Coton de Tuléar	

### Ocular disorders known or presumed to be inherited (published)

	Diagnosis	Description and comments specific to the breed	Inheritance	Gene/ marker test	References
Α	Multifocal retinopathy	The lesions appear between 2 -6 m.o.; initially multifocal bullous retinal detachments (gray-tan-pink) nonprogressive or with minimal progression beyond 1 y.o.; the bullae appear to gradually lose the serous subretinal fluid after 4-5 years of age. Most of the dogs do not have visual problems.	Autosomal recessive	BEST1 CMR2	1,2,3,4

# 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
Α	Microphthalmos	French National Panel
В	Entropion medial lower eyelid	French National Panel
С	Atresia of lacrimal punctum	French National Panel
D	Distichiasis	French National Panel ACVO genetic committee
E	Corneal dystrophy - epitelial/stromal	French National Panel ACVO genetic committee
F	Persistent pupillary membranes	ACVO genetic committee French National Panel
G	Cataract	ACVO genetic committee French National Panel
Н	Vitreous degeneration	ACVO genetic committee
I	Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA)	ACVO genetic committee French National Panel
J	Retinal dysplasia	ACVO genetic committee

# **References**

- 1. Chaudieu G. Chahory S. Affections oculaires héréditaires ou à prédisposition raciale chez le chien.2nd ed. Ed. du Point Vétérinaire 2013;417-419.
- 2. Grawels M. Multiple retinopathy in a population of Coton de Tulear dogs. Proc ECVO/ESVO/GEMO/ISVO Joint Meeting, Lyon (France),57,1999.
- 3. Guziewicz KE, Zangerl B, Lindauer SJ, et al. Bestrophin gene mutations cause canine multifocal rertinopathy: A novel animal model for best disease. Investigative Ophthal & Visual Science, 48:1959-1967, 2007.

4. Grahn, BH, Sandmeyer, LL, Breaux, C: Retinopathy of Coton de Tulear dogs: clinical manifestations, electroretinagraphic, ultrsonographic, fluorescein and indocyanine green angiographic, and optical coherence tomographic findings. Vet Ophthalmol 11(4):242-249, 2008.