0		2	2.0%
93.810	uveal melanoma	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
LENS									
100.200	cataract, unspecified	2	0.5%	0		0		0	
100.210	cataract, significance unknown	14	3.5%	52	7.0%	23	5.6%	3	2.9%
100.301	punctate cataract, anterior cortex	3	0.8%	5	0.7%	2	0.5%	0	
100.302	punctate cataract, posterior cortex	1	0.3%	3	0.4%	1	0.2%	0	
100.303	punctate cataract, equatorial cortex	1	0.3%	4	0.5%	3	0.7%	0	
100.304	punctate cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.305	punctate cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.306	punctate cataract, nucleus	1	0.3%	3	0.4%	3	0.7%	0	
100.307	punctate cataract, capsular	0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.311	incipient cataract, anterior cortex	9	2.3%	26	3.5%	2	0.5%	2	2.0%
100.312	incipient cataract, posterior cortex	4	1.0%	5	0.7%	1	0.2%	1	1.0%
100.313	incipient cataract, equatorial cortex	5	1.3%	2	0.3%	3	0.7%	1	1.0%
100.314	incipient cataract, anterior sutures	0		1	0.1%	0		1	1.0%
100.315	incipient cataract, posterior sutures	1	0.3%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.316	incipient cataract, nucleus	2	0.5%	2	0.3%	0		0	
100.317	incipient cataract, capsular	0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.321	incomplete cataract, anterior cortex	0		0		0		1	1.0%
100.330	generalized/complete cataract	4	1.0%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.375	subluxation/luxation, unspecified	0		0		0		1	1.0%
VITREOUS									
110.120	persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1	0.3%	3	0.4%	0		0	
110.200	vitritis	0		0		2	0.5%	0	
110.320	vitreous degeneration syneresis	0		0		2	0.5%	0	
110.330	vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0		0		1	0.2%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT WEIMARANER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	0	2 0.3%	0	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	1 0.3%	1 0.1%	2 0.5%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	3 0.8%	2 0.3%	0	1 1.0%
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	0	1 0.1%	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	0	1 1.0%
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	3 0.4%	9 2.2%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	4 1.0%	46 6.2%	11 2.7%	3 2.9%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	2 0.5%	0	0	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	245 61.7%	494 66.9%	294 71.0%	73 71.6%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WELSH SPRINGER SPANIEL - 1

WELSH SPRINGER SPANIEL

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Presumed autosomal dominant	1-4	NO
B.	Entropion	Not defined	5, 6	Breeder option
C.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
D.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	5, 6	Breeder option
E.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 6 6	Breeder option NO
F.	Cataract	Presumed autosomal recessive	1, 7, 8	NO
G.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	9	Breeder option
H.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1, 10	NO
I.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	6	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

An elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of IOP (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

Primary angle closure glaucoma has been reported in the Welsh Springer Spaniel. Females

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OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WELSH SPRINGER SPANIEL - 2

are affected more than males. Onset ranges from 10 weeks to 10 years. At the iridocorneal angle, the pectinate ligaments appear sparse and wispy in contrast to the sturdy fibers seen in other breeds. A dominant mode of inheritance is reported.

B. Entropion

A conformational defect resulting in an "in-rolling" of one or both of the eyelids which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several genes (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents, and the conformation of the skull.

C. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regard to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established, although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded; breeding discretion is advised.

D. Corneal Dystrophy - epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers. Corneal dystrophy implies a probable inherited basis and is usually bilateral.

E. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

F. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

In the Welsh Springer Spaniel, lesions may be seen as early as 8-12 weeks of age and progress rapidly to complete cataract, impairing vision. A recessive mode of inheritance is reported.

G. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WELSH SPRINGER SPANIEL - 3

H. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

I. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

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4. Oliver JA, Pettitt L, Mellersh C. Goniodysgenesis and glaucoma in the Welsh Springer Spaniel: a candidate gene study - ACVO 2014 Abstract #6. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2014;17:E31.
5. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
7. Barnett KC. Hereditary cataract in the Welsh Springer spaniel. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1980;21:621-625. Epub 1980/11/01.
8. Barnett KC. The diagnosis and differential diagnosis of cataract in the dog. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1985;26:305.
9. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2006 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2001-2005.
10. Priester W. Canine progressive retinal atrophy: Occurrence by age, breed, and sex. *Am J Vet Res.* 1974;35:571-574.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT WELSH SPRINGER SPANIEL

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 615		2000-2009 1225		2010-2014 622		2015 113	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
10.000 glaucoma		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		11	1.8%	17	1.4%	10	1.6%	1	0.9%
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		3	0.2%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		78	12.7%	132	10.8%	65	10.5%	25	22.1%
NASOLACRIMAL									
32.110 imperforate lower nasolacrimal punctum		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		12	2.0%	22	1.8%	7	1.1%	2	1.8%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		0		2	0.3%	0	
UVEA									
93.120 iris cyst		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.150 iris coloboma		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		43	7.0%	323	26.4%	184	29.6%	30	26.5%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		3	0.5%	1	0.9%
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		6	1.0%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		27	4.4%	79	6.4%	20	3.2%	4	3.5%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		4	0.7%	4	0.3%	1	0.2%	2	1.8%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		2	0.3%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		0		1	0.1%	3	0.5%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		2	0.2%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1	0.2%	1	0.1%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		1	0.1%	1	0.2%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		4	0.7%	3	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	1.8%
110.135 PHPV/PTVL		0		1	0.1%	0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		5	0.4%	0		0	
FUNDUS									
97.120 coloboma		0		2	0.2%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WELSH SPRINGER SPANIEL

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	8 1.3%	18 1.5%	3 0.5%	0
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	0	4 0.3%	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	6 1.0%	1 0.1%	1 0.2%	0
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	3 0.2%	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	1 0.2%	5 0.4%	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	4 0.3%	0	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	11 0.9%	8 1.3%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	3 0.5%	44 3.6%	7 1.1%	4 3.5%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	4 0.7%	4 0.3%	3 0.5%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	454 73.8%	809 66.0%	437 70.3%	71 62.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WELSH TERRIER - 1

WELSH TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Distichiasis	Not defined	1	Breeder option
B.	Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eye)	Not defined	1	NO
C.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	1-3	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
D.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1	NO
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
F.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	1, 4	NO

Description and Comment

A. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regards to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded. Breeding discretion is advised.

B. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eye)

An abnormality of the tear film, most commonly a deficiency of the aqueous portion, although the mucin and/or lipid layers may be affected; results in ocular irritation and/or vision impairment.

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WELSH TERRIER - 2

lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

D. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of the intraocular pressure (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests is part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

F. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Welsh Terrier breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in the breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
4. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. *ADAMTS17* mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011 Nov;14:378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WELSH TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 67		2000-2009 239		2010-2014 50		2015 3	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
10.000 glaucoma		1	1.5%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		2	3.0%	8	3.3%	2	4.0%	0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		1	1.5%	0		0		0	
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		0		4	1.7%	0		0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		0		3	6.0%	0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		3	4.5%	22	9.2%	5	10.0%	0	
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		0		2	0.8%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		2	3.0%	1	0.4%	0		0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		1	0.4%	3	6.0%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		1	1.5%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		3	4.5%	15	6.3%	4	8.0%	0	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		1	0.4%	1	2.0%	0	
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	1.5%	0		1	2.0%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		1	1.5%	2	0.8%	0		0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		0		2	0.8%	0		0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		2	0.8%	0		0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		1	1.5%	2	0.8%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0		0		1	2.0%	0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		1	0.4%	5	10.0%	0	
900.100 other, not inherited		2	3.0%	11	4.6%	0		0	
900.110 other, suspected as inherited		0		1	0.4%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		52	77.6%	200	83.7%	38	76.0%	3	100.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER - 1

WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Microphthalmia	Not defined	1	NO
B.	Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eye)	Not defined	1-5	NO
C.	membranes - iris to iris	Not defined	1, 6	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	6	
D.	Cataract	Presumed autosomal recessive	1, 7	NO
E.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	8	Breeder option
F.	Retinal atrophy - generalized	Not defined	1	NO
G.	Retinal dysplasia - folds	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Microphthalmia

Microphthalmia is a congenital defect characterized by a small eye. The condition may be seen alone without vision impairment but it is most often associated with defects of the cornea, iris (coloboma), anterior chamber, lens (cataract) and/or retina (retinal dysplasia).

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER - 2

B Keratoconjunctivitis/dry eye

An abnormality of the tear film, most commonly a deficiency of the aqueous portion, although the mucin and/or lipid layers may be affected; results in ocular irritation and/or vision impairment.

In the West Highland White Terrier this disease has been reported more commonly in females than males.⁵

C. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

In the West Highland White Terrier, these membranes, when present, often bridge from the iris to the lens and may result in cataract with vision impairment.

D. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

The cataract described in the West Highland White Terrier initially involves the posterior Y sutures and may infrequently progress, resulting in vision impairment. The age of onset is less than 6 months of age. A recessive mode of inheritance is suggested by the pedigrees which have been studied.

E. Vitreous degeneration

Liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment.

F. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. Except for X-linked PRA in the Siberian Husky, in all breeds studied to date, PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER - 3

G. Retinal dysplasia - folds

Linear, triangular, curved or curvilinear foci of retinal folding that may be single or multiple. When seen in puppies, this condition may partially or completely resolve with maturity. Its significance to vision is unknown. There are two other forms of retinal dysplasia (geographic, detached) which are known to be inherited in other breeds and, in their most severe form, cause blindness. The genetic relationship between folds and more severe forms of retinal dysplasia is undetermined.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. Sansom J, Barnett KC, Neumann W, et al. Treatment of keratoconjunctivitis sicca in dogs with cyclosporine ophthalmic ointment: a European clinical field trial. *Vet Rec.* 1995; 137: 504-507.
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5. vom Hagen F, Dierks C, Westermann H, et al. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS) in west-highland- white-terriers (WHWT) – a clinical/genetic survey. *Annual Meeting of the European College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists* 2012 May 24 - 27.
6. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
7. Narfstrom K. Cataract in the West Highland white terrier. *J Small Anim Pract.* 1981; 22: 467-471.
8. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2014 and/or Data from OFA All-Breeds Report 2013-2014.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 270		2000-2009 416		2010-2014 585		2015 99	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		4	1.5%	1	0.2%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		0		1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		0		1	0.2%	2	0.3%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		1	0.4%	0		0		0	
70.700 corneal dystrophy		1	0.4%	0		0		0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		2	0.5%	1	0.2%	0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		8	3.0%	34	8.2%	65	11.1%	10	10.1%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		11	4.1%	3	0.7%	7	1.2%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		1	0.4%	3	0.7%	1	0.2%	0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		4	1.0%	10	1.7%	2	2.0%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		1	0.2%	3	0.5%	0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		21	7.8%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		13	4.8%	38	9.1%	56	9.6%	5	5.1%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		1	0.4%	7	1.7%	8	1.4%	2	2.0%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		1	0.4%	5	1.2%	2	0.3%	1	1.0%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		3	1.1%	0		0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.4%	0		0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		3	1.1%	5	1.2%	6	1.0%	3	3.0%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		2	0.7%	2	0.5%	5	0.9%	0	
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		1	0.2%	6	1.0%	1	1.0%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		8	3.0%	14	3.4%	12	2.1%	1	1.0%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		9	3.3%	10	2.4%	2	0.3%	1	1.0%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		2	0.7%	0		3	0.5%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		2	0.5%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		3	1.1%	0		1	0.2%	1	1.0%
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		3	1.1%	3	0.7%	8	1.4%	0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		2	0.5%	6	1.0%	1	1.0%
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		0		1	1.0%
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		2	0.3%	0	
100.325 incomplete cataract, posterior sutures		0		0		2	0.3%	2	2.0%
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		15	5.6%	8	1.9%	6	1.0%	1	1.0%
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		0		1	0.2%	1	1.0%
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		1	0.4%	2	0.5%	5	0.9%	0	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		0		3	0.5%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	8 3.0%	16 3.8%	16 2.7%	5 5.1%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	2 0.7%	1 0.2%	0	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	1 0.4%	0	0	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	9 3.3%	5 1.2%	0	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.4%	0	0	0
120.920 retinal detachment with dialysis	0	0	2 0.3%	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	0	1 1.0%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	1 0.2%	1 0.2%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	13 3.1%	20 3.4%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	6 2.2%	7 1.7%	22 3.8%	4 4.0%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	4 1.5%	1 0.2%	3 0.5%	1 1.0%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	180 66.7%	319 76.7%	450 76.9%	80 80.8%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WHIPPET - 1

WHIPPET

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 2 2	Breeder option NO
B.	Cataract	Not defined	3	NO
C.	Vitreous degeneration	Not defined	2-4	Breeder option
D.	Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly) - Staphyloma/coloboma - Retinal detachment - Retinal hemorrhage - Optic nerve coloboma * a DNA test is available	Autosomal recessive	5, 6	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WHIPPET - 2

C. Vitreous degeneration

A liquefaction of the vitreous gel which may predispose to retinal detachment. This is a significant problem in this breed.

D. Choroidal hypoplasia (Collie Eye Anomaly)

- Staphyloma/coloboma
- Retinal detachment
- Retinal hemorrhage
- Optic nerve coloboma

A spectrum of malformations present at birth and ranging from inadequate development of the choroid (choroidal hypoplasia) to defects of the choroid, sclera, and/or optic nerve (coloboma/staphyloma) to complete retinal detachment (with or without hemorrhage). Mildly affected animals will have no detectable vision deficit.

This disorder is collectively referred to as "Collie Eye Anomaly" and has been identified in the longhaired Whippet. The choroidal hypoplasia component is caused by a 7799 base pairs deletion with the gene *NHEJ1*. The mutation is a recessive trait. A DNA test is available and is diagnostic only for the choroidal hypoplasia component of CEA. For colobomas to develop, an additional mutation in a second gene has to be present; that gene is still unknown.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Whippet breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2008 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 2003-2007.
5. Parker HG, Kukekova AV, Akey DT, et al. Breed relationships facilitate fine-mapping studies: a 7.8-kb deletion cosegregates with Collie eye anomaly across multiple dog breeds. *Genome research*. 2007;17:1562-1571. Epub 2007/10/06.
6. Lowe JK, Kukekova AV, Kirkness EF, et al. Linkage mapping of the primary disease locus for collie eye anomaly. *Genomics*. 2003;82:86-95.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT WHIPPET

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 3171		2000-2009 4940		2010-2014 2229		2015 549	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	0.0%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
20.140 ectopic cilia		1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0		0	
22.000 ectropion, unspecified		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		3	0.1%	4	0.1%	0		0	
NICTITANS									
50.210 pannus of third eyelid		0		0		0		1	0.2%
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		1	0.0%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		0		4	0.1%	0		1	0.2%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		13	0.4%	16	0.3%	7	0.3%	1	0.2%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		4	0.1%	1	0.0%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		0		0		2	0.4%
93.120 iris cyst		2	0.1%	9	0.2%	3	0.1%	1	0.2%
93.140 corneal endothelial pigment without PPM		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
93.170 anterior chamber cyst		0		0		1	0.0%	1	0.2%
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		25	0.8%	44	0.9%	20	0.9%	12	2.2%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		3	0.1%	5	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		3	0.1%	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	2	0.4%
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		1	0.0%	14	0.3%	1	0.0%	0	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		6	0.3%	3	0.5%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		4	0.2%	0	
95.120 ciliary body cyst		0		0		0		1	0.2%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		11	0.3%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		92	2.9%	183	3.7%	101	4.5%	32	5.8%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		14	0.4%	23	0.5%	4	0.2%	3	0.5%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		6	0.2%	11	0.2%	2	0.1%	2	0.4%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		9	0.3%	9	0.2%	0		0	
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		1	0.0%	3	0.1%	0		0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		0		4	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		4	0.1%	10	0.2%	1	0.0%	2	0.4%
100.307 punctate cataract, capsular		0		0		1	0.0%	1	0.2%
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		16	0.5%	23	0.5%	10	0.4%	3	0.5%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		11	0.3%	18	0.4%	7	0.3%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		10	0.3%	30	0.6%	12	0.5%	1	0.2%
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.0%	0		0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		5	0.2%	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		1	0.0%	11	0.2%	1	0.0%	0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		15	0.3%	2	0.1%	0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		0		1	0.2%
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		5	0.2%	10	0.2%	1	0.0%	0	
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		13	0.4%	18	0.4%	2	0.1%	0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT WHIPPET

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	4 0.1%	8 0.2%	1 0.0%	3 0.5%
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	5 0.2%	4 0.1%	2 0.1%	0
110.200 vitritis	0	0	20 0.9%	11 2.0%
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	175 5.5%	251 5.1%	63 2.8%	25 4.6%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	53 1.1%	21 0.9%	0
FUNDUS				
97.110 choroidal hypoplasia	0	18 0.4%	1 0.0%	0
97.120 coloboma	0	4 0.1%	0	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	4 0.1%	18 0.4%	8 0.4%	1 0.2%
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic	1 0.0%	2 0.0%	1 0.0%	0
120.190 retinal dysplasia, detached	1 0.0%	2 0.0%	1 0.0%	0
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	14 0.4%	22 0.4%	2 0.1%	2 0.4%
120.400 retinal hemorrhage	0	0	1 0.0%	0
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis	1 0.0%	3 0.1%	0	0
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	5 0.2%	1 0.2%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.110 micropapilla	0	3 0.1%	0	0
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	2 0.1%	1 0.0%	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	5 0.2%	8 0.2%	1 0.0%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	28 0.6%	86 3.9%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	26 0.8%	205 4.1%	54 2.4%	31 5.6%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	25 0.8%	7 0.1%	1 0.0%	1 0.2%
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	2779 87.6%	4396 89.0%	2097 94.1%	506 92.2%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WIRE FOX TERRIER - 1

WIRE FOX TERRIER*

*The Wire Fox Terrier and the Smooth Fox Terrier were originally considered two varieties of the same breed. They became separate breeds in 1985. It is likely that the same genetic diseases exist in both breeds

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Glaucoma	Not defined	1, 2	NO
B.	Persistent pupillary membranes			
	- iris to iris	Not defined	3, 4	Breeder option
	- all other forms	Not defined	3	NO
C.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
D.	Lens luxation * a DNA test is available	Not defined	5	NO

Description and Comments

A. Glaucoma

Glaucoma is characterized by an elevation of intraocular pressure (IOP) which, when sustained, causes intraocular damage resulting in blindness. The elevated IOP occurs because the fluid cannot leave through the iridocorneal angle. Diagnosis and classification of glaucoma requires measurement of the intraocular pressure (tonometry) and examination of the iridocorneal angle (gonioscopy). Neither of these tests are part of a routine breed eye screening exam.

B. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

C. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WIRE FOX TERRIER - 2

of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region. The cataracts observed in this breed begin in the posterior subcapsular region and are progressive.

D. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. Martin CL, Wyman M. Primary glaucoma in the dog. *Vet Clin North Am.* 1978;8:257-286.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2000-2002 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2000-2002.
4. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2003-2004.
5. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011;14:378-384.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT WIRE FOX TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 75		2000-2009 126		2010-2014 91		2015 5	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		1	1.3%	0		0		0	
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		3	4.0%	2	1.6%	2	2.2%	1	20.0%
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		2	2.7%	0		1	1.1%	0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		1	1.3%	0		0		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		9	12.0%	42	33.3%	38	41.8%	3	60.0%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		2	2.7%	1	0.8%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		2	2.7%	3	2.4%	0		0	
93.740 persistent pupillary membranes, iris sheets		0		1	0.8%	0		0	
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		4	5.3%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		1	0.8%	1	1.1%	0	
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		0		2	1.6%	1	1.1%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		1	1.3%	2	1.6%	2	2.2%	0	
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		1	1.3%	3	2.4%	0		1	20.0%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1	0.8%	0		1	20.0%
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.8%	0		0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		1	1.1%	0	
100.322 incomplete cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1	1.1%	0	
100.326 incomplete cataract, nucleus		0		0		1	1.1%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		1	1.3%	6	4.8%	0		1	20.0%
VITREOUS									
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant		0		1	0.8%	0		0	
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		1	0.8%	0		0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		1	1.3%	0		0		0	
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)		0		4	3.2%	0		0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		1	0.8%	2	2.2%	0	
900.100 other, not inherited		0		12	9.5%	0		0	
900.110 other, suspected as inherited		0		1	0.8%	0		0	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		54	72.0%	74	58.7%	62	68.1%	1	20.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WIREHAired POINTING GRIFFON - 1

WIREHAired POINTING GRIFFON

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Corneal dystrophy - endothelial	Not defined	1	Breeder option

Description and Comments

A. Corneal dystrophy - endothelial

Corneal endothelial dystrophy is an abnormal loss of the inner lining of the cornea that causes progressive fluid retention (edema). With time the edema results in keratitis and decreased vision. This usually does not occur until the animal is older.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary ocular conditions of the Wirehaired Pointing Griffon breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2002-2003 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 2002-2003.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT WIREHAIED POINTING GRIFFON

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		0		0		0		1	1.7%
EYELIDS									
21.000 entropion, unspecified		1	2.2%	2	1.3%	0		0	
25.110 distichiasis		0		1	0.6%	1	0.5%	1	1.7%
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		0		1	1.7%
CORNEA									
70.700 corneal dystrophy		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		2	4.3%	1	0.6%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0		1	0.6%	5	2.4%	1	1.7%
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		2	1.3%	26	12.5%	6	10.2%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		0		0		1	0.5%	0	
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		0		1	0.6%	1	0.5%	0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		1	2.2%	0		1	0.5%	0	
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		0		0		2	1.0%	0	
VITREOUS									
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		0		5	2.4%	0	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		0		2	1.0%	0	
RETINA									
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds		0		1	0.6%	3	1.4%	0	
120.180 retinal dysplasia, geographic		0		1	0.6%	0		0	
120.400 retinal hemorrhage		1	2.2%	0		0		0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		1	0.6%	5	2.4%	0	
900.100 other, not inherited		0		2	1.3%	5	2.4%	3	5.1%
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		41	89.1%	147	93.0%	186	89.4%	56	94.9%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WIREHAired VIZSLA - 1

WIREHAired VIZSLA

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 2 2	Breeder option NO
B.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO

Description and Comments

A. Persistent pupillary membranes

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

B. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

References

There are no references providing detailed descriptions of hereditary conditions of the Wirehaired Vizsla breed. The conditions listed above are generally recognized to exist in this breed, as evidenced by identification on breed eye screening examinations and/or clinical experience of veterinary ophthalmologists.

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

WIREHAired VIZSLA

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999		2000-2009		2010-2014		2015	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		3 3.5%		0	
UVEA									
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		0		0		6 7.1%		4 13.8%	
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		8 9.4%		3 10.3%	
LENS									
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		0		0		13 15.3%		6 20.7%	
VITREOUS									
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis		0		0		0		1 3.4%	
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber		0		0		1 1.2%		0	
RETINA									
120.910 retinal detachment without dialysis		0		0		1 1.2%		0	
OTHER									
900.000 other, unspecified		0		0		4 4.7%		0	
900.100 other, not inherited		0		0		2 2.4%		1 3.4%	
NORMAL									
0.000 normal globe		0		5 100.0%		78 91.8%		24 82.8%	

YAKUTIAN LAIKA BREED PAGE NEEDED

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT YAKUTIAN LAIKA

TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED		1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
Diagnostic Name		0	0	0	2
		#	#	#	#
		%	%	%	%
UVEA					
93.120	iris cyst	0	0	0	1 50.0%
93.710	persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	0	0	0	1 50.0%
RETINA					
120.170	retinal dysplasia, folds	0	0	0	1 50.0%
NORMAL					
0.000	normal globe	0	0	0	1 50.0%

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

YORKSHIRE TERRIER - 1

YORKSHIRE TERRIER

	DISORDER	INHERITANCE	REFERENCE	BREEDING ADVICE
A.	Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eye)	Not defined	1, 2	NO
B.	Distichiasis	Not defined	3	Breeder option
C.	Corneal dystrophy - epithelial/stromal	Not defined	4	Breeder option
D.	Persistent pupillary membranes - iris to iris - all other forms	Not defined Not defined	1, 3 3	Breeder option NO
E.	Cataract	Not defined	1	NO
F.	Lens luxation *a DNA test is available	Not defined	5, 6	NO
G.	Retinal atrophy - generalized *a DNA test is available	Not defined	1	NO
H.	Retinal dysplasia - geographic/detached	Not defined	4, 7	NO
I.	Ligneous conjunctivitis	Not defined	8	NO

Description and Comment

A. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eye)

An abnormality of the tear film, most commonly a deficiency of the aqueous portion, although the mucin and/or lipid layers may be affected; results in ocular irritation and/or vision impairment. There is evidence that Yorkshire Terriers sometimes present with severe, congenital, unilateral keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS) and it is suspected this is due to hypoplasia or aplasia of the gland.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

YORKSHIRE TERRIER - 2

B. Distichiasis

Eyelashes abnormally located on the eyelid margin which may cause ocular irritation. Distichiasis may occur at any time in the life of a dog. It is difficult to make a strong recommendation with regards to breeding dogs with this entity. The hereditary basis has not been established although it seems probable due to the high incidence in some breeds. Reducing the incidence is a logical goal. When diagnosed, distichiasis should be recorded. Breeding discretion is advised.

C. Corneal dystrophy-epithelial/stromal

A non-inflammatory corneal opacity (white to gray) present in one or more of the corneal layers; usually inherited and bilateral.

D. Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)

Persistent blood vessel remnants in the anterior chamber of the eye which fail to regress normally by 3 months of age. These strands may bridge from iris to iris, iris to cornea, iris to lens, or form sheets of tissue in the anterior chamber. The last three forms pose the greatest threat to vision and when severe, vision impairment or blindness may occur.

E. Cataract

A partial or complete opacity of the lens and/or its capsule. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The prudent approach is to assume cataracts to be hereditary except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic diseases, persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid, or nutritional deficiencies. Cataracts may involve the lens completely (diffuse) or in a localized region.

F. Lens luxation

Partial (subluxation) or complete displacement of the lens from the normal anatomic site behind the pupil. Lens luxation not associated with trauma or inflammation is presumed to be inherited. Lens luxation may result in elevated intraocular pressure (glaucoma) causing vision impairment or blindness. A mutation in *ADAMTS17* has been associated with primary lens luxation. A DNA test is available.

G. Retinal atrophy - generalized

A degenerative disease of the retinal visual cells which progresses to blindness. This abnormality, also known as progressive retinal atrophy or PRA, may be detected by electroretinogram (not part of a routine eye screening examination) before it is apparent clinically. PRA is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait in most breeds.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT

YORKSHIRE TERRIER - 3

H. Retinal dysplasia - geographic / detached

Abnormal development of the retina present at birth.

Retinal dysplasia - geographic: Any irregularly shaped area of abnormal retinal development containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing folds and retinal disorganization.

Retinal dysplasia - detached: Severe retinal disorganization associated with separation (detachment) of the retina.

These two forms are associated with vision impairment or blindness. Retinal dysplasia is known to be inherited in many breeds. The genetic relationship between the three forms of retinal dysplasia is not known for all breeds.

I. Ligneous conjunctivitis

A rare type of conjunctivitis characterized by the formation of thick membranes covering conjunctiva of the nictitans and eyelids of affected dogs. This condition has been diagnosed in four unrelated Doberman Pinschers, three of which had life-threatening systemic disease. Ligneous conjunctivitis has also been reported in one Yorkshire terrier.

References

1. ACVO Genetics Committee, 1999 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report, 1991-1998.
2. Herrera HD, Weichsler N, Gomez JR, et al. Severe, unilateral, unresponsive keratoconjunctivitis sicca in 16 juvenile Yorkshire Terriers. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2007;10:285-288.
3. ACVO Genetics Committee, 2005 and/or Data from CERF All-Breeds Report 2003-2004.
4. Walde I. Retinal and corneal dysplasias in the Yorkshire terrier and other breeds in Austria. *Tiereztliche Praxis.* 1997;25:62.
5. Farias FH, Johnson GS, Taylor JF, et al. An ADAMTS17 splice donor site mutation in dogs with primary lens luxation. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2010;51:4716-4721.
6. Gould D, Pettitt L, McLaughlin B, et al. ADAMTS17 mutation associated with primary lens luxation is widespread among breeds. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2011;14:378-384.
7. Stades FC. Hereditary retinal dysplasia (RD) in a family of Yorkshire terriers. *Tijdschr Diergeneeskd.* 1978;103:1087-1090.
8. Torres MD, Leiva M, Tabar MD, et al. Ligneous conjunctivitis in a plasminogen-deficient dog: clinical management and 2-year follow-up. *Vet Ophthalmol.* 2009;12:248-253.

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT YORKSHIRE TERRIER

Diagnostic Name	TOTAL DOGS EXAMINED	1991-1999 403		2000-2009 403		2010-2014 610		2015 159	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
GLOBE									
0.110 microphthalmia		2	0.5%	1	0.2%	0		0	
10.000 glaucoma		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
EYELIDS									
25.110 distichiasis		2	0.5%	10	2.5%	18	3.0%	3	1.9%
NASOLACRIMAL									
40.910 keratoconjunctivitis sicca		1	0.2%	3	0.7%	1	0.2%	0	
NICTITANS									
52.110 prolapsed gland of the third eyelid		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
CORNEA									
70.210 corneal pannus		4	1.0%	0		0		0	
70.220 pigmentary keratitis		0		0		1	0.2%	3	1.9%
70.700 corneal dystrophy		3	0.7%	4	1.0%	4	0.7%	1	0.6%
70.730 corneal endothelial degeneration		0		1	0.2%	0		0	
UVEA									
93.110 iris hypoplasia		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
93.710 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris		21	5.2%	37	9.2%	87	14.3%	8	5.0%
93.720 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to lens		0		4	1.0%	0		0	
93.730 persistent pupillary membranes, iris to cornea		0		3	0.7%	0		1	0.6%
93.750 persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands		0		0		9	1.5%	3	1.9%
93.760 persistent pupillary membranes, endothelial opacity/no strands		0		0		1	0.2%	1	0.6%
LENS									
100.200 cataract, unspecified		23	5.7%	0		0		0	
100.210 cataract, significance unknown		8	2.0%	16	4.0%	25	4.1%	2	1.3%
100.301 punctate cataract, anterior cortex		5	1.2%	6	1.5%	15	2.5%	1	0.6%
100.302 punctate cataract, posterior cortex		2	0.5%	3	0.7%	5	0.8%	1	0.6%
100.303 punctate cataract, equatorial cortex		3	0.7%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.6%
100.304 punctate cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.2%	2	0.3%	0	
100.305 punctate cataract, posterior sutures		1	0.2%	0		2	0.3%	1	0.6%
100.306 punctate cataract, nucleus		1	0.2%	0		0		0	
100.311 incipient cataract, anterior cortex		6	1.5%	7	1.7%	9	1.5%	2	1.3%
100.312 incipient cataract, posterior cortex		5	1.2%	6	1.5%	4	0.7%	1	0.6%
100.313 incipient cataract, equatorial cortex		3	0.7%	5	1.2%	7	1.1%	0	
100.314 incipient cataract, anterior sutures		0		1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	
100.315 incipient cataract, posterior sutures		3	0.7%	0		0		0	
100.316 incipient cataract, nucleus		2	0.5%	1	0.2%	0		0	
100.317 incipient cataract, capsular		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.321 incomplete cataract, anterior cortex		0		0		2	0.3%	0	
100.326 incomplete cataract, nucleus		0		0		1	0.2%	0	
100.330 generalized/complete cataract		15	3.7%	12	3.0%	0		1	0.6%
100.375 subluxation/luxation, unspecified		0		1	0.2%	0		0	

OCULAR DISORDERS REPORT YORKSHIRE TERRIER

	1991-1999	2000-2009	2010-2014	2015
VITREOUS				
110.120 persistent hyaloid artery/remnant	1 0.2%	0	1 0.2%	0
110.135 PHPV/PTVL	3 0.7%	0	1 0.2%	0
110.200 vitritis	0	0	1 0.2%	0
110.320 vitreous degeneration syneresis	5 1.2%	3 0.7%	4 0.7%	2 1.3%
110.330 vitreous degeneration anterior chamber	0	2 0.5%	3 0.5%	0
RETINA				
120.170 retinal dysplasia, folds	0	2 0.5%	4 0.7%	1 0.6%
120.310 generalized progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)	30 7.4%	13 3.2%	9 1.5%	1 0.6%
120.960 retinopathy	0	0	2 0.3%	2 1.3%
OPTIC NERVE				
130.120 optic nerve hypoplasia	3 0.7%	0	0	0
130.150 optic disc coloboma	0	0	1 0.2%	0
OTHER				
900.000 other, unspecified	0	9 2.2%	10 1.6%	0
900.100 other, not inherited	2 0.5%	20 5.0%	7 1.1%	4 2.5%
900.110 other, suspected as inherited	5 1.2%	6 1.5%	4 0.7%	0
NORMAL				
0.000 normal globe	294 73.0%	323 80.1%	478 78.4%	136 85.5%