



Ocular disorders known or presumed to be inherited (published)

	Diagnosis	Description and comments specific to the breed	Inheritance	Gene/ marker test	References
A	Entropion	Lateral lower, 2-10 m. o. dogs	Suspected autosomal dominant with incomplete penetrance	NO	1
B	Distichiasis	Common	Unknown	NO	1, 2
C	Eversion of the cartilage of the nictitating membrane	6-12 w.o. dogs	Unknown	NO	1, 3
D	Dermoid	Palpebral, conjunctival, conjunctivo-corneal, corneal	Unknown	NO	1, 2
E	Corneal dystrophy Epithelial/Stromal	Epithelial : Dogs > 8 y.o. Stromal : Microcrystalline, 2-4 y.o. dogs	Unknown	NO	1, 2, 3
F	Persistent pupillary membranes	Iris to iris, iris-cornea	Unknown	NO	1

G	Cataract	1. Posterior/equatorial cortical, 2-4 y.o. dogs. 2. Congenital (associated with retinal dysplasia)	Unknown	NO	1
H	Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA) 1. X linked PRA, 2. PRA with unknown inheritance	1. Dogs > 2,5 y.o. 2. 5-0 y.o. dogs	1. XLPRA 2. Suspected autosomal recessive	1. RPGR (first four exons) 2. NO	1, 4, 5
I	Retinal dysplasia, multifocal		Suspected autosomal recessive	NO	1

The ECVO’s advice relating to hereditary eye disease control

Please see ECVO Manual chapter 8: VET Advice

Recommendations regarding age and frequency for eye examinations

Please see ECVO Manual chapter 7: ECVO Age and Frequency recommendations

Other ocular disorders (reported)

	Diagnosis	Source
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References

1. Chaudieu G, Chahory S (2013) Affections oculaires héréditaires ou à prédisposition héréditaire chez le chien. Rueil-Malmaison : Ed. du Point Vétérinaire, Wolters Kluwer France, 335-37.
2. Rubin L F (1989) Inherited eye diseases in purebred dogs. Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, 289-291.
3. Gilger C, Whitley RD (1999) Diseases of the cornea and sclera. In : Veterinary Ophthalmology. Third Edition (KN GELATT Edr) Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia, 635-674.
4. Priester WA (1974) Canine progressive retinal atrophy occurrence by age, breed and sex. Amer J Vet Res 35 : 571-574.
5. Kropatsch R, DA Akkad, Franck M, Rosenhagen K et al (2016) A large deletion in RPGR causes XLPRA in Weimaraner dogs. Canine Genetics and Epidemiology, 3 (7): 1-12.