Miniature Schnauzer	

Ocular disorders

	Diagnosis	Description and comments specific to the breeds	Inheritance	Gene/marker test	References
A	Myopia	Affects up to 40% of dogs; mean refractive error of myopic schnauzers is -1.4D	Unknown	None	1, 2
B	KCS	RR=1.8; low meibum production may predispose to KCS	Unknown	None	3-6
C	Congenital cataract with posterior lenticonus and microphthalmia	Cataracts are in the nucleus & posterior cortex; globe and lens size reduced 10-20%; lenticonus in 20% of cataracts	Presumed autosomal recessive	None	7-12
D	Juvenile Cataract	Age of onset 6+ months; posterior cortex	Autosomal recessive	None	13-14
E	Photoreceptor dysplasia	Behavioral and funduscopic changes typically appear at 2-5 years of age; ERG and histopathological changes may be seen as early as 8 weeks	Autosomal recessive	None	15-16
F	Ceroid lipofuscinosis	Loss of vision and neurological signs due to retinal and cortical degeneration	Presumed autosomal recessive	None	17-19
G	Progressive retinal atrophy		Partially dominant	YES	20
H	Retinal dysplasia with or without PHPV	Generalized dysplasia, with retinal detachment and/or PHPV in 50% of affected dogs	Autosomal recessive	None	21-22

The ECVO's advice relating to hereditary eye disease control

A	Myopia	OPTIONAL
B	KCS	OPTIONAL
C	Congenital cataract with posterior lenticonus and microphthalmia	NO BREEDING from the affected animal
D	Juvenile Cataract	NO BREEDING from the affected animal
E	Photoreceptor dysplasia	NO BREEDING from the affected animal, its parents or offspring
F	Ceroid lipofuscinosis	NO BREEDING from the affected animal, its parents or offspring
G	Progressive rétinal atrophy	NO BREEDING from the affected animal, its parents or offspring
H	Retinal dysplasia with or without PHPV	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)

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