

**Ocular disorders**

	Diagnosis	Description and comments specific to the breeds	Inheritance	Gene/ marker test	References
A	Lens luxation (primary), PLL	Vitreous prolaps, iridodonesis in subluxation. Aphacic crescent in posteriorly luxated lens, if anterior lens luxation, lens visualized in anterior chamber with or without secondary glaucoma	Autosomal recessive	YES	1
B	Pigmentary chorioretinopathy	Possible visual problems starting at age 4-6 years : slight problems in the dark, progressing to blindness in some cases. Fundus : distinct doughnut-formed pigmented lesions in the peripheral fundus. ERG is not diagnostic.	Not yet elucidated	None	2
C	Keratoconjunctivitis sicca	Often early onset of clinical signs : mucoid secretion, enophthalmos (retracted eye due to irritation and pain), Shirmer tear test values in the 0-5 range	Not yet elucidated	None	ECVO HEDcom mittee
D	Vitreous degeneration	Strands of grayish tissue floating in the vitreous	Not yet elucidated	None	ECVO HEDcom mittee
E	Vitreous prolapse	Strands of grayish to white tissue observed in the pupil region, coming forward into the anterior chamber	Not yet elucidated	None	ECVO HEDcom mittee
F	Progressive retinal atrophy (PRA), <i>prcd</i>		Autosomal recessive	YES	3

The ECVO's advice relating to hereditary eye disease control

A	Lens luxation (primary), PLL	NO BREEDING from the affected animal, its parents or offspring
B	Pigmentary chorioretinopathy	NO BREEDING from the affected animal
C	Keratoconjunctivitis sicca	OPTIONAL
D	Vitreous degeneration	OPTIONAL
E	Vitreous prolapse	OPTIONAL if not related to A (PLL)
F	Progressive retinal atrophy (PRA), <i>prcd</i>	NO BREEDING from the affected animal, its parents or offspring

Recommendations regarding age and frequency for eye examinations

As for all other breeds (see part 7)

References

1. Sargan DR et al: Mapping the mutations causing lens luxation in several terrier breeds. J Hered. 98(5): 534-538, 2007
2. Narfström K et al: Structural and functional characteristics of a pigmentary chorioretinopathy observed in the Chinese Crested Dog. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci (ARVO abstracts) #263, 2011.
3. www.Optigen.com
4. Zangerl B et al.: Identical mutation in a novel retinal gene causes progressive rod-cone degeneration in dogs and retinitis pigmentosa in humans. Genomics 88:551-563, 2006.