Scottish Terrier	

Ocular disorders known or presumed to be inherited (published)

	Diagnosis	Description and comments specific to the breed	Inheritance	Gene/ marker test	References
A	Keratoconjunctivitis sicca	Dogs> 5 y.o., bilateral	Unknown	NO	1
B	Ligneous conjunctivitis		Unknown	PLG	4,5
C	Persistent pupillary membranes, - iris to iris	Other forms rare	Unknown	NO	1, 2
D	Corneal dystrophy, - stromal	6m.o.- 2 y.o. dogs, subepithelial, microcristalline	Unknown	NO	1
E	Cataract	1. Cortical, 5-7 y.o. dogs 2. Posterior, polar, triangular, dogs > 6 m.o.	Unknown Unknown	NO	1, 2
F	Lens luxation	Dogs > 3 y.o.	Unknown	NO	1-3

G	Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA)	Late, 8-10 y.o. dogs	Suspected autosomal recessive	NO	1

The ECVO's advice relating to hereditary eye disease control

Pleasesee ECVO Manual chapter 8: VET Advice

Recommendations regarding age and frequency for eye examinations

Pleasesee ECVO Manual chapter 7: ECVO Age and Frequencyrecommendations

Other ocular disorders (reported)

	Diagnosis	Source
A	Vitreous degeneration	ACVO Genetic committee

References

1. Chaudieu G, Chahory S (2013) Affections oculaires héréditaires ou prédisposition héréditaire chez le chien. Rueil-Malmaison : Ed. du Point Vétérinaire, Wolters Kluwer France, 234-235.

2. Rubin LF (1989) Inheriteddiseases in purebred dogs. Williams &Wilkins, Baltimore, 293-294.

3. Davidson MG Nelms SR (1999) Diseases of the lens and cataract formation. In : Veterinary Ophthalmology Third Edition (KN GELATT Edr) Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia, 797-826.

4. Mason SL, McElroy P, Nuttall T. Ligneous membranitis in ScottishTerriers. VetRec. 2012;171:160

5. Ainsworth S et al. Ligneous membranitis in Scottish Terriers is associated with a single nuc leotide polymorphism in the plasminogen (PLG) gene. Anim Genet. 2015;46(6):707-710