BERNESE MOUNTAIN DOG

Other (chorio-) retinopathies, inheritance unknown

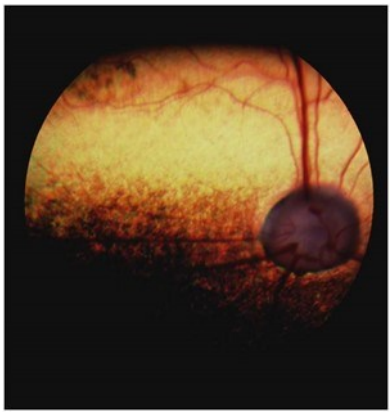


Photo by courtesy of Gilles Chaudieu

Clinical description

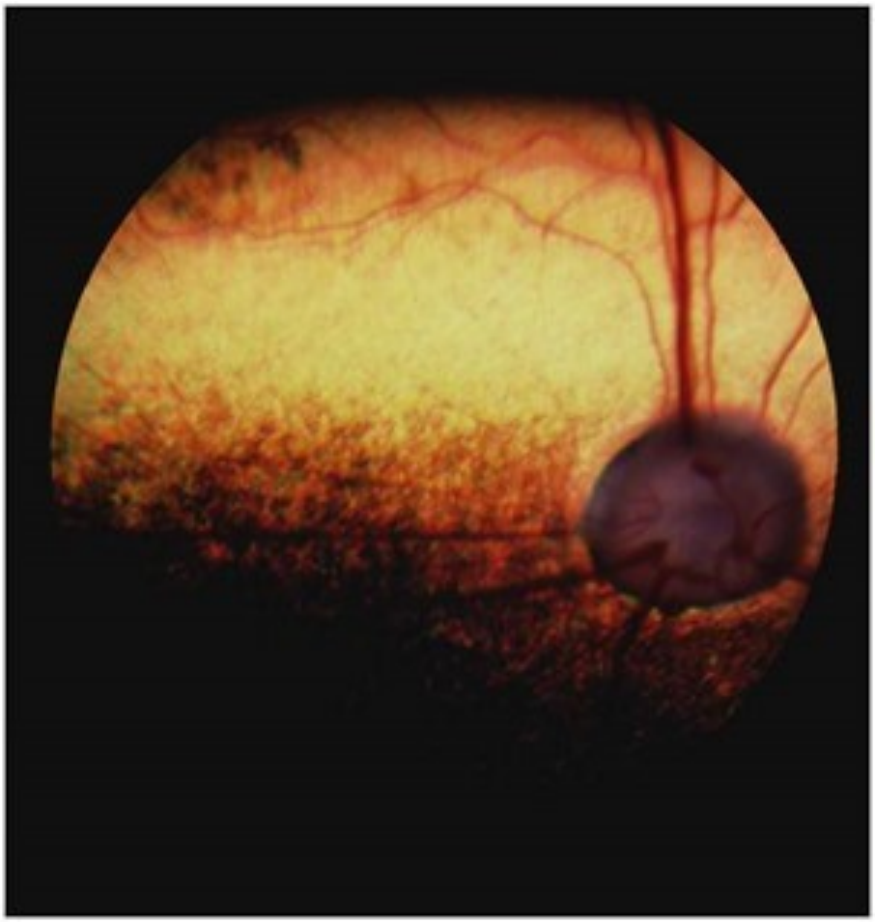
An early-onset retinal degeneration has been described. Clinical signs were apparent at about 1 year of age. A juxtapapillary tapetal, hyperreflective, horizontal zone parallel to the junction between tapetal and nontapetal regions developed. Some dogs also showed peripapillary hyperrreflectivity. The ERG b-wave was reported to be decreased. The clinical changes progressed only slowly with impaired night vision occasionally turning into blindness.

In Ch 9 named PRA

New data

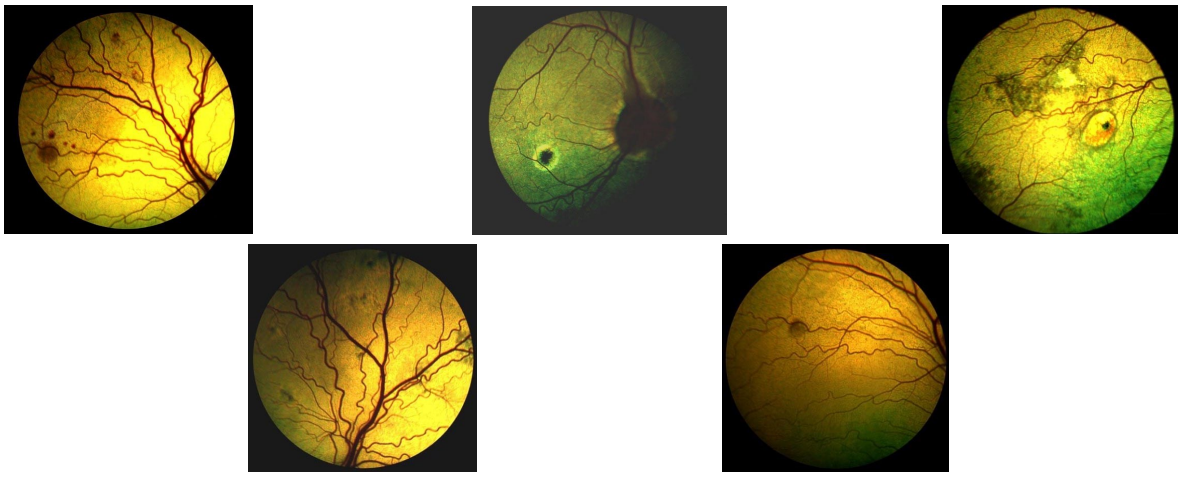
New references

See Ch 9 (point A) for further information and Ch 8 for veterinary advice



GERMAN SHEPHERD

Other retinopathies and chorioretinopathies observed



Photos by courtesy of Ireneusz Balicki

Clinical description

A retinopathy has been described in the German Shepherd (Balicki 2013). The lesions were characterized by areas of tapetal hyper-reflectivity with pigmented centers uni- or bilaterally. More active lesions showed retinal edema. The rate of progression varied. In some cases the lesions went from uni- to bilateral. All dogs included in the study were male dogs.

The lesions are most likely acquired (Aguirre 2022).

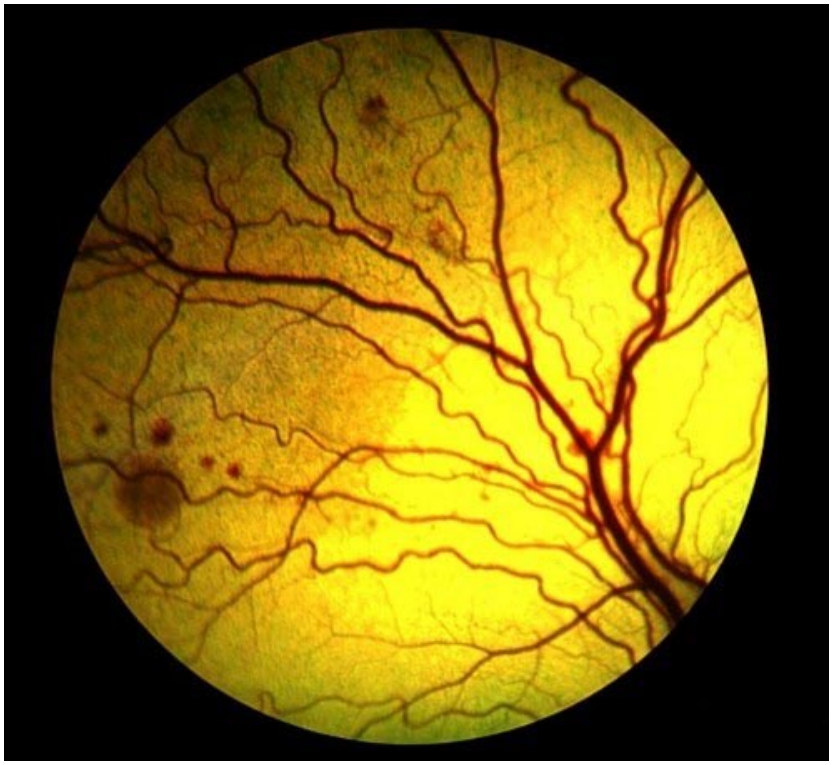
New data

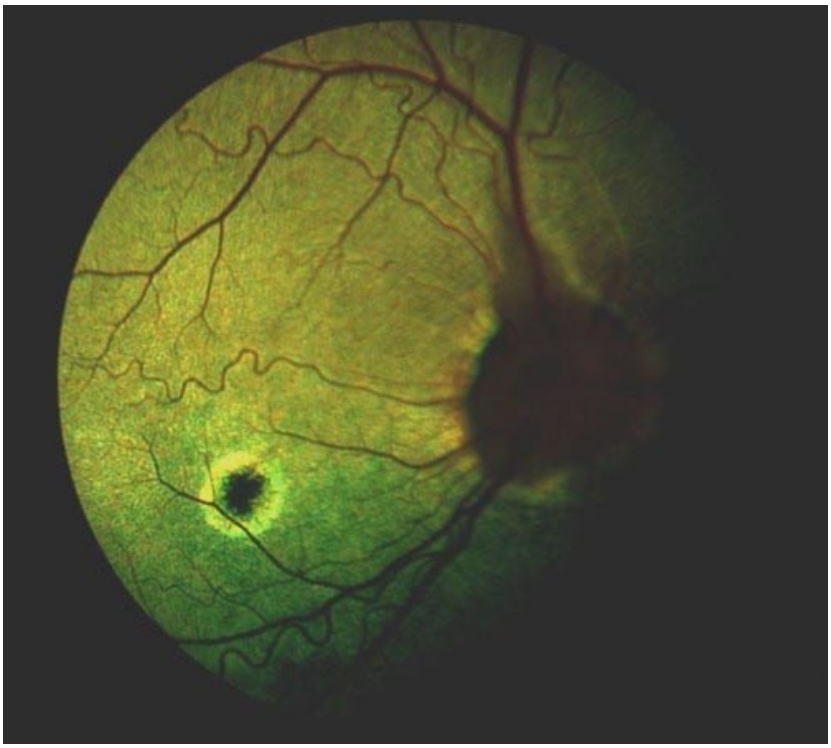
New references

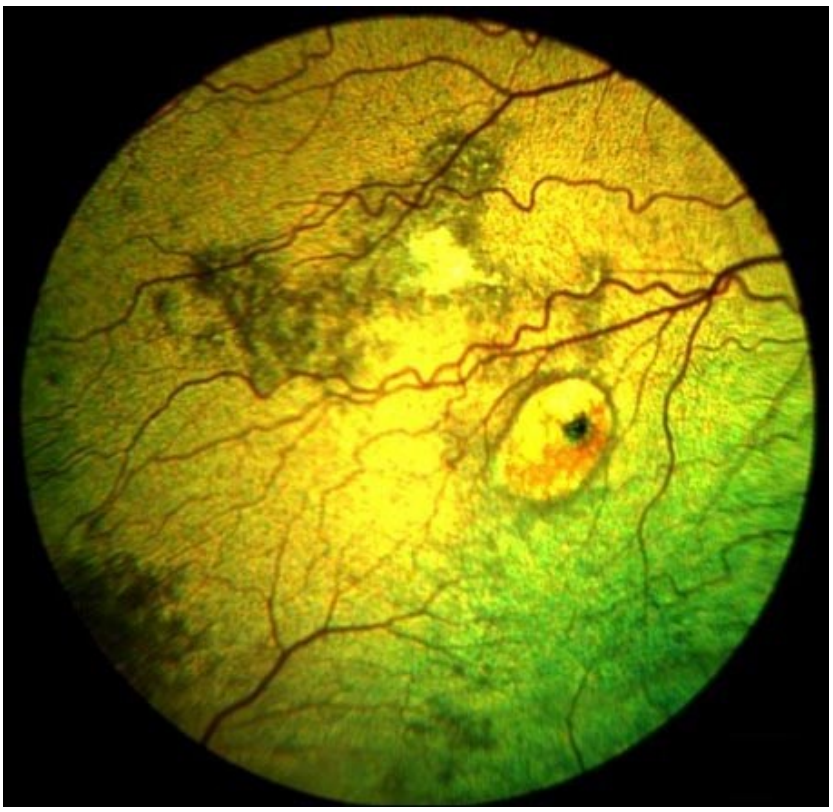
Funduscopic abnormalities and electroretinography in cases of retinopathy in German Shepherd dogs. Vet Ophthalmol 2013 16, 6, 397-408.

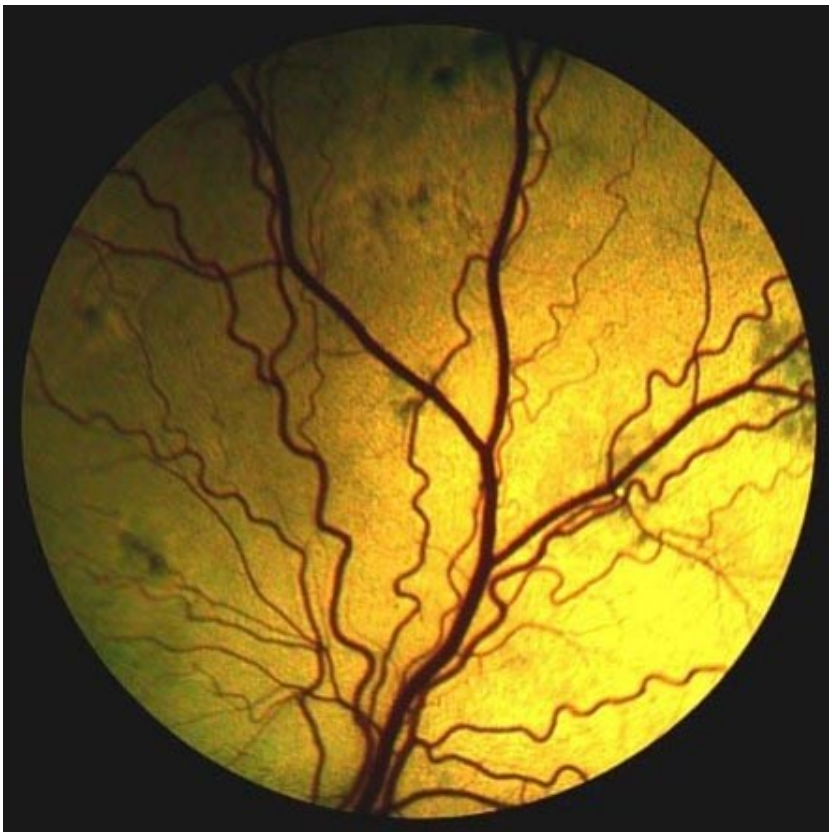
Aguirre G D, Kazacos K R. Is it canine DUSN? Another view of retinopathies, some acquired, and others possibly “inherited”. Vet Ophthalmol 2022 Mar;25(2):96-108.

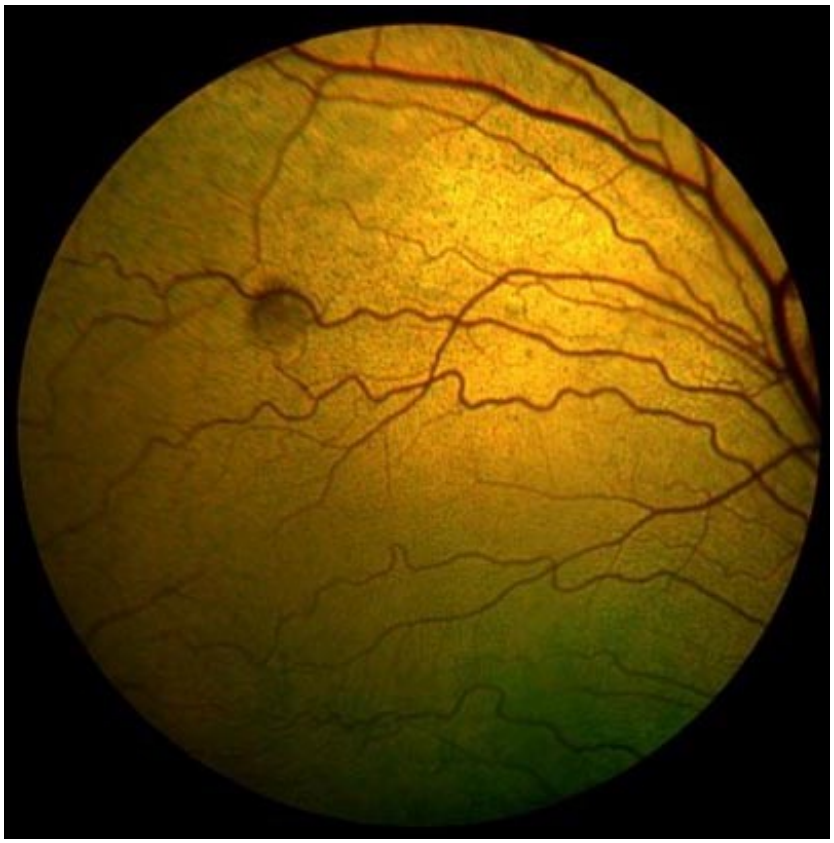
See Ch 8 for veterinary advice





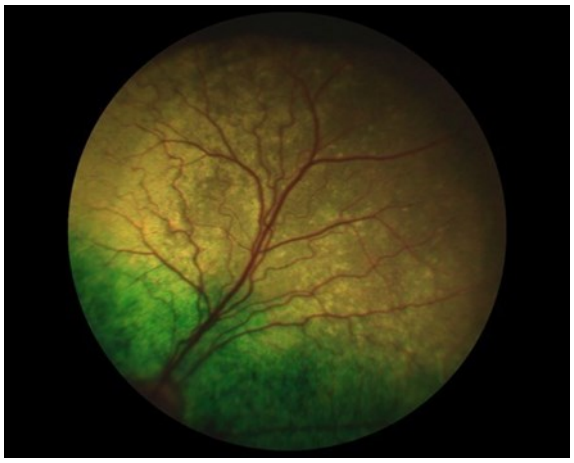


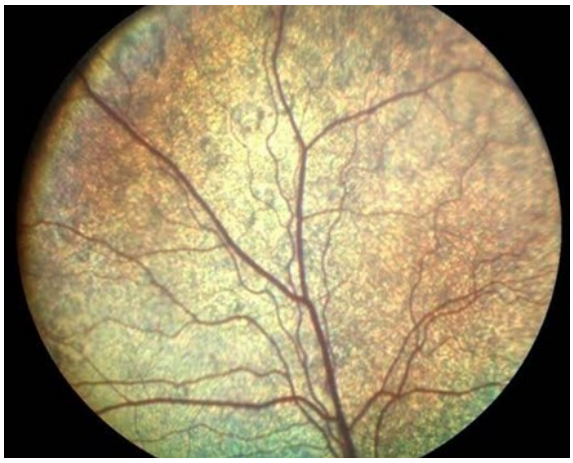




ROTTWEILER

Other (chorio-)retinopathies, inheritance unknown





Photos by courtesy of Kristina Narfström

Clinical description

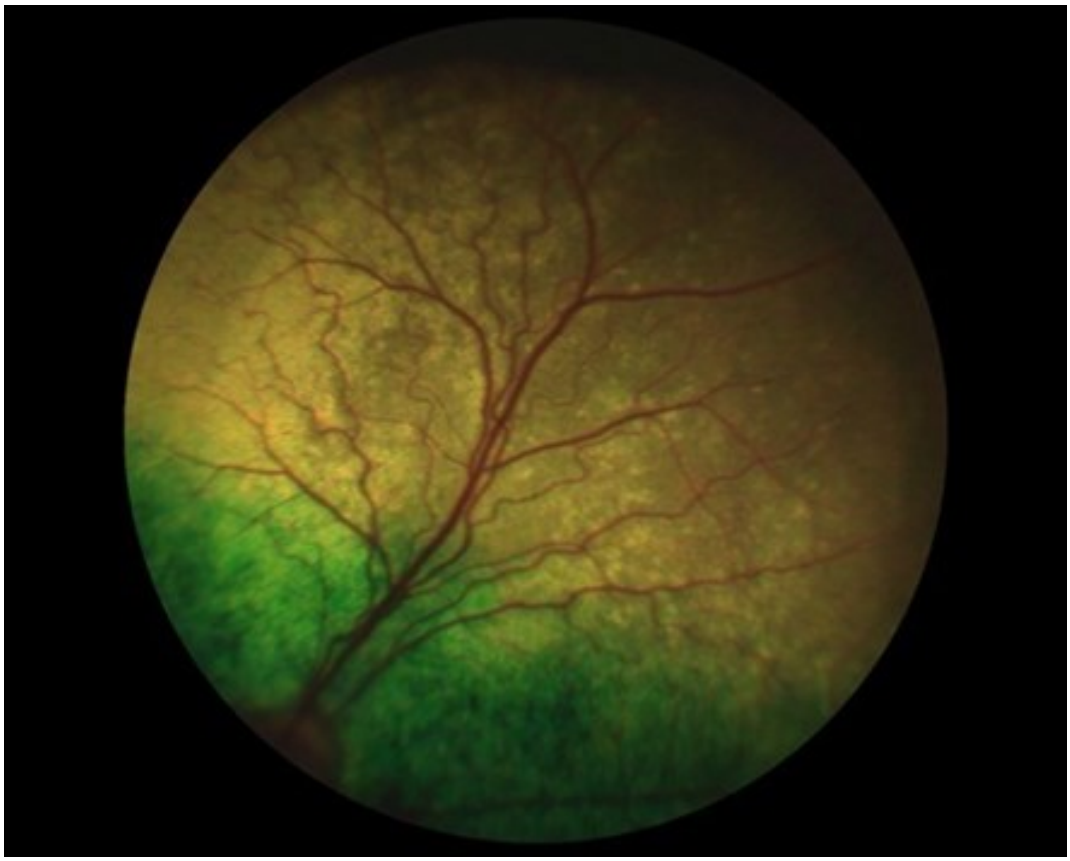
Affected dogs show visual problems by early middle age (2-5 years). Slight visual impairment is prevalent early, when there are only minor funduscopic changes in both eyes, usually with marked grayish discoloration in the central tapetal region. The clinical signs progress and cause severe visual im□pairment with time, abnormal PLRs and bilateral marked increase in tapetal reflectivity. ERGs have shown reduced scotopic responses, while morphologic studies have indicated abnormalities mainly in the distal parts of photoreceptor inner segments.

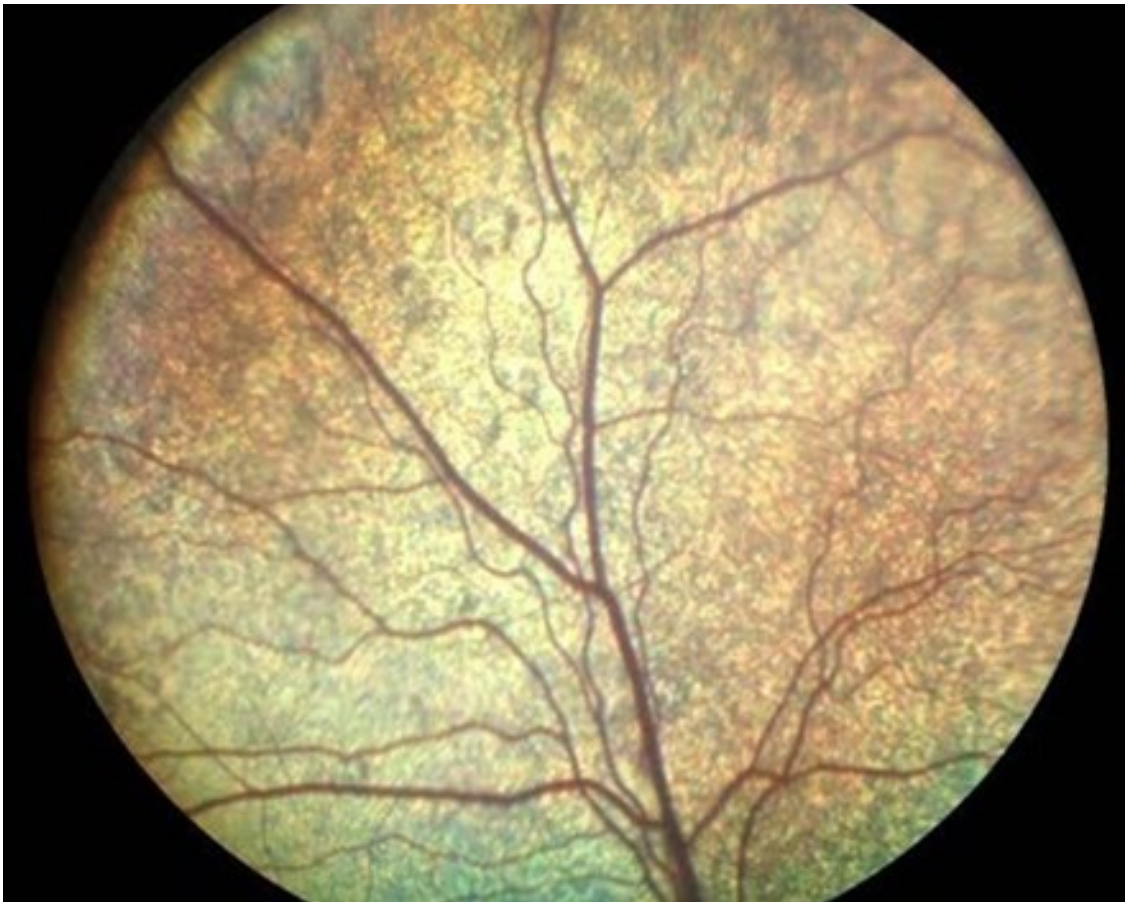
New data

New references

Rottweiler retinopathy: Kristina Narfström, personal communication, 2009

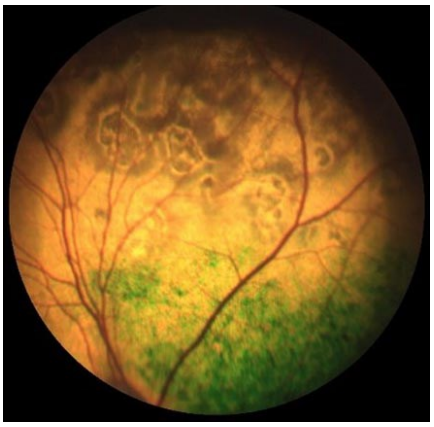
See Ch 9 for further information and Ch 8 for veterinary advice



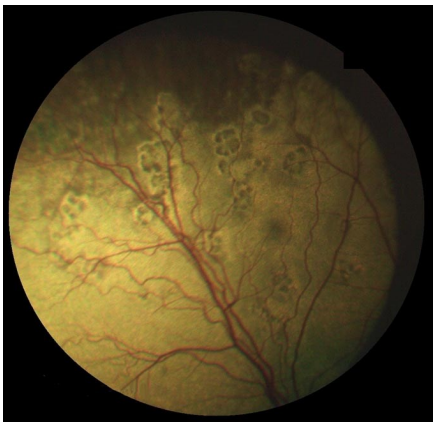


ROTTWEILER

Other (chorio-)retinopathies, inheritance unknown



4 years old



3 years old

Photos by courtesy of Maria Källberg and Lena Karlstam

Clinical description

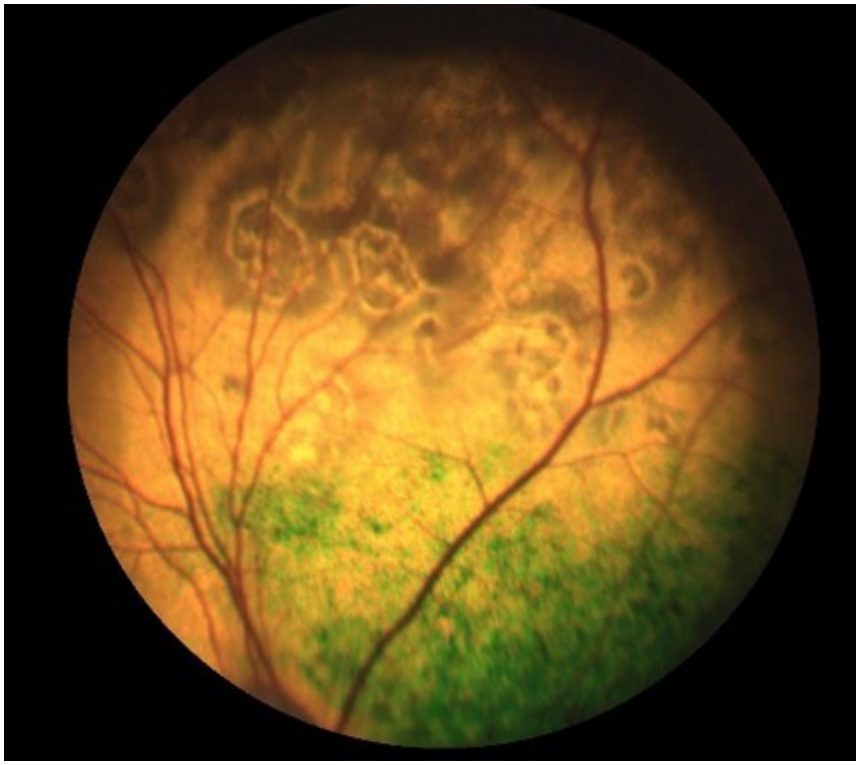
There appears to be another type of retinopathy in the Rottweiler than that described by Kristina Narf-strom, as shown here with more cirkular dark funduscopic lesions. Usually changes are unilateral and the changes appear rather similar to those of CCD-chorioretinopathy

Clinically, vision doesn't seem to be impaired.

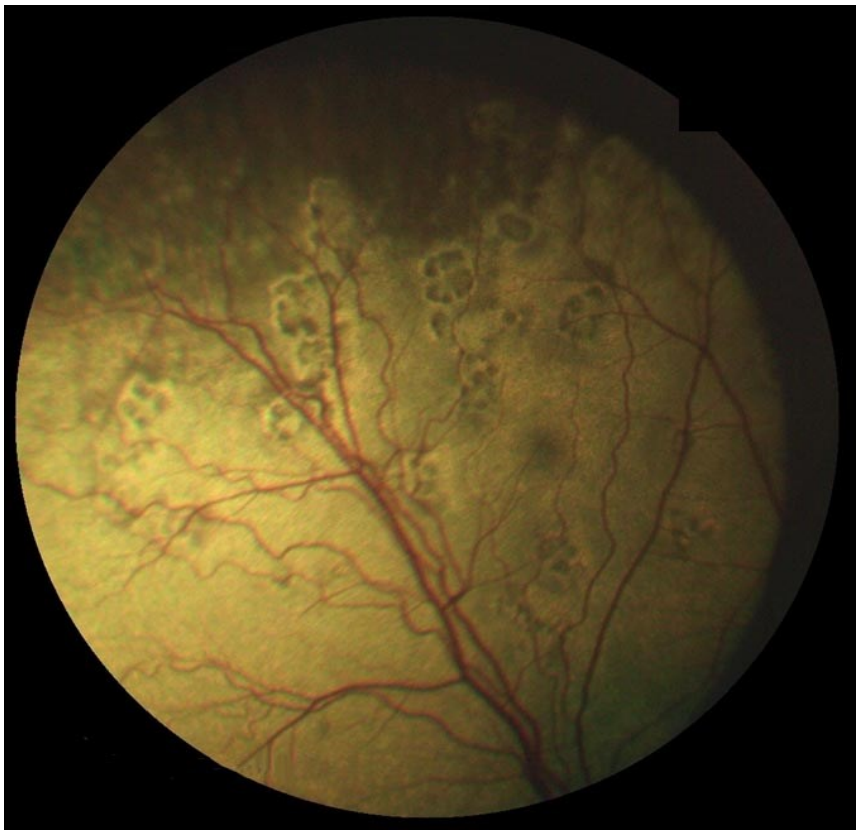
New data

New references

See Ch 8 for veterinary advice

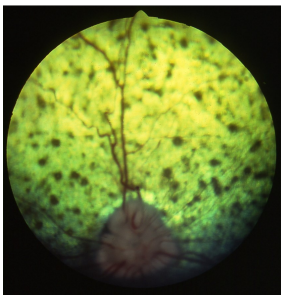


4 years old

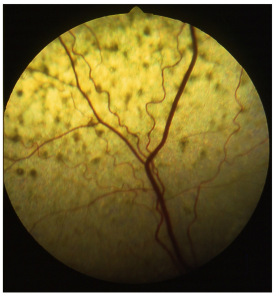


3 years old

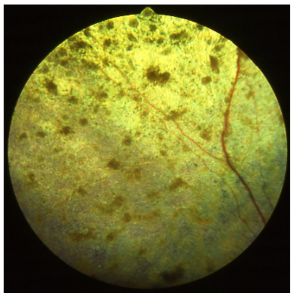
Other (chorio-)retinopathies, inheritance unknown



1. Female, 4 years old German Shepherd



2. Female, 7 years old German Shepherd



3. Female, 6 years old German Shepherd

4. Dobermann

Photos by courtesy of Claudio Peruccio

Clinical description

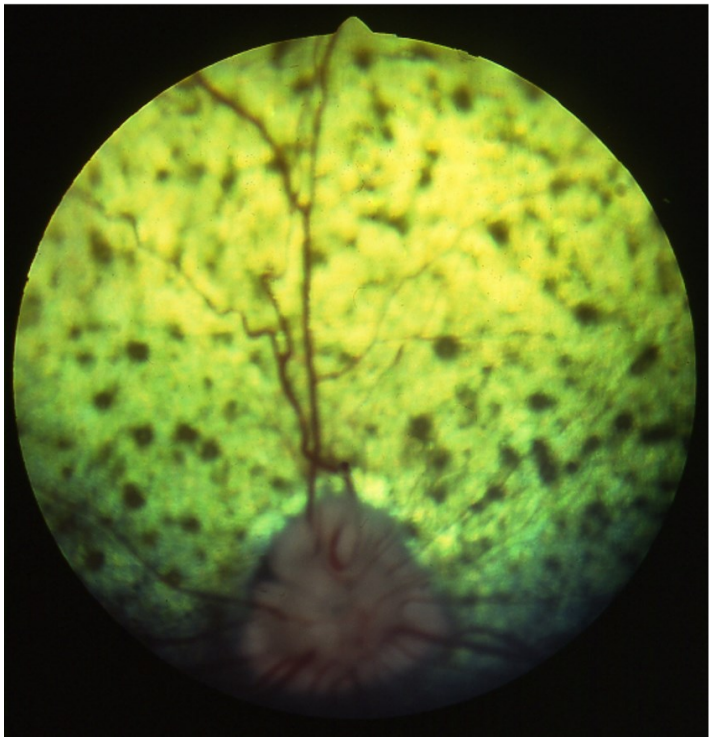
Formerly called CPRA. Initially considered hereditary, probably dietary factors may play a major role.

The fundoscopic changes start with the appearence of irregular light brown foci or spots in the tapetal fundus. Over time, these foci increase in size and become distributed throughout the tapetal zone. At this stage there are also atrophic changes, such as hyperreflecticity around the pigment foci that indicate atrophy of the overlying neural retina. The non-tapetal fundus shows similar foci, with hyperpigmentation and depigmented areas in between. With progression of the disease, pigmented lesions coalesce into widely spaced, irregular patches, interspersed with hyperreflective areas in the tapetal fundus. End stage atrophy includes a more generalized hyperreflectivity with sparse amounts of pigmented foci or striae (or both) .
The effect of RPED on vision is apparent when there are moderately advanced retinal lesions. Initially affected dogs may have problems seeing stationary objects in brighter light but can still see moving and distant objects. Vision tends to be better at low light levels.
Not all affected dogs become blind and there is a very variable age of onset and rate of progression. Secondary cataracts may develop in the advanced stages.
RPED is not an inherited disease in the German Shepherd or Dobermann . The clinical presentation can be seen sporadically in any breed, in which it can reflect vitamin E dietary deficiency or fat soluble vitamin malabsorption or neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis. Gill McLellan (personal communication)

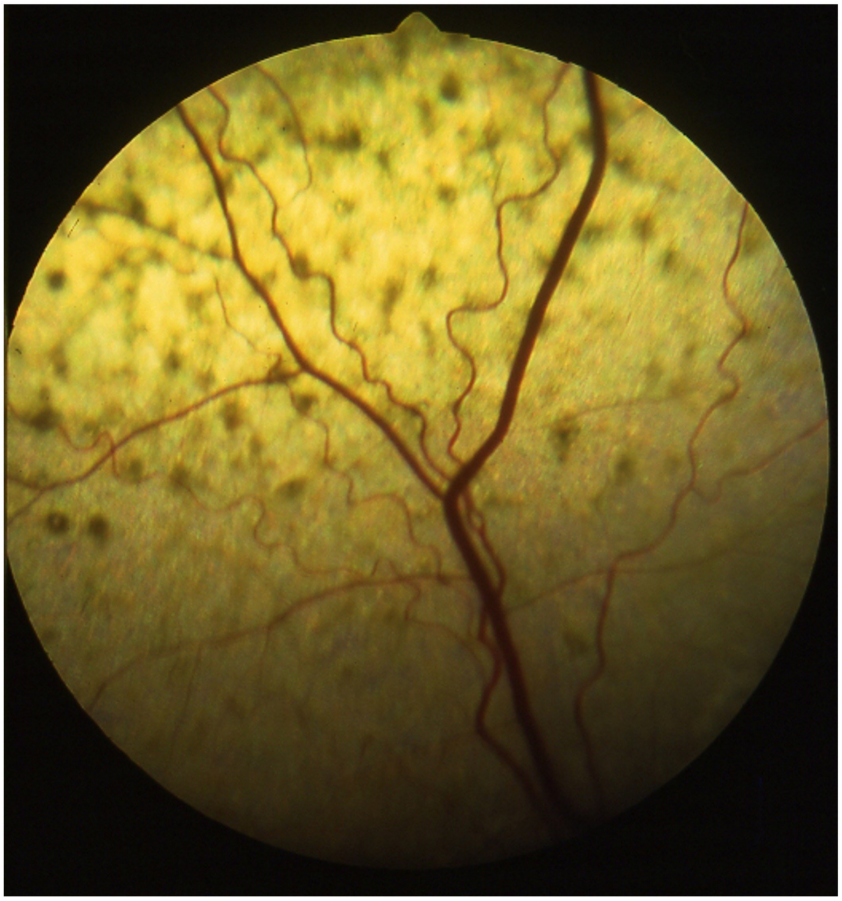
New data

New references

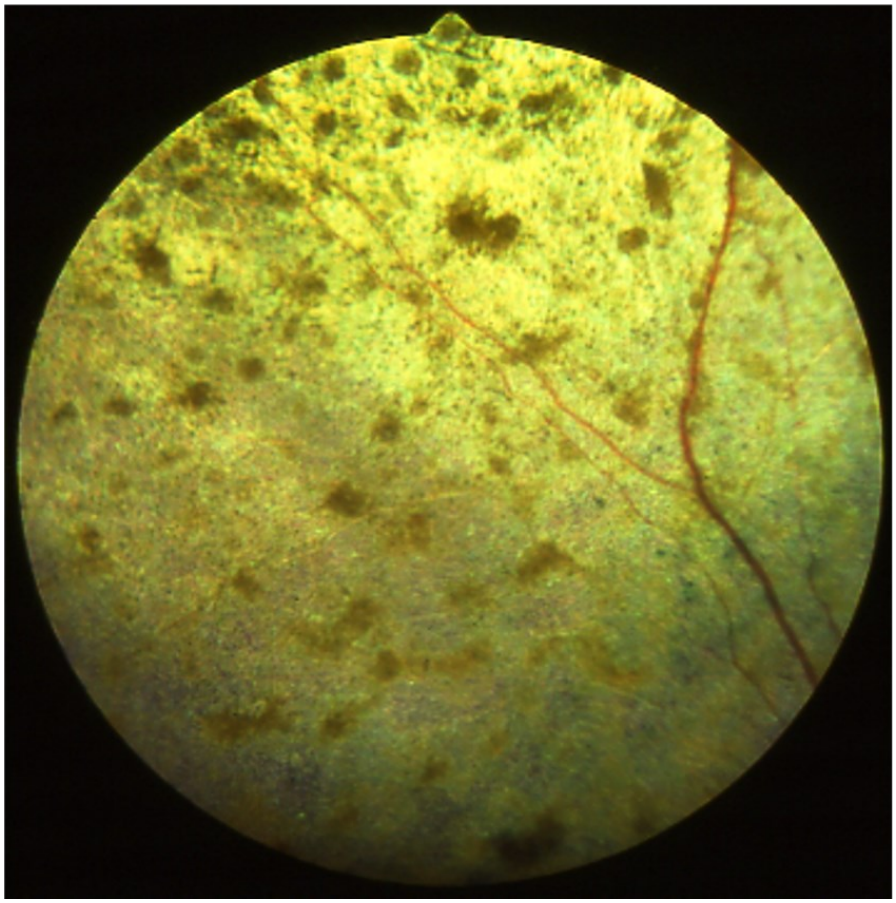
See Ch 8 for veterinary advice



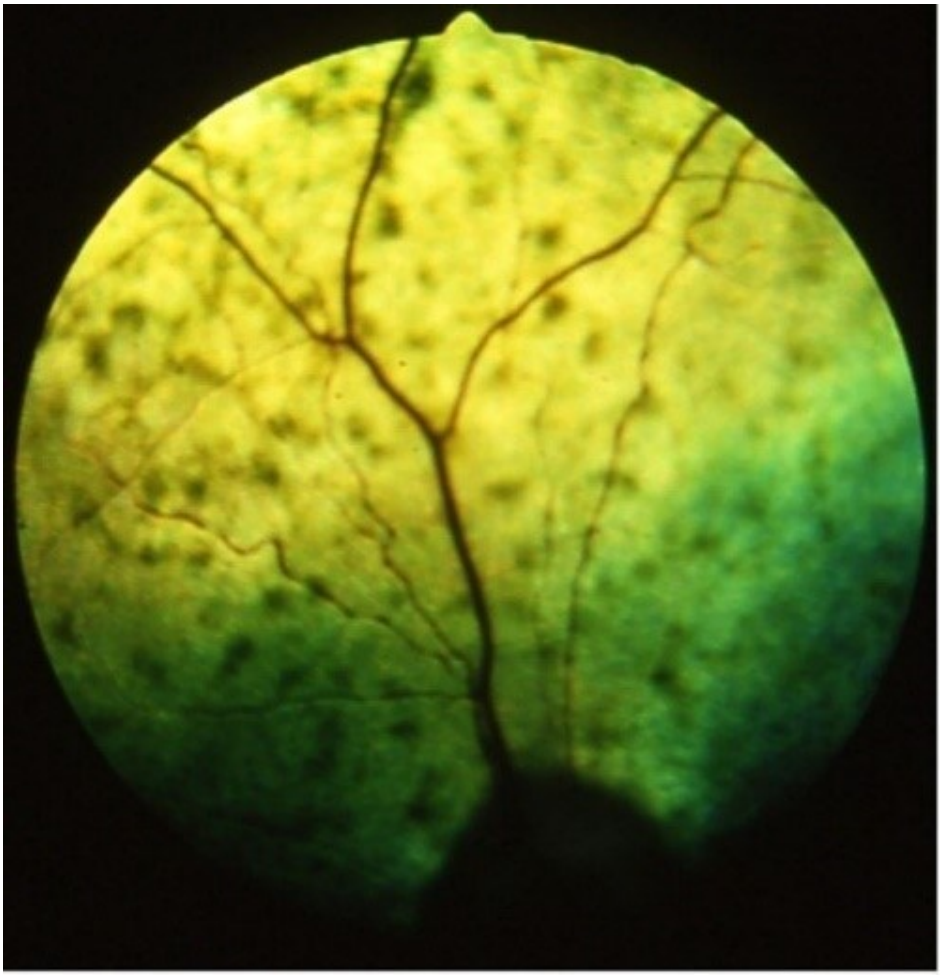
1. Female, 4 years old
German Shepherd



2. Female, 7 years old
German Shepherd



3. Female, 6 years old
German Shepherd



4. Dobermann