HED SESSION ï ESTORIL 2017

In cooperation with the German Panel - DOK

Case 1

Labrador Retriever, female, 8 months

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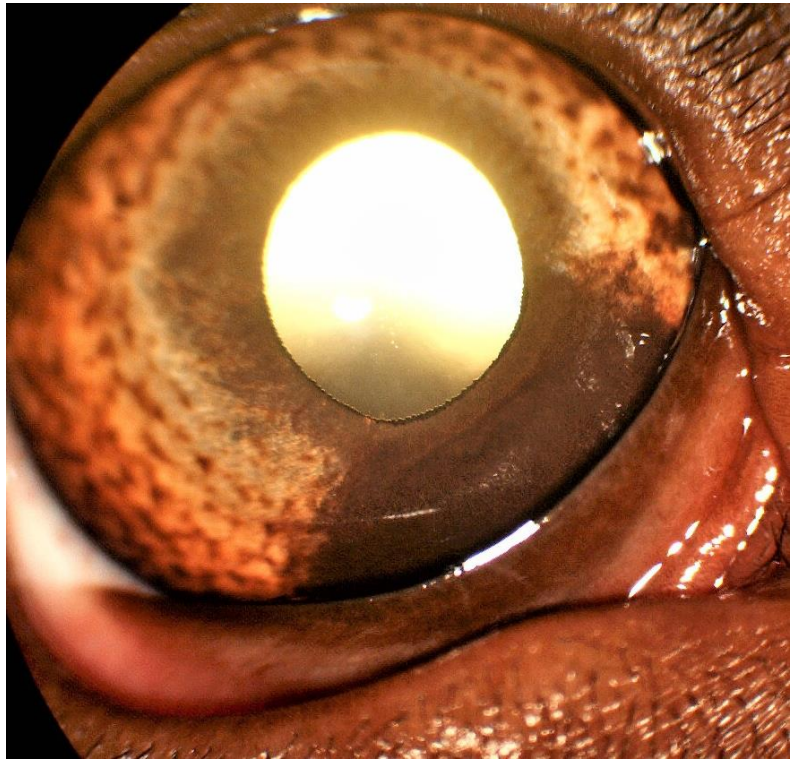
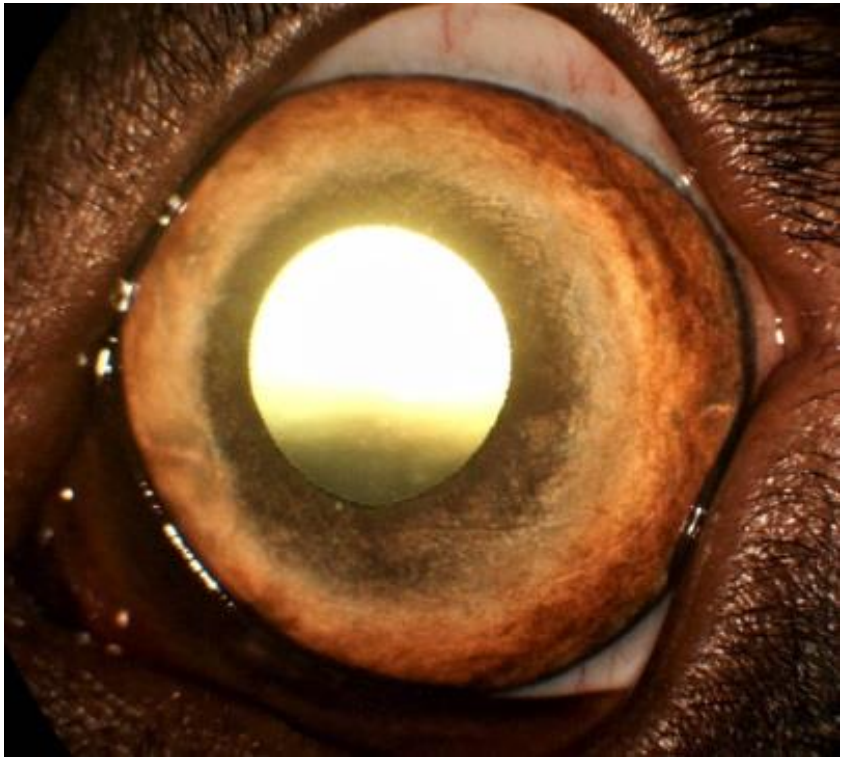
OD



OS



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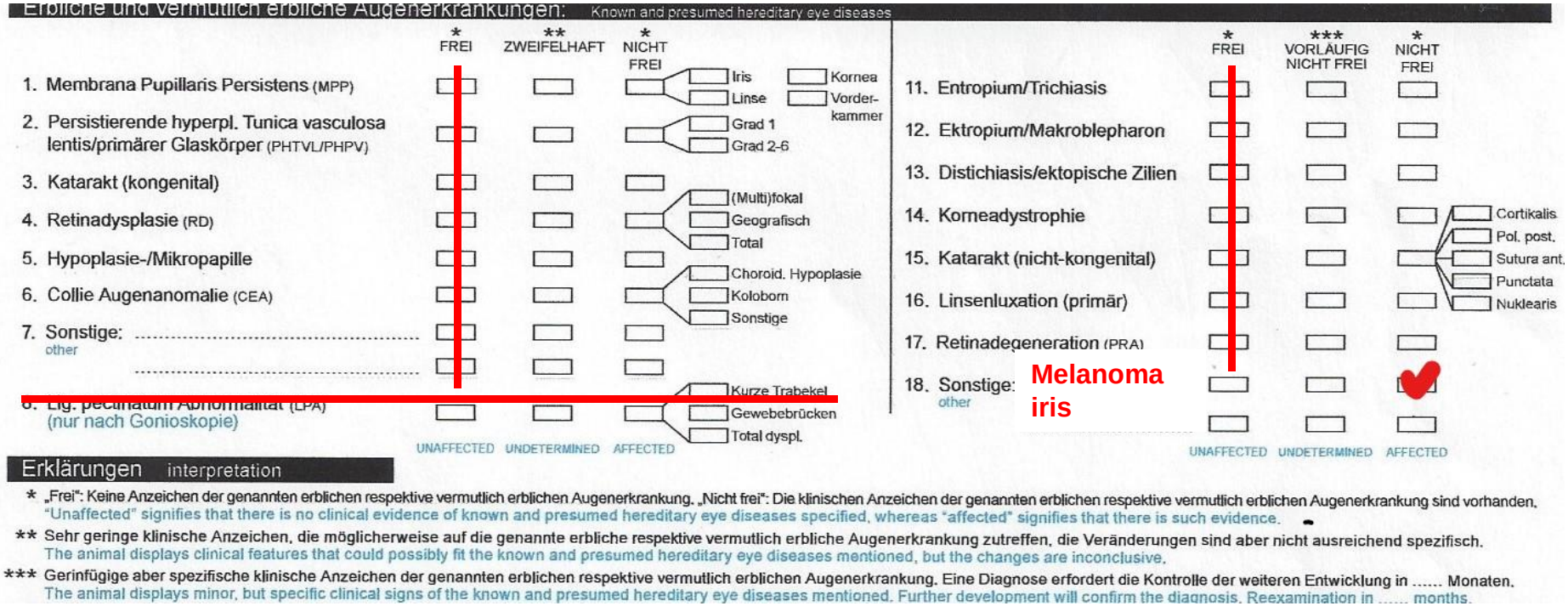
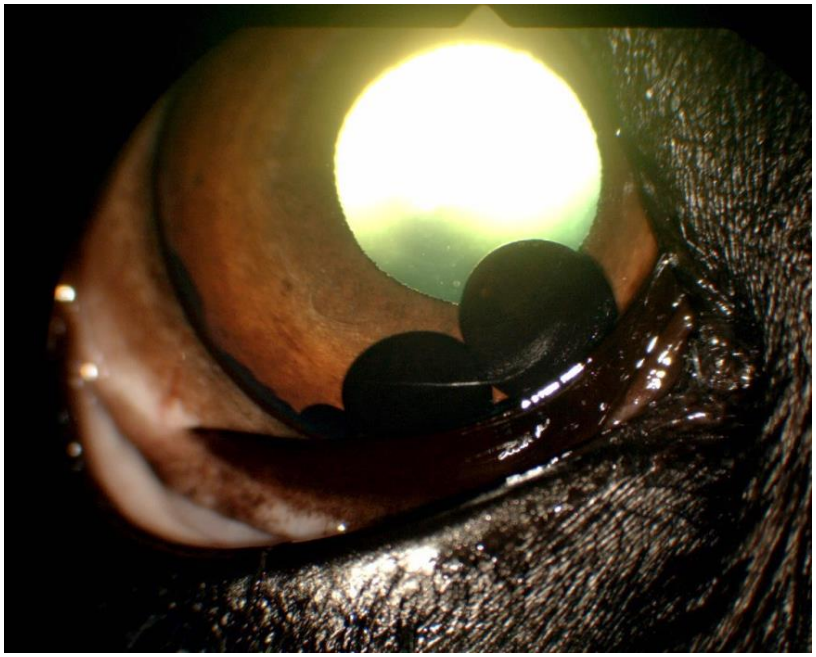


Melanoma iris: <u>presumed hereditary eye disease;</u> a locally invasive cancer of melanocyte (pigment) cell origin within the iris. Occurs with a higher than normal incidence in the Labrador retriever. Left untreated it may result in secondary glaucoma.

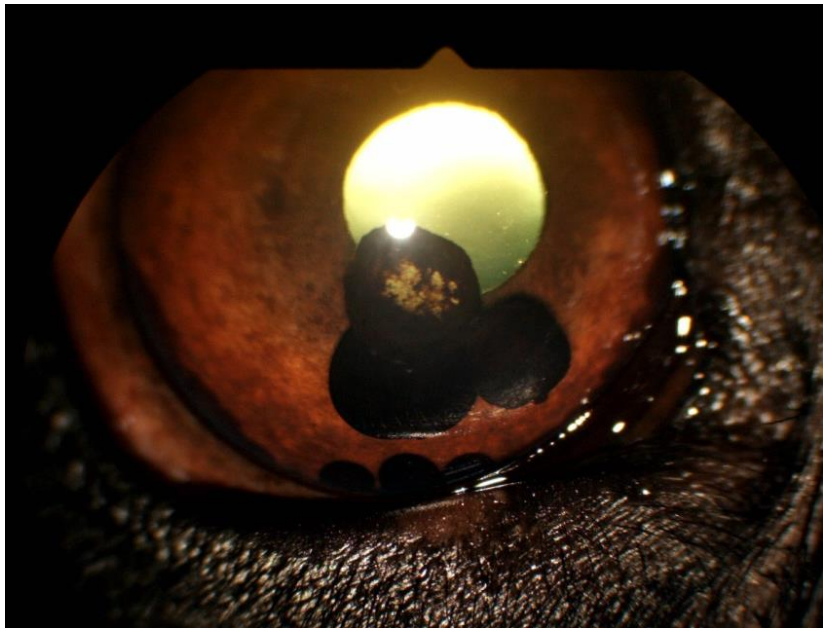
Case 2

Labrador Retriever, female, 5 years, OU

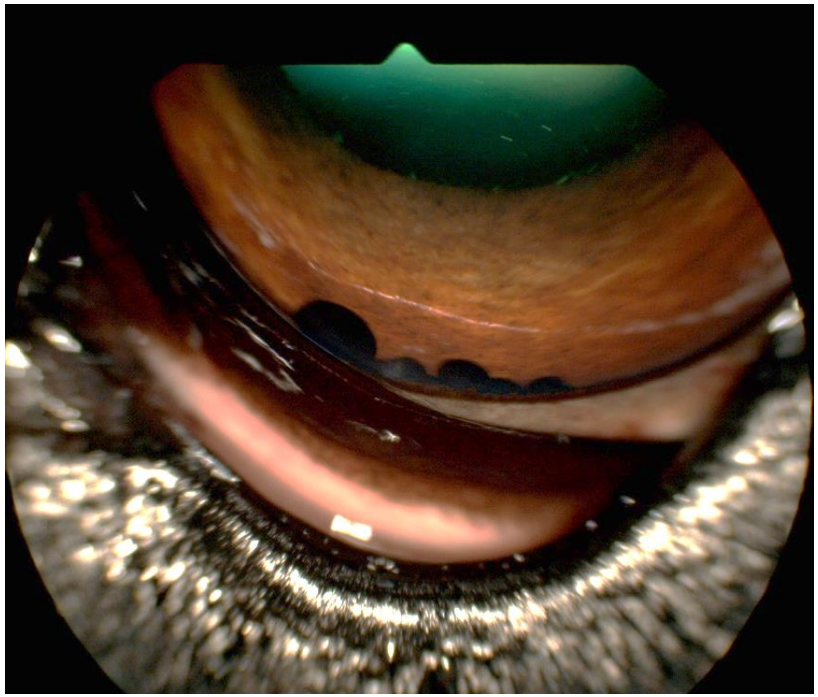
Case 2: Labrador Retriever, female, 5 years, OD



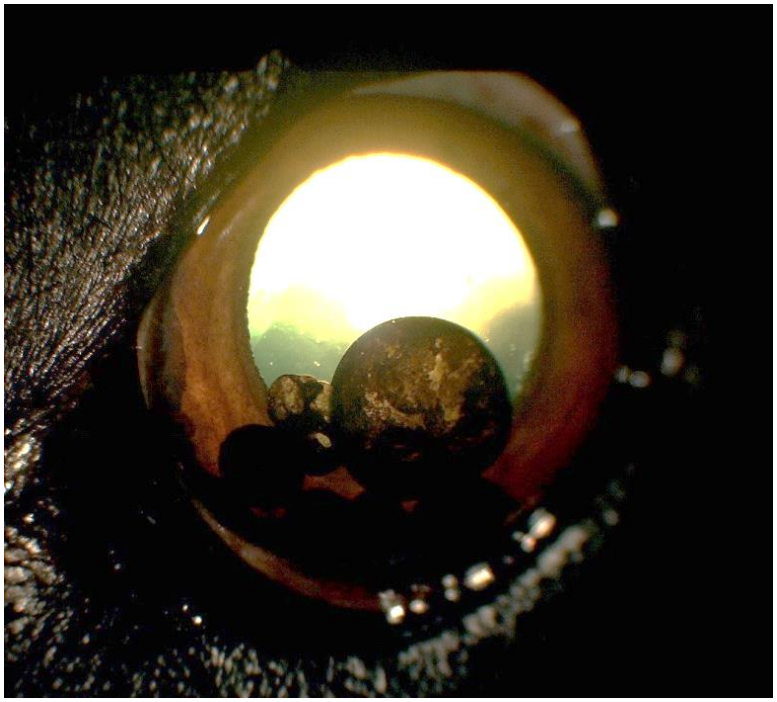
5 years later



Case 2: Labrador Retriever, female, 5 years, OS



5 years later



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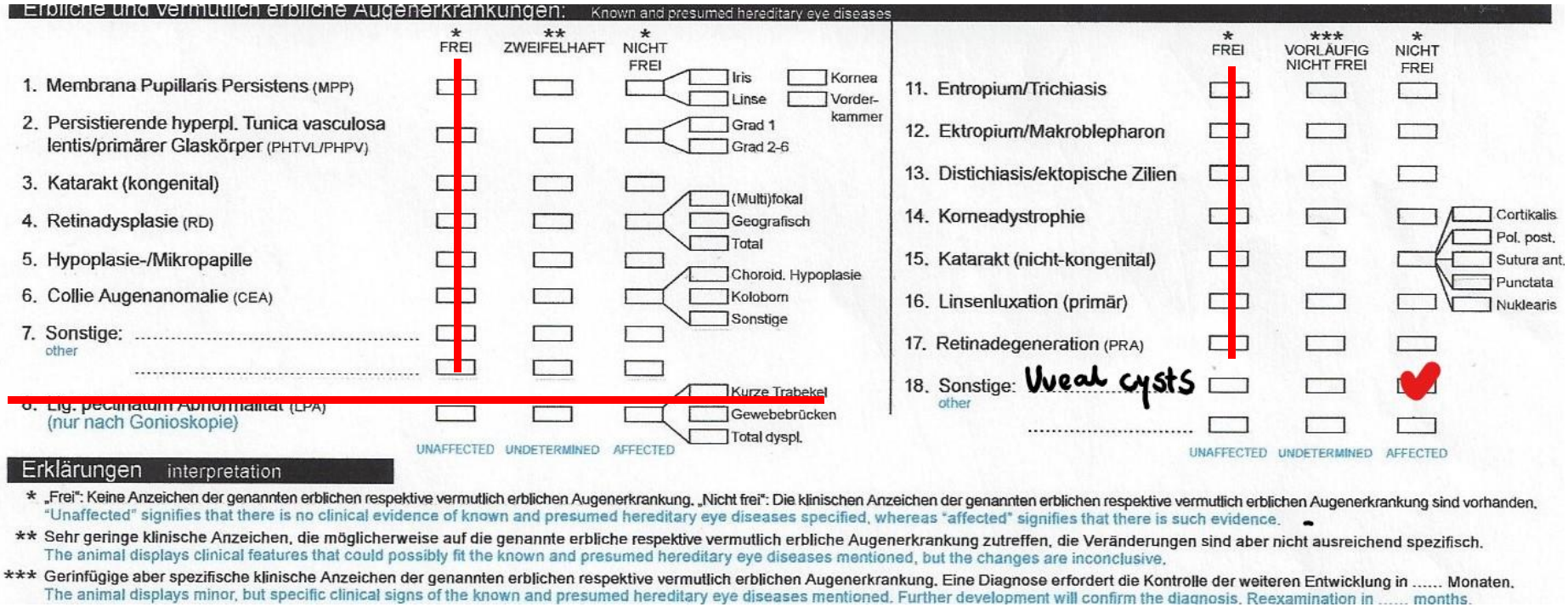

Erbliche und vermutlich erbliche Augenerkrankungen: Known and presumed hereditary eye diseases

	* FREI	** ZWEIFELHAFT	* NICHT FREI	
1. Membrana Pupillaris Persistens (MPP)	☐	☐	☐	Iris ☐ Linse ☐ Kornea ☐ Vorderkammer
2. Persistierende hyperpl. Tunica vasculosa lentis/primärer Glaskörper (PHTVL/PHPV)	☐	☐	☐	Grad 1 ☐ Grad 2-6 ☐
3. Katarakt (kongenital)	☐	☐	☐	
4. Retinadysplasie (RD)	☐	☐	☐	(Multi)fokal ☐ Geografisch ☐ Total ☐
5. Hypoplasie-/Mikropapille	☐	☐	☐	
6. Collie Augenanomalie (CEA)	☐	☐	☐	Choroid. Hypoplasie ☐ Koloborn ☐ Sonstige ☐
7. Sonstige: ..... other	☐	☐	☐	
.....	☐	☐	☐	
8. Lig. pectinatum Abnormalität (LPA) (nur nach Gonioskopie)	☐	☐	☐	Kurze Trabekel ☐ Gewebebrücken ☐ Total dyspl. ☐
	UNAFFECTED	UNDETERMINED	AFFECTED	

	* FREI	*** VORLÄUFIG NICHT FREI	* NICHT FREI	
11. Entropium/Trichiasis	☐	☐	☐	
12. Ektropium/Makroblepharon	☐	☐	☐	
13. Distichiasis/ektopische Zilien	☐	☐	☐	
14. Korneadystrophie	☐	☐	☐	Cortikalis ☐ Pol. post. ☐ Sutura ant. ☐ Punctata ☐ Nuklearis ☐
15. Katarakt (nicht-kongenital)	☐	☐	☐	
16. Linsenluxation (primär)	☐	☐	☐	
17. Retinadegeneration (PRA)	☐	☐	☐	
18. Sonstige: Uveal cysts other	☐	☐	☑	
.....	☐	☐	☐	
	UNAFFECTED	UNDETERMINED	AFFECTED	

Erklärungen interpretation

* „Frei": Keine Anzeichen der genannten erblichen respektive vermutlich erblichen Augenerkrankung. „Nicht frei": Die klinischen Anzeichen der genannten erblichen respektive vermutlich erblichen Augenerkrankung sind vorhanden.
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** Sehr geringe klinische Anzeichen, die möglicherweise auf die genannte erbliche respektive vermutlich erbliche Augenerkrankung zutreffen, die Veränderungen sind aber nicht ausreichend spezifisch.
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The animal displays minor, but specific clinical signs of the known and presumed hereditary eye diseases mentioned. Further development will confirm the diagnosis. Reexamination in ..... months.

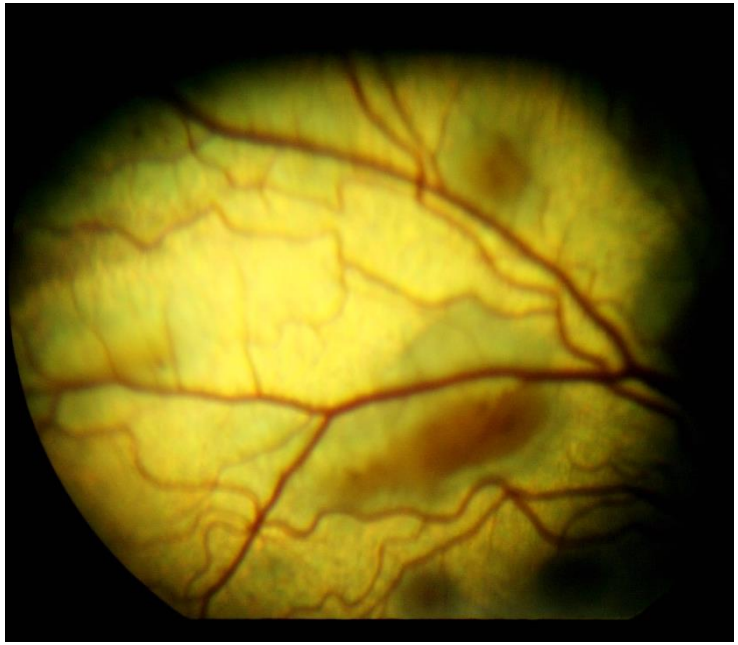
Uveal cyst: presumed hereditary eye disease; usually pigmented membrane spheres of various sizes, arising from posterior pigmented epithelial cells of the iris/ciliary body and which remain attached, or break free floating as pigmented spheres in the **anterior chamber**. When reaching maximal size, cysts tend to adhere to the **endothelial** surface in the center of the **cornea**, thus causing visual impairment. Severe cases which occur with a higher than normal incidence in the Great Dane (Deutsche Dogge)and in the Golden Retriever may lead to secondary glaucoma.

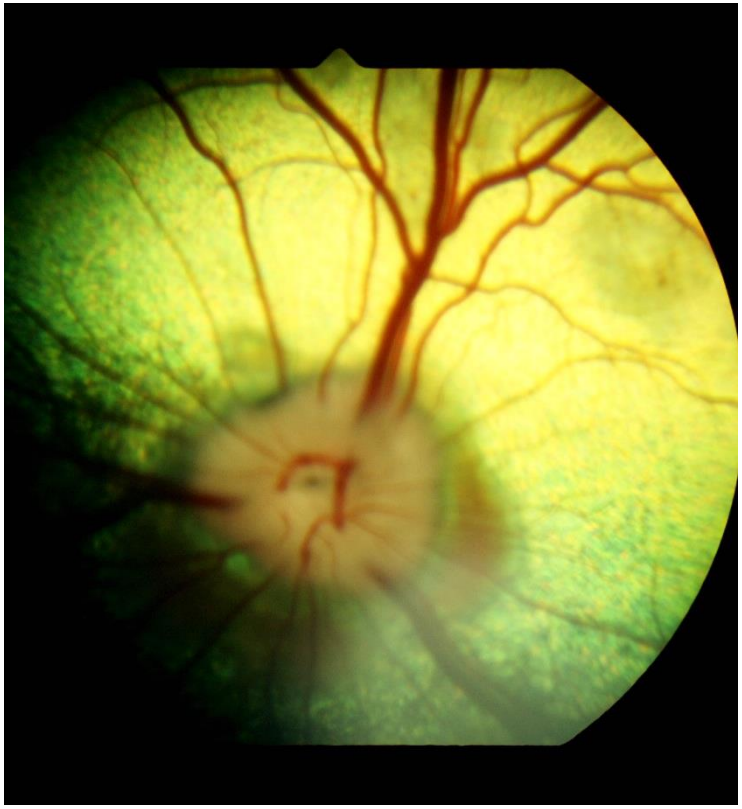
Case 3

Pyrenees mountain dog, m, 3 years, OU

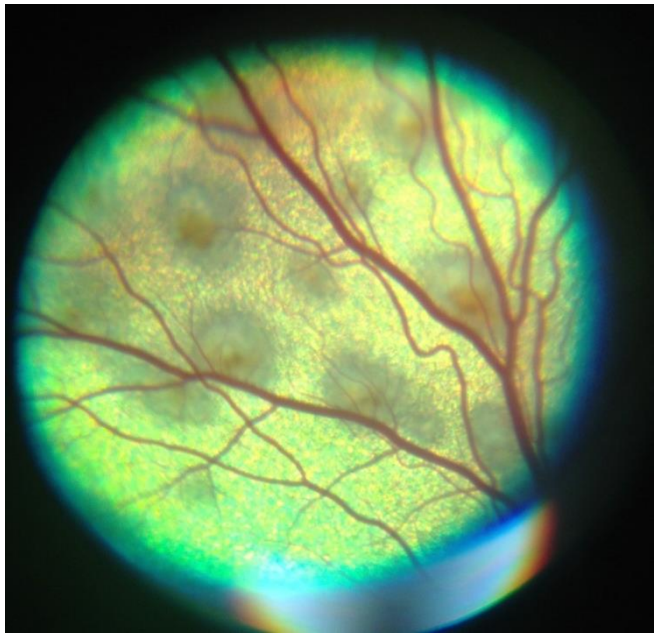
no clinical visual impairment

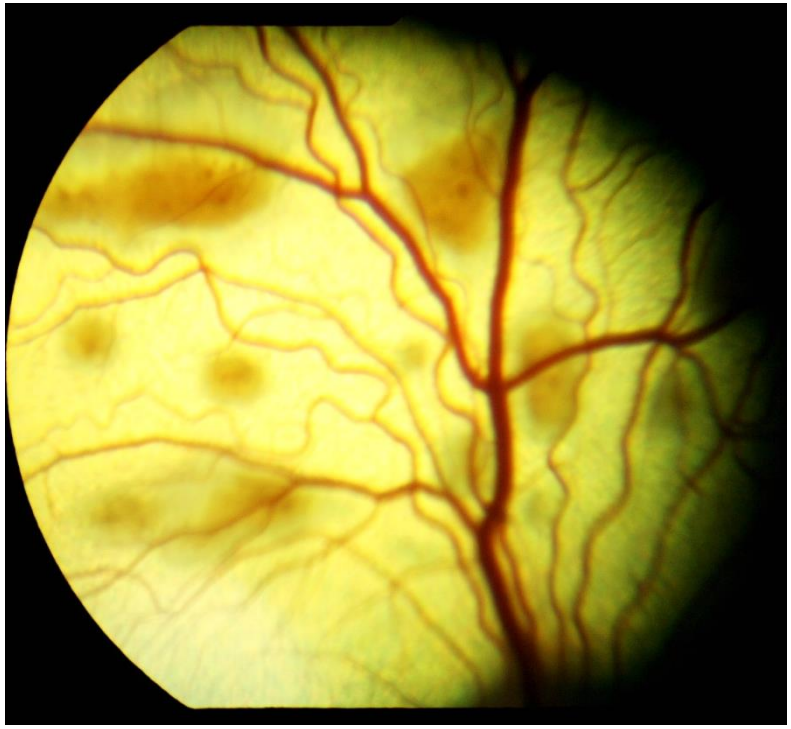
Case 3: Pyrenees mountain dog, m, 3 years, OD



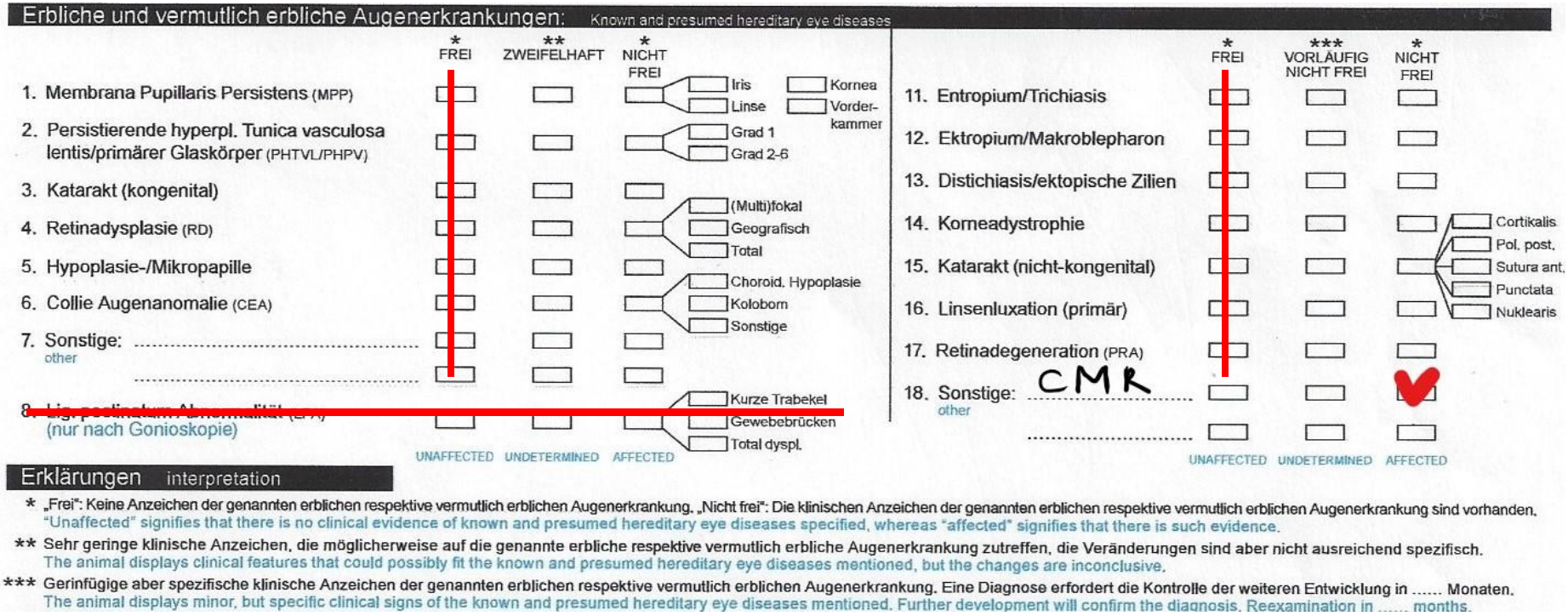


Case 3: Pyrenees mountain dog, m, 3 years, OS





Case 3: Pyrenees mountain dog, m, 3 years, OS
Result of genetic test was affected for CMR1 (canine multifocal retinopathy)



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17. Retinadegeneration (PRA)	☐	☐	☐	
18. Sonstige: CMR ..... other	☐	☐	✔	
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Canine multifocal retinopathy (CMR): presumed inherited congenital eye disease; autosomal mode of inheritance suspected. Recognized as barely progressive, grey to tan bulging areas of circumscribed retinal detachments, generally more or less up to one optic disc diameter

Case 4

Labrador Retriever, m, 7 years, OU

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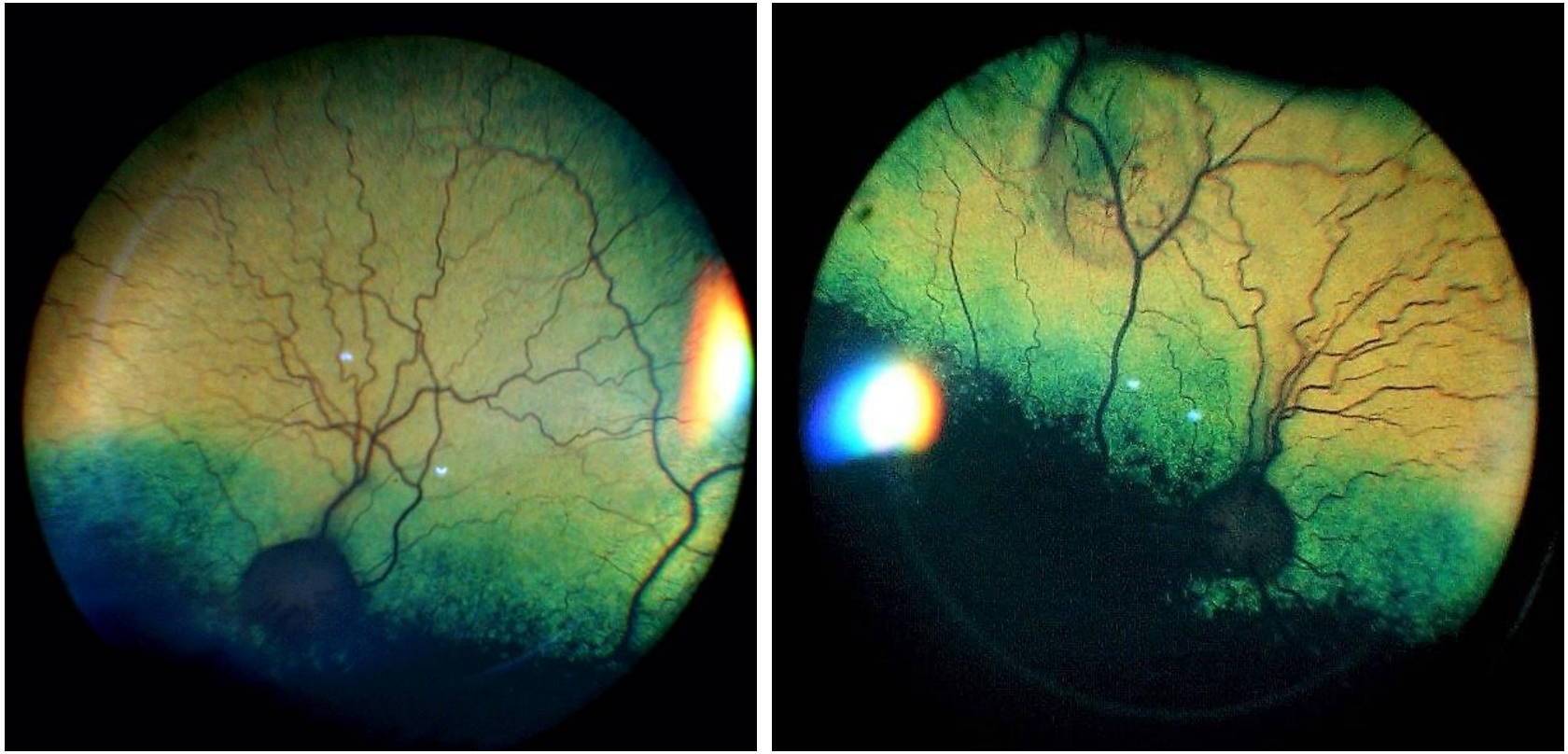
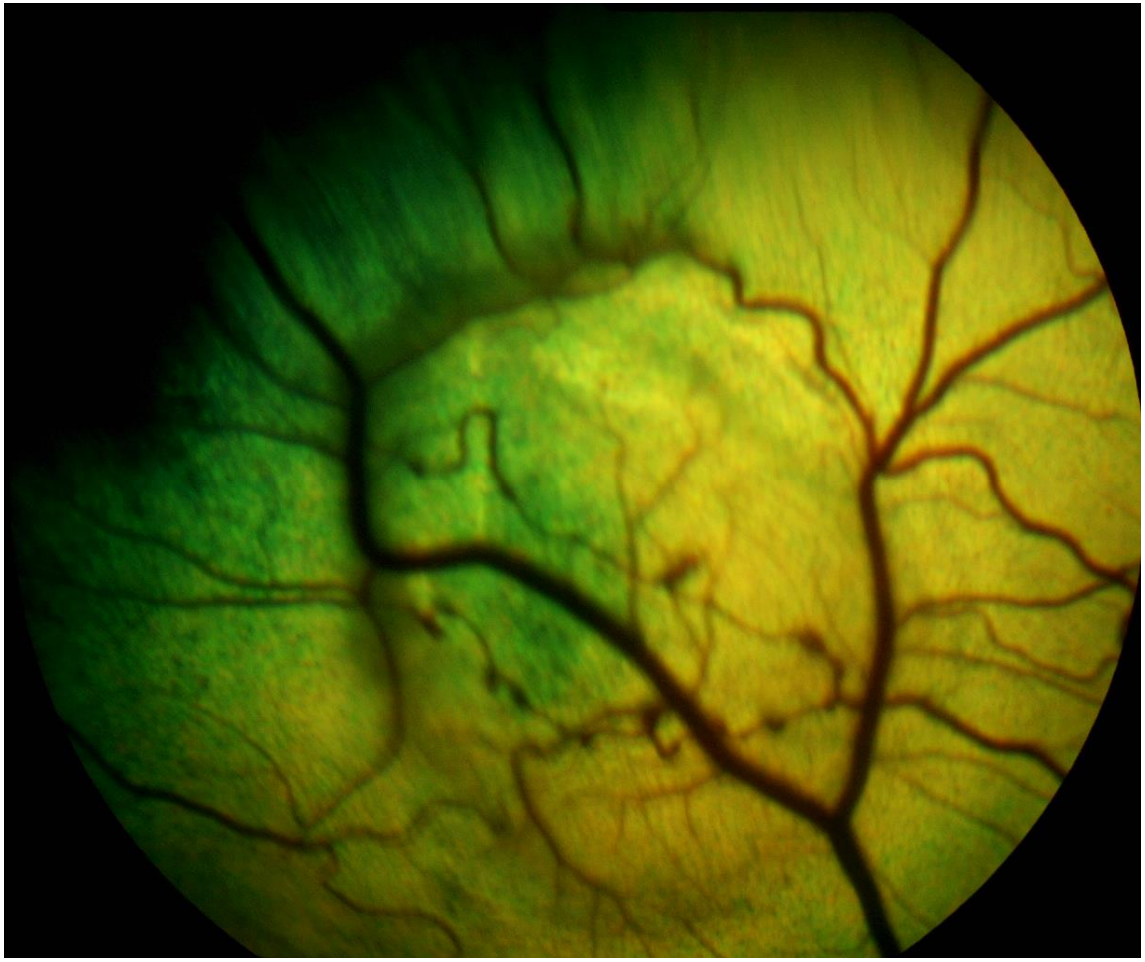


Case 4: Labrador Retriever, m, 7 years, OS



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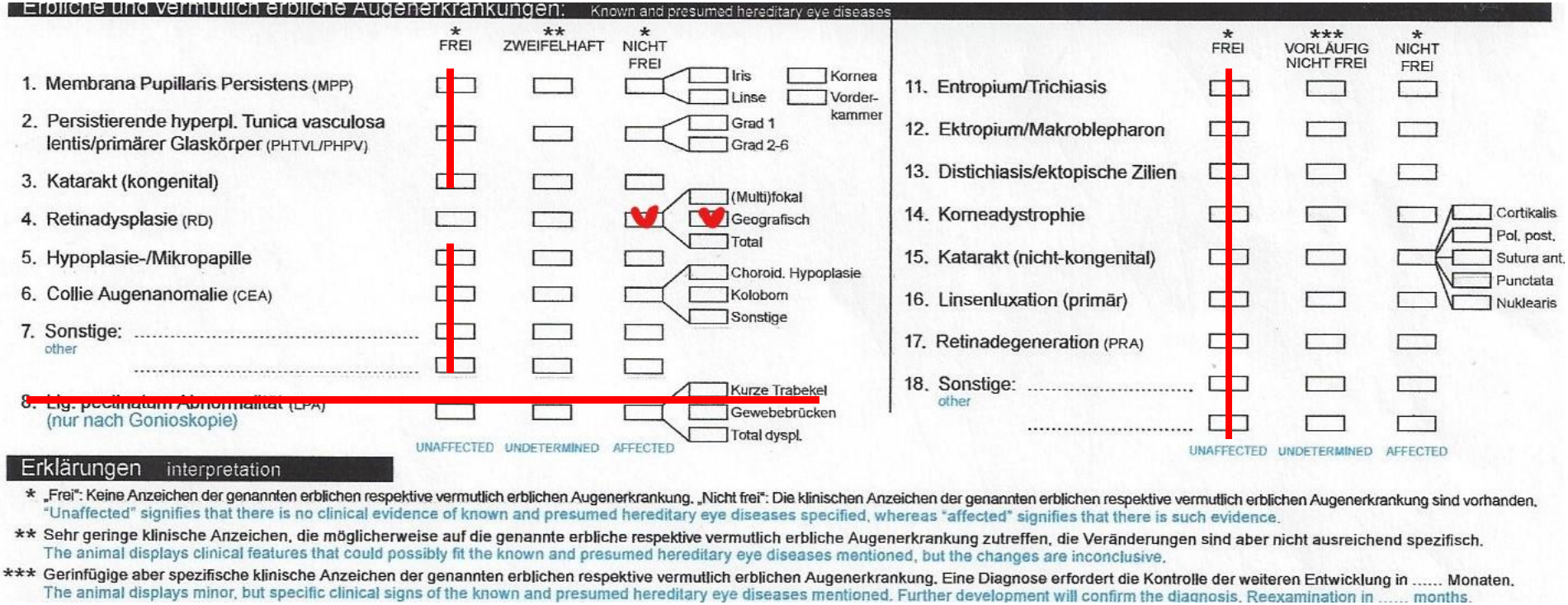


Retinal dysplasia: presumed hereditary eye disease; abnormal development of the retina with ophthalmoscopic changes observed early in life, characterized by neuroretinal folding (s), rosettes and partial or total retinal detachment; non-progressive and generally recognized to have three forms: (multi)focal, geographic and total

Retinal dysplasia -geographical: any irregularly, horseshoe- or bladder-like shaped area of abnormal retinal development, most often in the central part of the tapetal area of the fundus, in close association with the dorsal retinal vasculature, containing both areas of thinning and areas of elevation representing focal **retinal detachment** and areas of retinal disorganization. This form may be associated with vision impairment

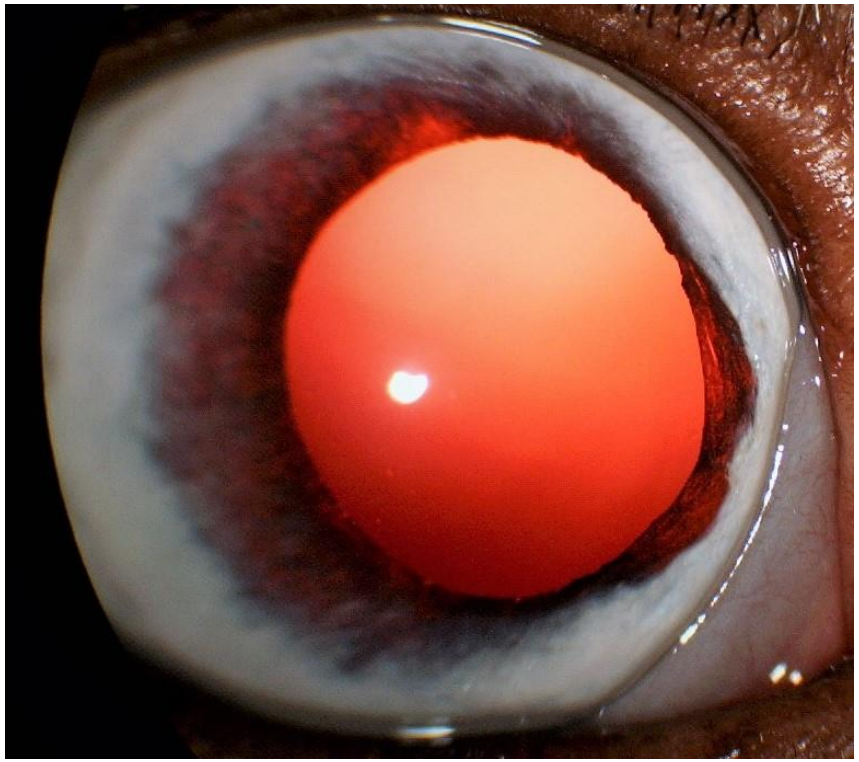
Case 5

Australian Shepherd - two dogs

dog I, w, 3 years & dog II offspring, m, 2 years

Case 5: dog I (mother), female, 3 years

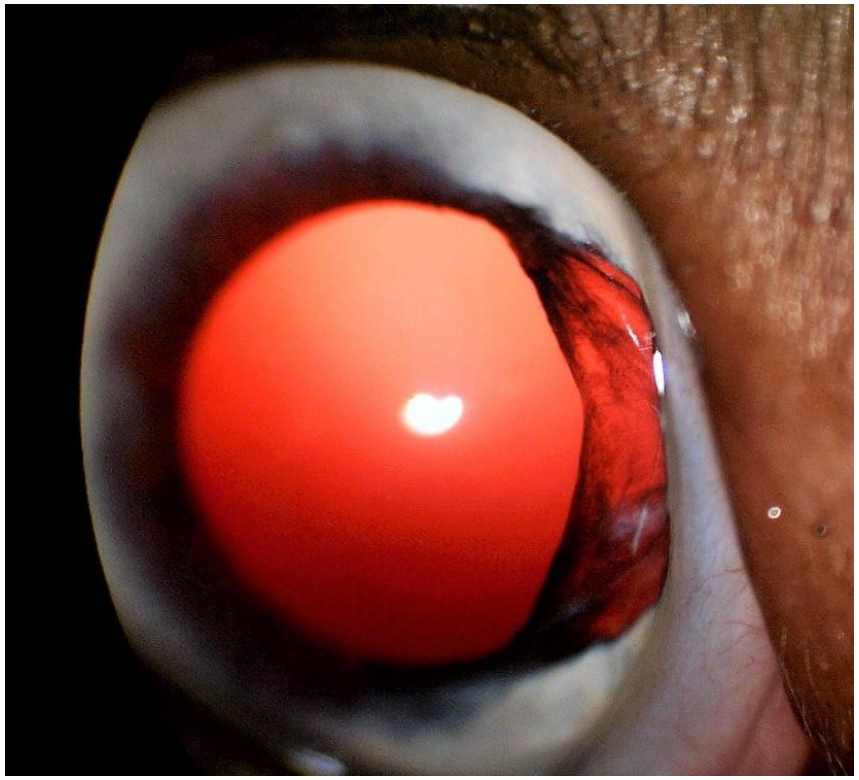
OD



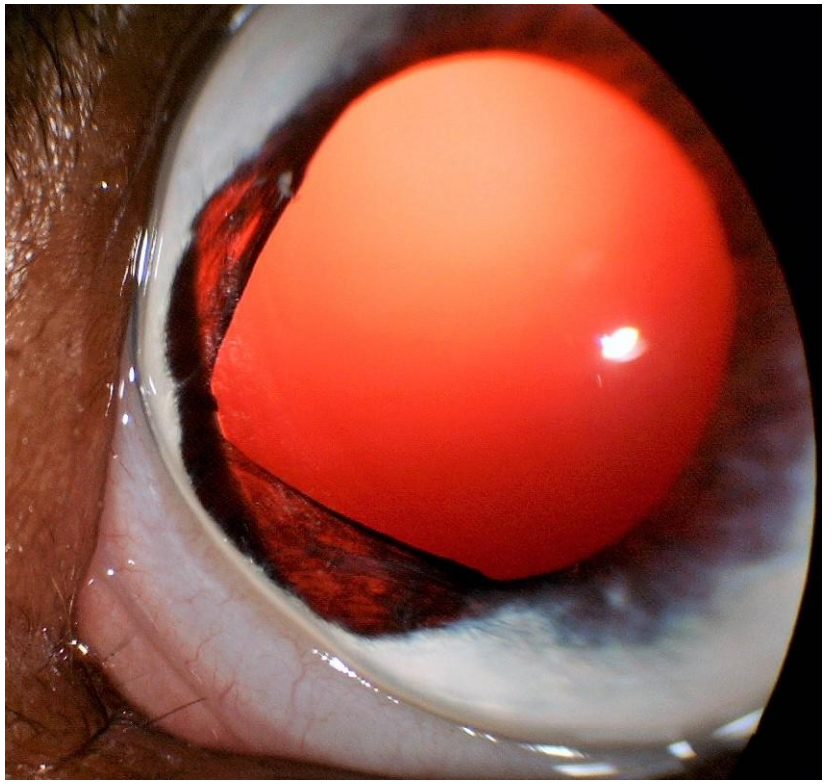
OS

Case 5: dog II (offspring), male, 2 years

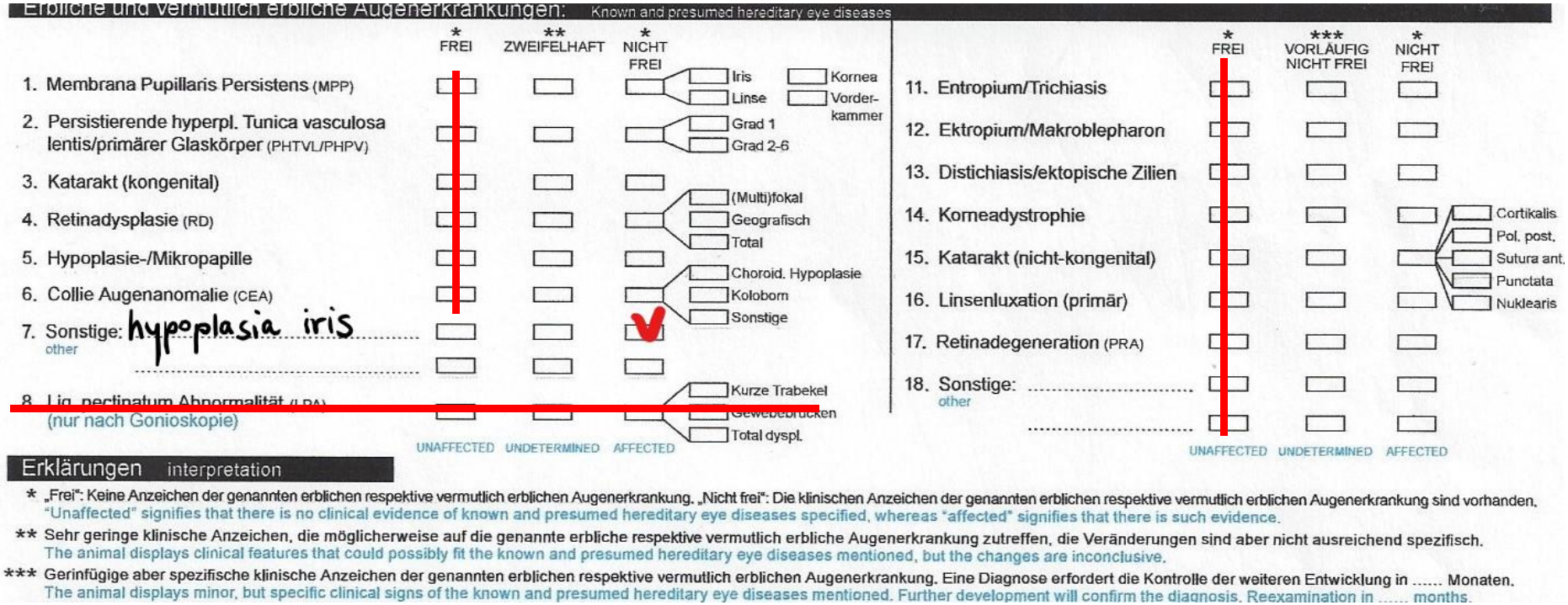
OD



OS



Case 5: Australian Shepherd ï dog I (mother) & dog II (offspring)



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7. Sonstige: hypoplasia iris (other)	☐	☐	✓	
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17. Retinadegeneration (PRA)	☐	☐	☐	
18. Sonstige: ..... (other)	☐	☐	☐	
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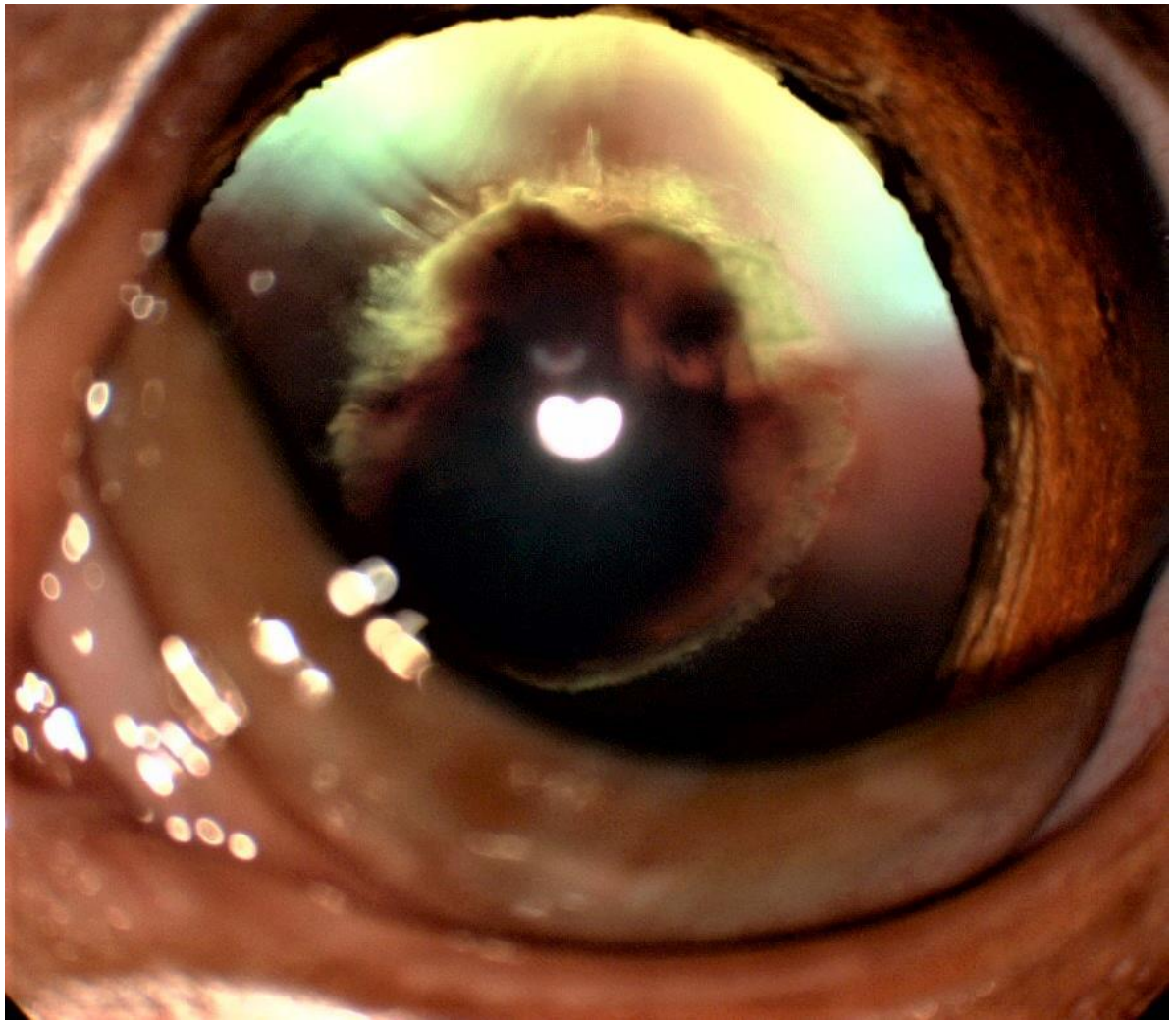
Hypoplasia iris: presumed hereditary eye disease characterized by congenital absence of **iris** (sphincter) tissue or colobomatous defects due to failure in closure of the optic fissure. It may be a separate disorder or associated with other ocular malformations. See and use iris hypoplasia

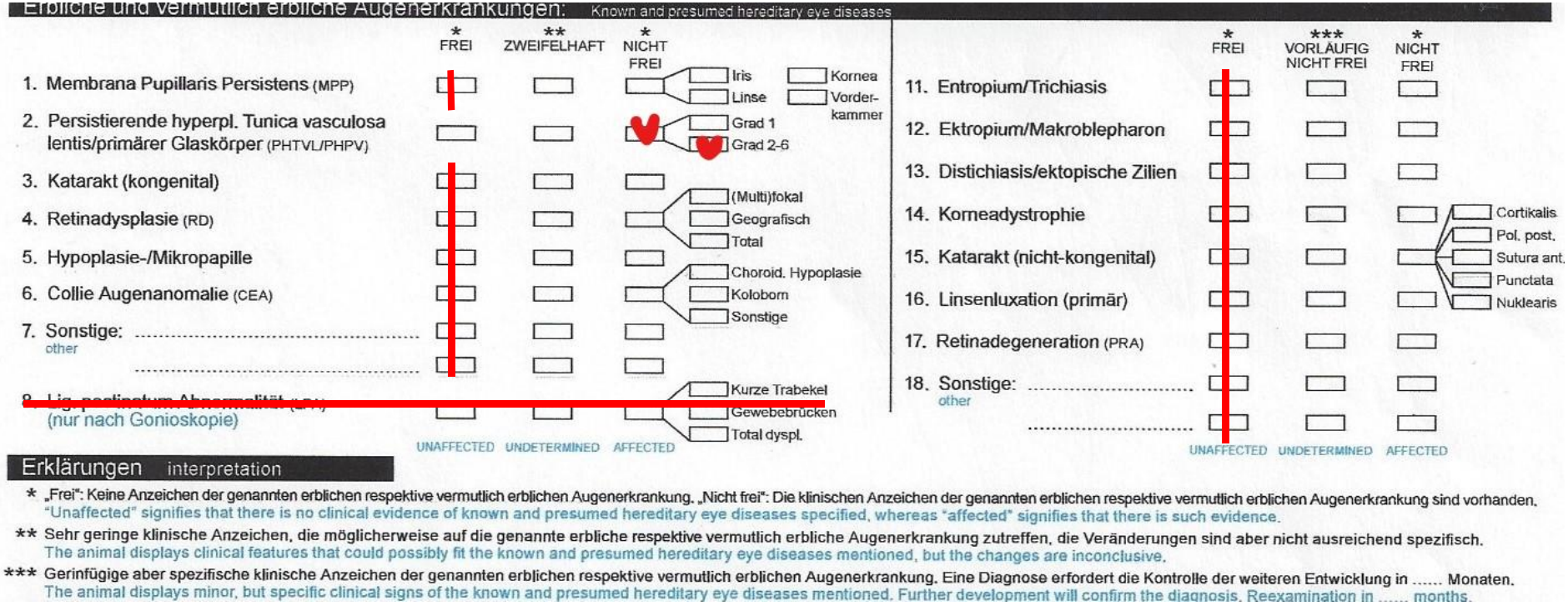
Case 6

Magyar Viszla, female, 1 year, OS
(OD without pathologic findings)

Case 6: Magyar Viszla, female, 1 year, OS (OD without pathologic findings)



Case 6: Magyar Viszla, female, 1 year, OS (OD without pathologic findings)



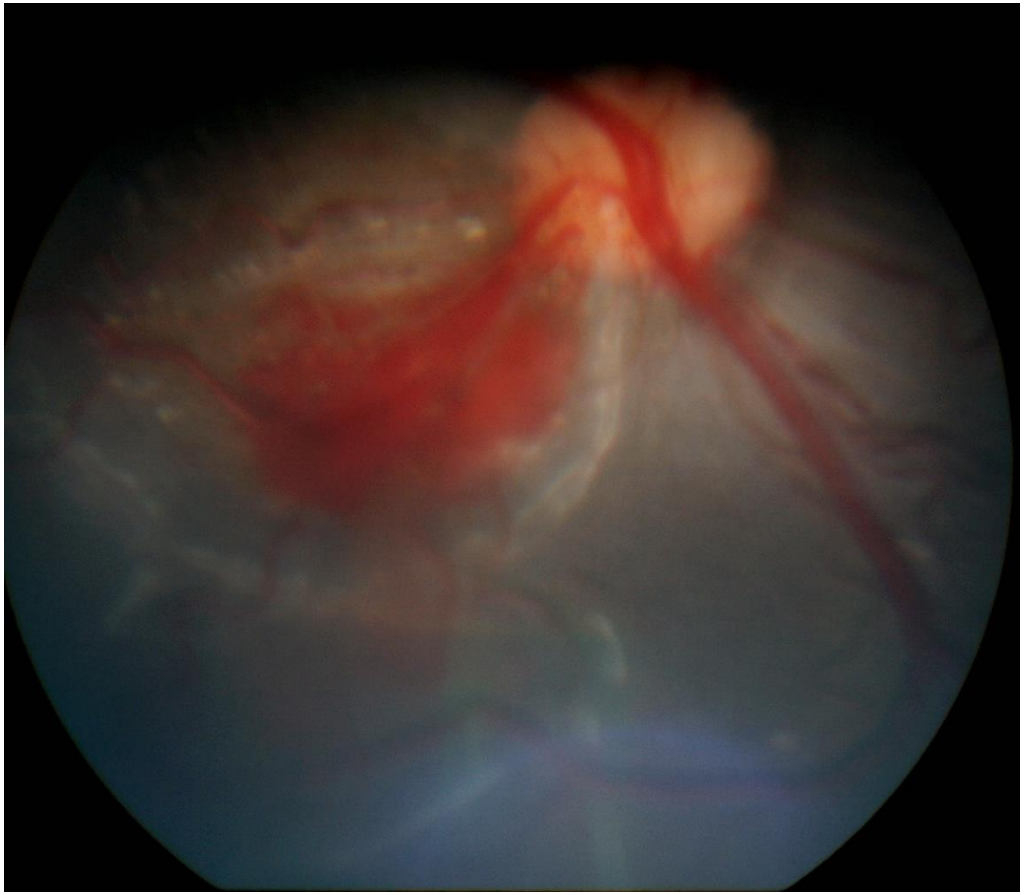
Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis/ persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHTVL/ PHPV): known or presumed hereditary, congenital eye disease which results from failure of regression of the embryologic vascular network, surrounding the developing **lens** and primary **vitreous**. The latter fails to regress within the first 2-3 weeks after birth. The defect is currently graded in 6 levels of severity, in which grade 1 is characterized by uni- or bilateral small, yellow to brown dots mainly centrally, retrolentally on the posterior capsule of the lens. These are stationary and do not affect vision. The more severe forms (2-6) usually occur bilaterally and cause visual impairment or blindness. Known hereditary e.g. in the Dobermann and the Staffordshire Bull terrier

Case 7

Australian Shepherd, m, 4 weeks, OS
(OD without pathologic findings)

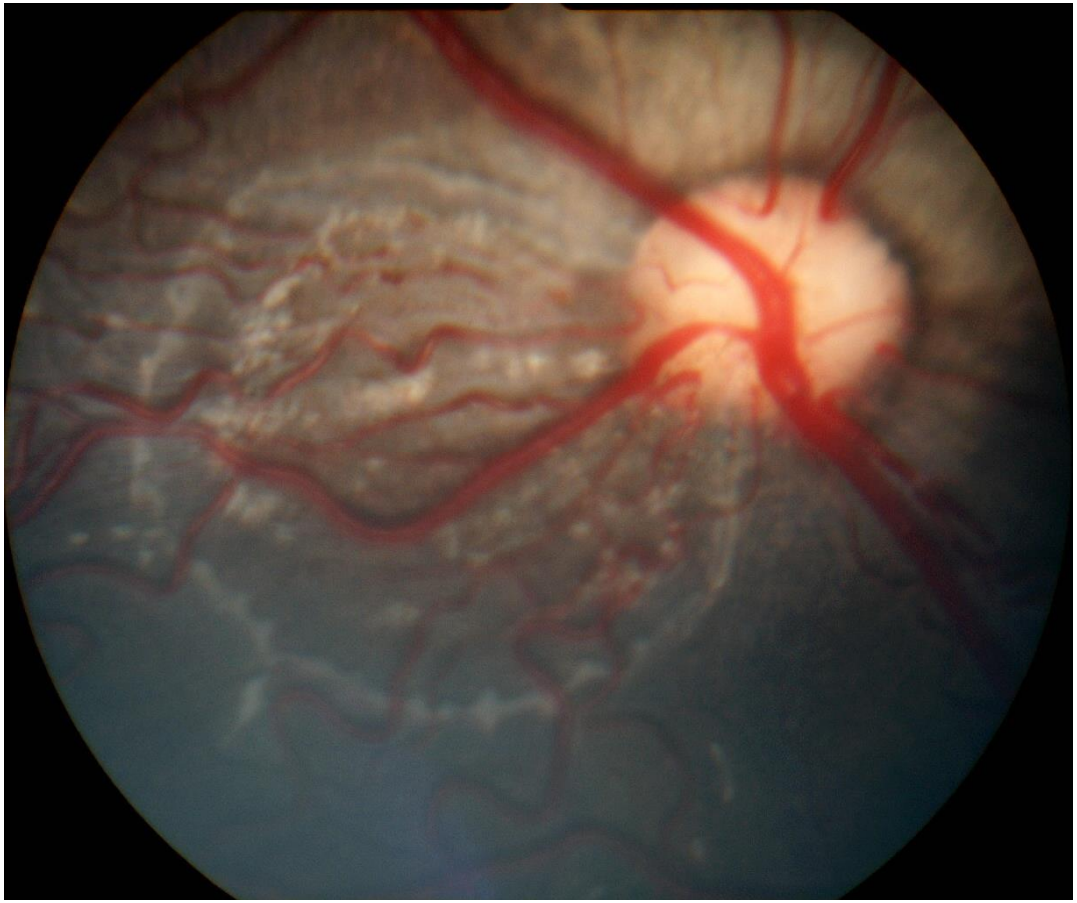
first examination

Case 7: Australian Shepherd, m, 4 weeks, OS (OD without pathologic findings)

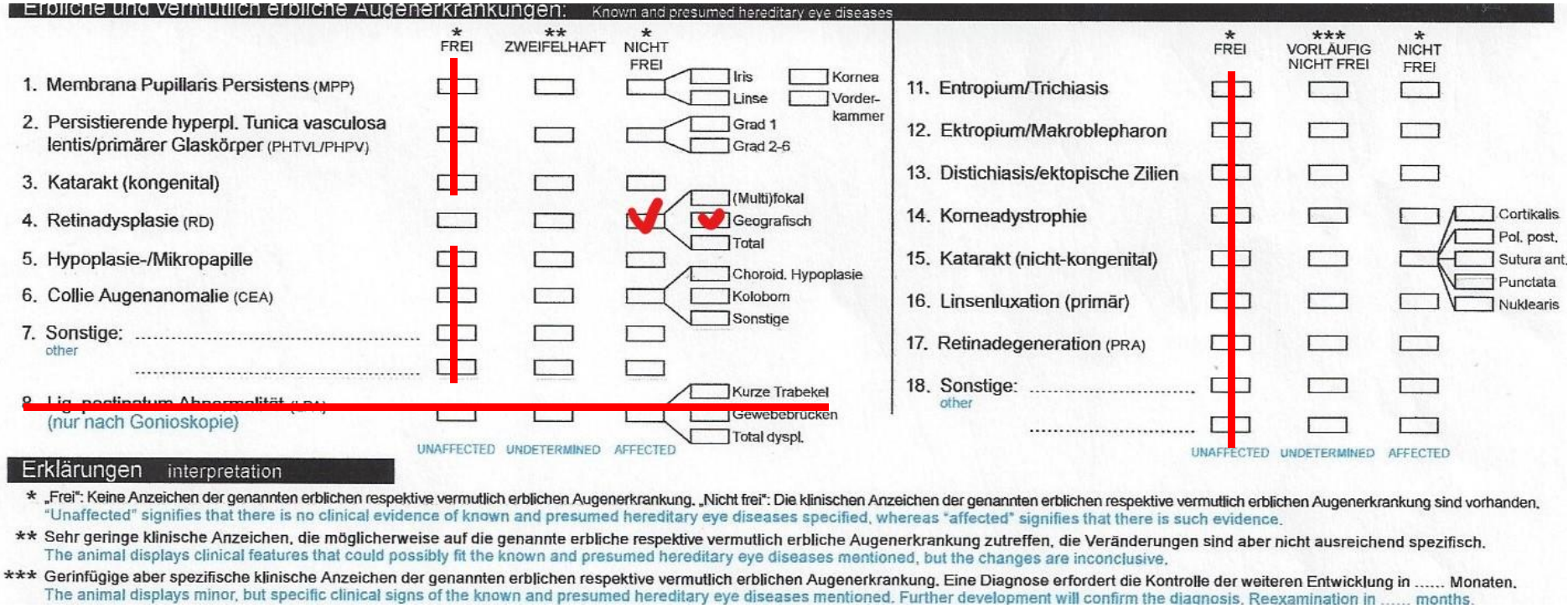


Case 7: Australian Shepherd, m, 4 weeks, OS (OD without pathologic findings)

4 weeks after 10 days of carprofen therapy



Case 7: Australian Shepherd, m, 4 weeks, OS (OD without pathologic findings)



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Case 8

Birman cat, female, OU

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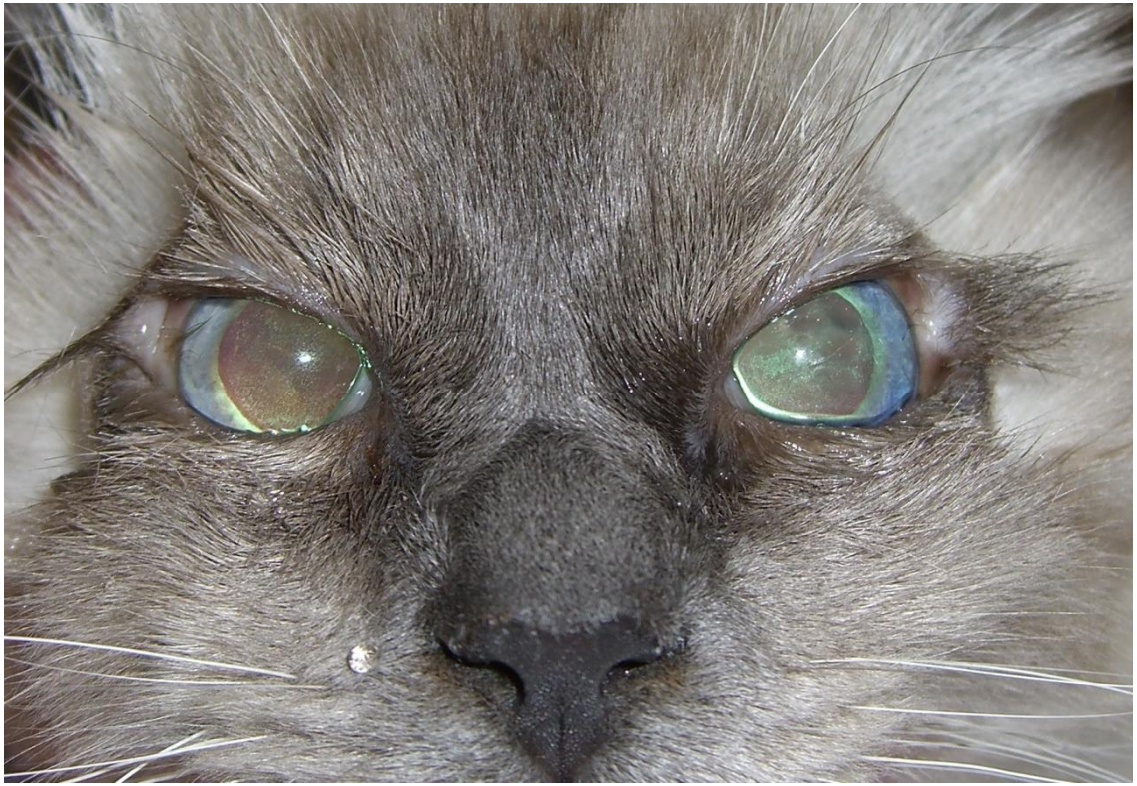
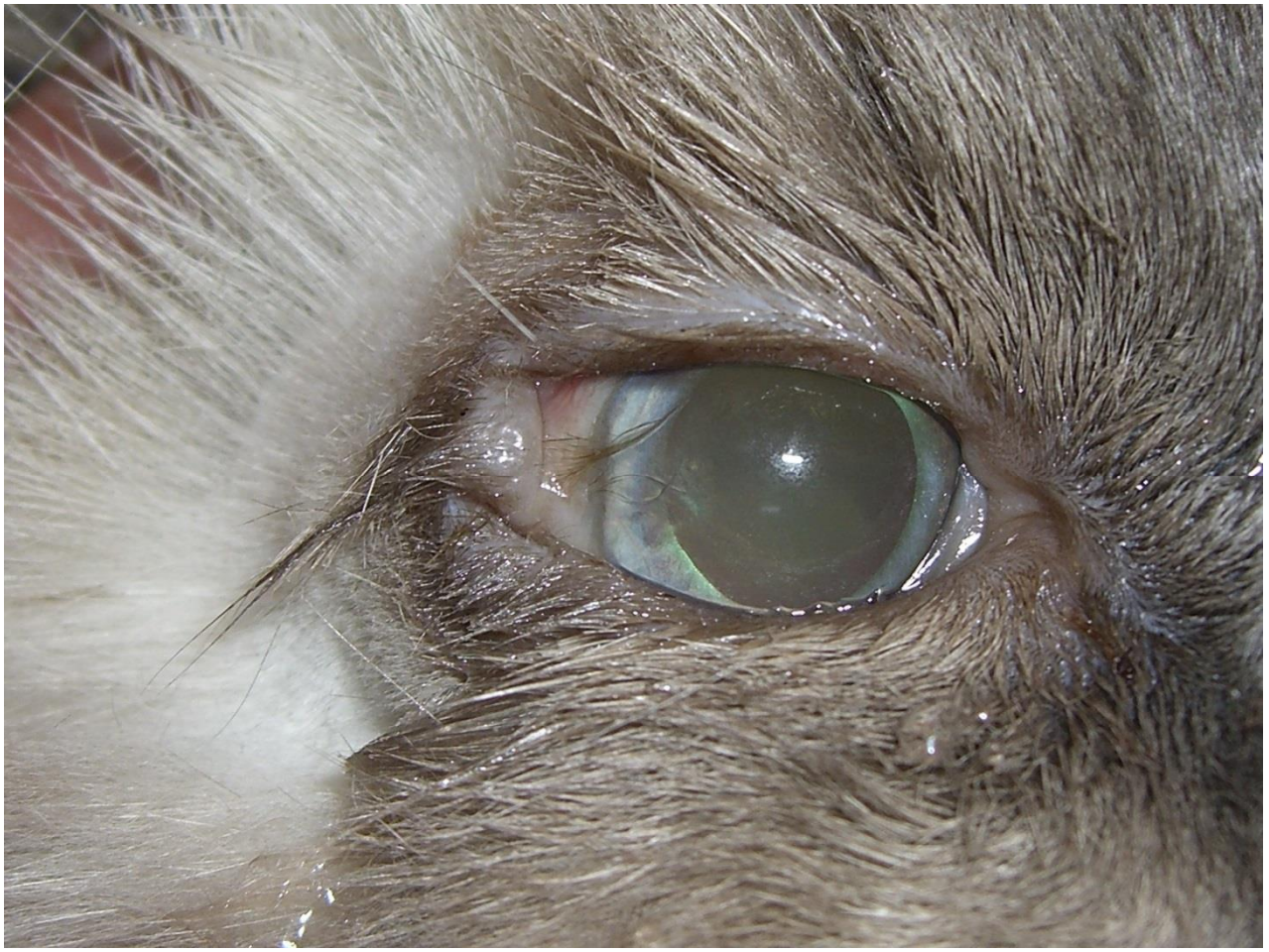


Case 8: Birman cat, female, OD



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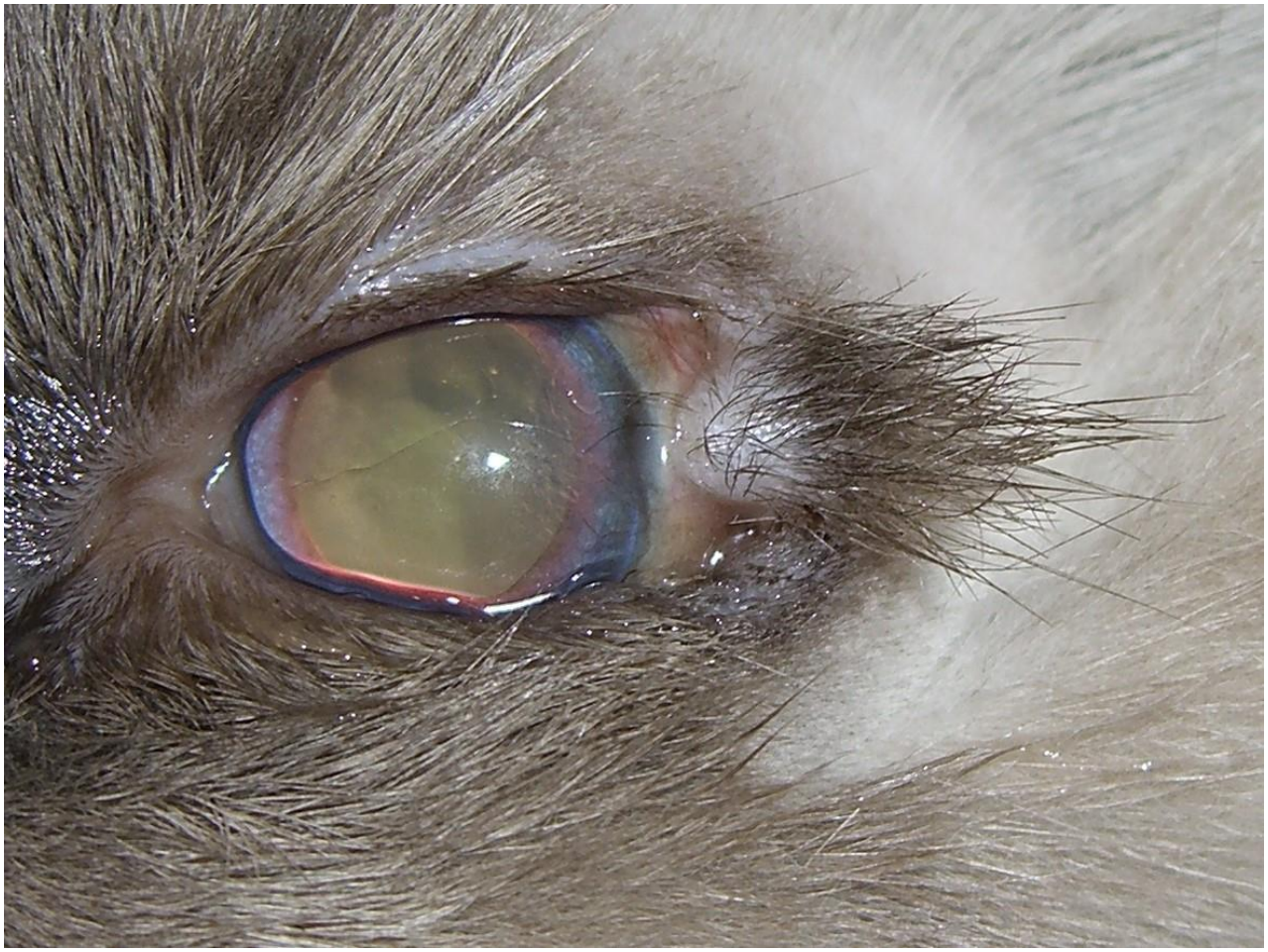
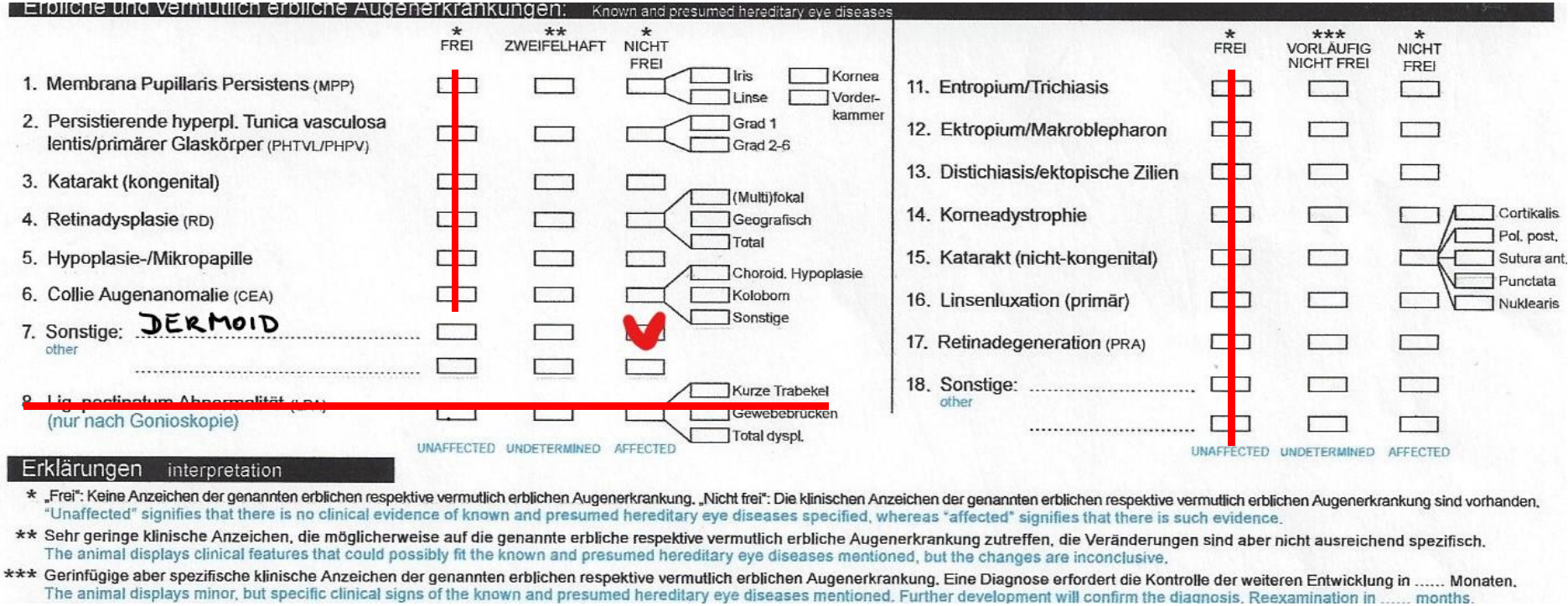


Case 8: Birman cat, female, OU



Erbliche und vermutlich erbliche Augenerkrankungen: Known and presumed hereditary eye diseases

	* FREI	** ZWEIFELHAFT	* NICHT FREI	
1. Membrana Pupillaris Persistens (MPP)	☐	☐	☐	Iris ☐ Linse ☐ Kornea ☐ Vorder-kammer
2. Persistierende hyperpl. Tunica vasculosa lentis/primärer Glaskörper (PHTVL/PHPV)	☐	☐	☐	Grad 1 ☐ Grad 2-6 ☐
3. Katarakt (kongenital)	☐	☐	☐	
4. Retinadysplasie (RD)	☐	☐	☐	(Multi)fokal ☐ Geografisch ☐ Total ☐
5. Hypoplasie-/Mikropapille	☐	☐	☐	
6. Collie Augenanomalie (CEA)	☐	☐	☐	Choroid. Hypoplasie ☐ Koloborn ☐ Sonstige ☐
7. Sonstige: DERMOID other	☐	☐	✓	
	☐	☐	☐	
8. Lig. pectinatum Abnormalität (LPA) (nur nach Gonioskopie)	☐	☐	☐	Kurze Trabekel ☐ Gewebebrücken ☐ Total dyspl. ☐
	UNAFFECTED	UNDETERMINED	AFFECTED	

	* FREI	*** VORLÄUFIG NICHT FREI	* NICHT FREI	
11. Entropium/Trichiasis	☐	☐	☐	
12. Ektropium/Makroblepharon	☐	☐	☐	
13. Distichiasis/ektopische Zilien	☐	☐	☐	
14. Korneadystrophie	☐	☐	☐	Cortikalis ☐ Pol. post. ☐ Sutura ant. ☐ Punctata ☐ Nuklearis ☐
15. Katarakt (nicht-kongenital)	☐	☐	☐	
16. Linsenluxation (primär)	☐	☐	☐	
17. Retinadegeneration (PRA)	☐	☐	☐	
18. Sonstige: ..... other	☐	☐	☐	
.....	☐	☐	☐	
	UNAFFECTED	UNDETERMINED	AFFECTED	

Erklärungen interpretation

* „Frei": Keine Anzeichen der genannten erblichen respektive vermutlich erblichen Augenerkrankung. „Nicht frei": Die klinischen Anzeichen der genannten erblichen respektive vermutlich erblichen Augenerkrankung sind vorhanden.
"Unaffected" signifies that there is no clinical evidence of known and presumed hereditary eye diseases specified, whereas "affected" signifies that there is such evidence.

** Sehr geringe klinische Anzeichen, die möglicherweise auf die genannte erbliche respektive vermutlich erbliche Augenerkrankung zutreffen, die Veränderungen sind aber nicht ausreichend spezifisch.
The animal displays clinical features that could possibly fit the known and presumed hereditary eye diseases mentioned, but the changes are inconclusive.

*** Geringfügige aber spezifische klinische Anzeichen der genannten erblichen respektive vermutlich erblichen Augenerkrankung. Eine Diagnose erfordert die Kontrolle der weiteren Entwicklung in ..... Monaten.
The animal displays minor, but specific clinical signs of the known and presumed hereditary eye diseases mentioned. Further development will confirm the diagnosis. Reexamination in ..... months.

HED-Manual Chapter 5. Definitions

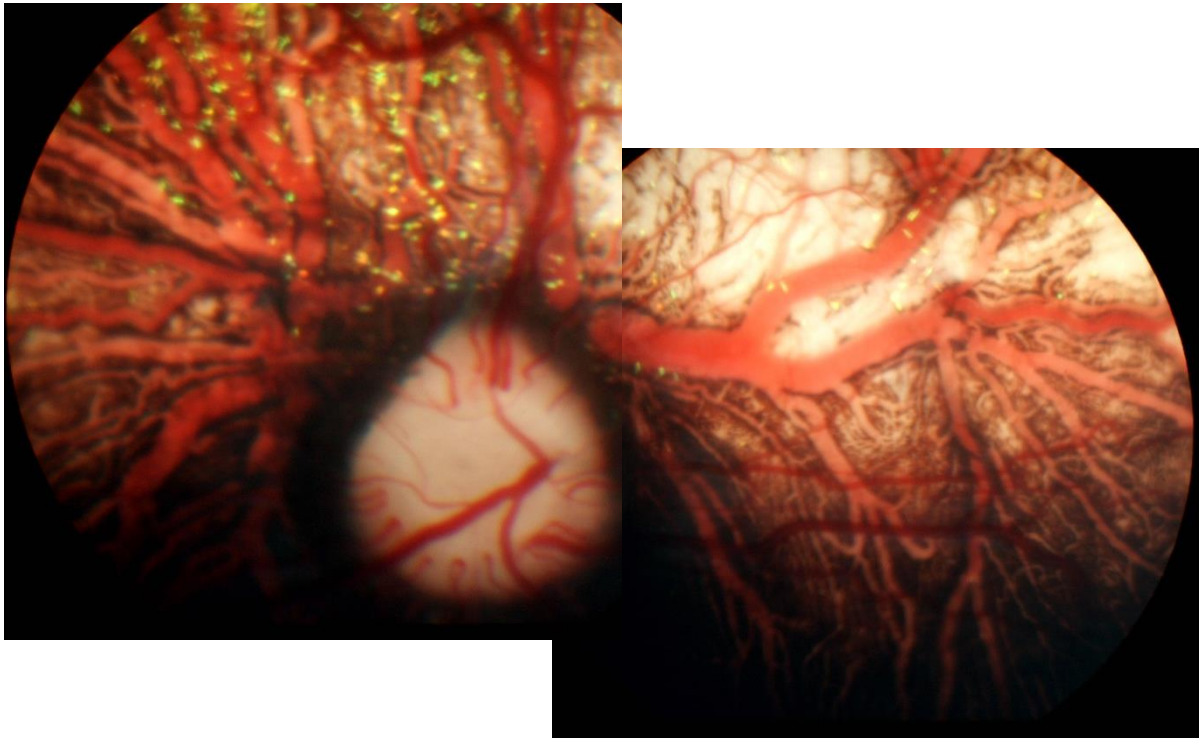
Dermoid: p**resumed hereditary eye disease**; a congenital patch of skin in an abnormal location. Most ocular dermoids affect the **cornea** or adjacent **conjunctiva**, and its presence usually causes ocular irritation

Case 9

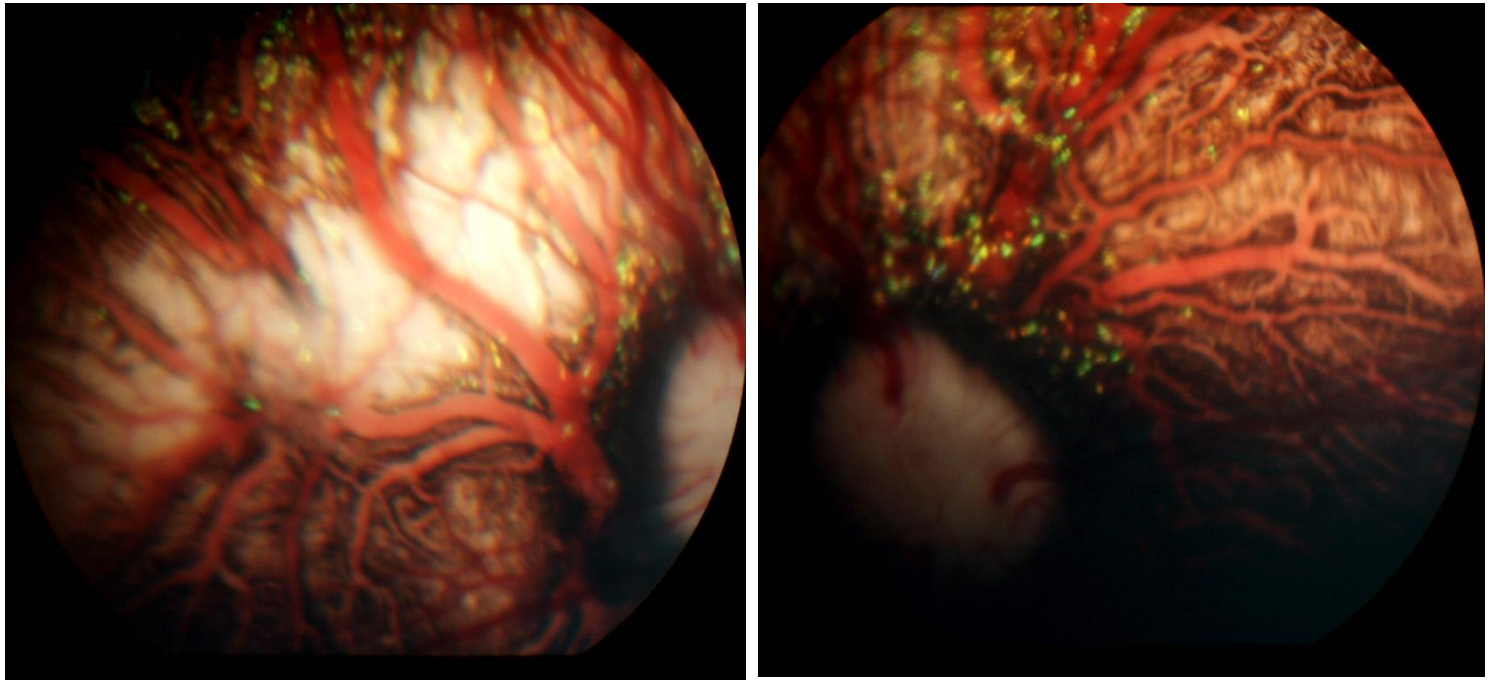
Berger des Pyrenees, female, 2 years, OU

first examination

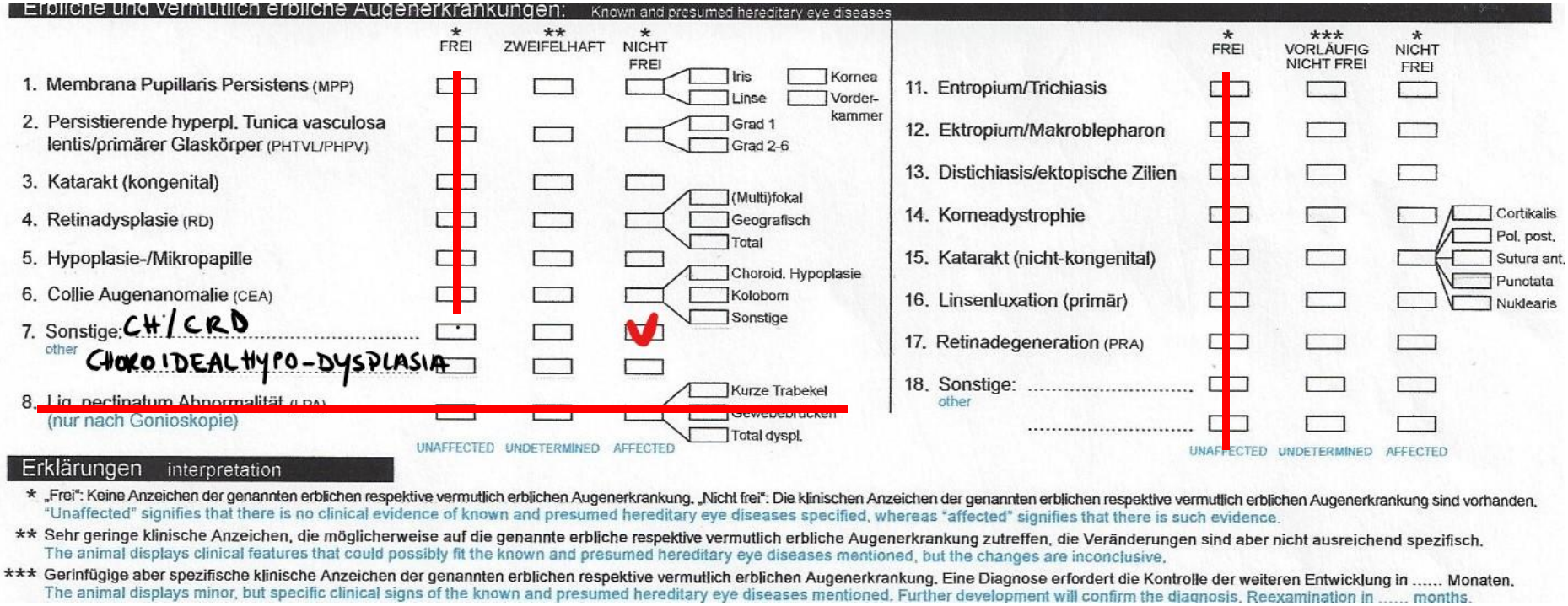
Case 9: Berger des Pyrenees, female, 2 years, OD



Case 9: Berger des Pyrenees, female, 2 years, OS



Case 9: Berger des Pyrenees, female, 2 years, OU



Erbliche und vermutlich erbliche Augenerkrankungen: Known and presumed hereditary eye diseases

	* FREI	** ZWEIFELHAFT	* NICHT FREI	
1. Membrana Pupillaris Persistens (MPP)				Iris, Linse, Kornea, Vorderkammer
2. Persistierende hyperpl. Tunica vasculosa lentis/primärer Glaskörper (PHTVL/PHPV)				Grad 1, Grad 2-6
3. Katarakt (kongenital)				
4. Retinadysplasie (RD)				(Multi)fokal, Geografisch, Total
5. Hypoplasie-/Mikropapille				
6. Collie Augenanomalie (CEA)				Choroid. Hypoplasie, Koloborn, Sonstige
7. Sonstige: CH/CRD other CHOROIDEAL HYPO-DYSPLASIA			✓	
8. Lig. pectinatum Abnormalität (LPA) (nur nach Gonioskopie)				Kurze Trabekel, Gewebebrücken, Total dyspl.
	UNAFFECTED	UNDETERMINED	AFFECTED	

	* FREI	*** VORLÄUFIG NICHT FREI	* NICHT FREI	
11. Entropium/Trichiasis				
12. Ektropium/Makroblepharon				
13. Distichiasis/ektopische Zilien				
14. Korneadystrophie				Cortikalis, Pol. post., Sutura ant., Punctata, Nuklearis
15. Katarakt (nicht-kongenital)				
16. Linsenluxation (primär)				
17. Retinadegeneration (PRA)				
18. Sonstige: ..... other				
	UNAFFECTED	UNDETERMINED	AFFECTED	

Erklärungen interpretation

* „Frei": Keine Anzeichen der genannten erblichen respektive vermutlich erblichen Augenerkrankung. „Nicht frei": Die klinischen Anzeichen der genannten erblichen respektive vermutlich erblichen Augenerkrankung sind vorhanden.
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** Sehr geringe klinische Anzeichen, die möglicherweise auf die genannte erbliche respektive vermutlich erbliche Augenerkrankung zutreffen, die Veränderungen sind aber nicht ausreichend spezifisch.
The animal displays clinical features that could possibly fit the known and presumed hereditary eye diseases mentioned, but the changes are inconclusive.

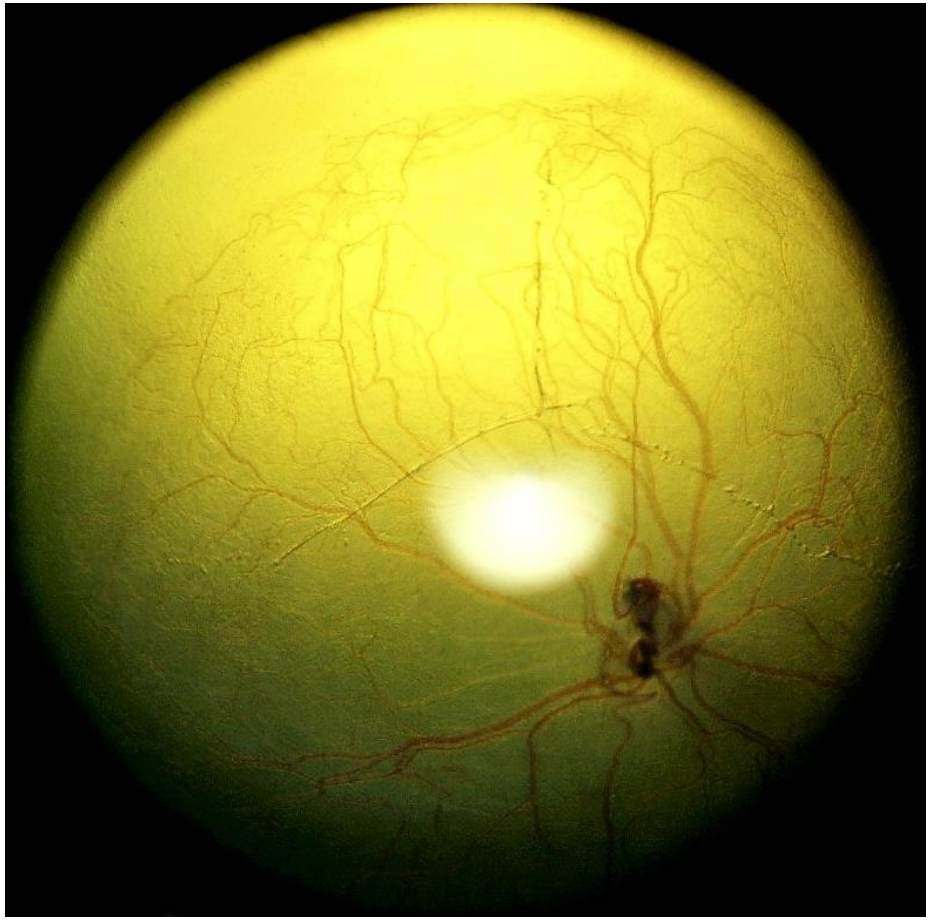
*** Gerinfügige aber spezifische klinische Anzeichen der genannten erblichen respektive vermutlich erblichen Augenerkrankung. Eine Diagnose erfordert die Kontrolle der weiteren Entwicklung in ..... Monaten.
The animal displays minor, but specific clinical signs of the known and presumed hereditary eye diseases mentioned. Further development will confirm the diagnosis. Reexamination in ..... months.

Choroidal (retinal) hypo- (dys-) plasia (CH, CRD): Known hereditary congenital eye disease which is characterized by inadequate development of the **choroid** present at birth which is nonprogressive. Most commonly identified in the Collie breed where it is a manifestation of **ñCollie Eye Anomalyò**

Case 10

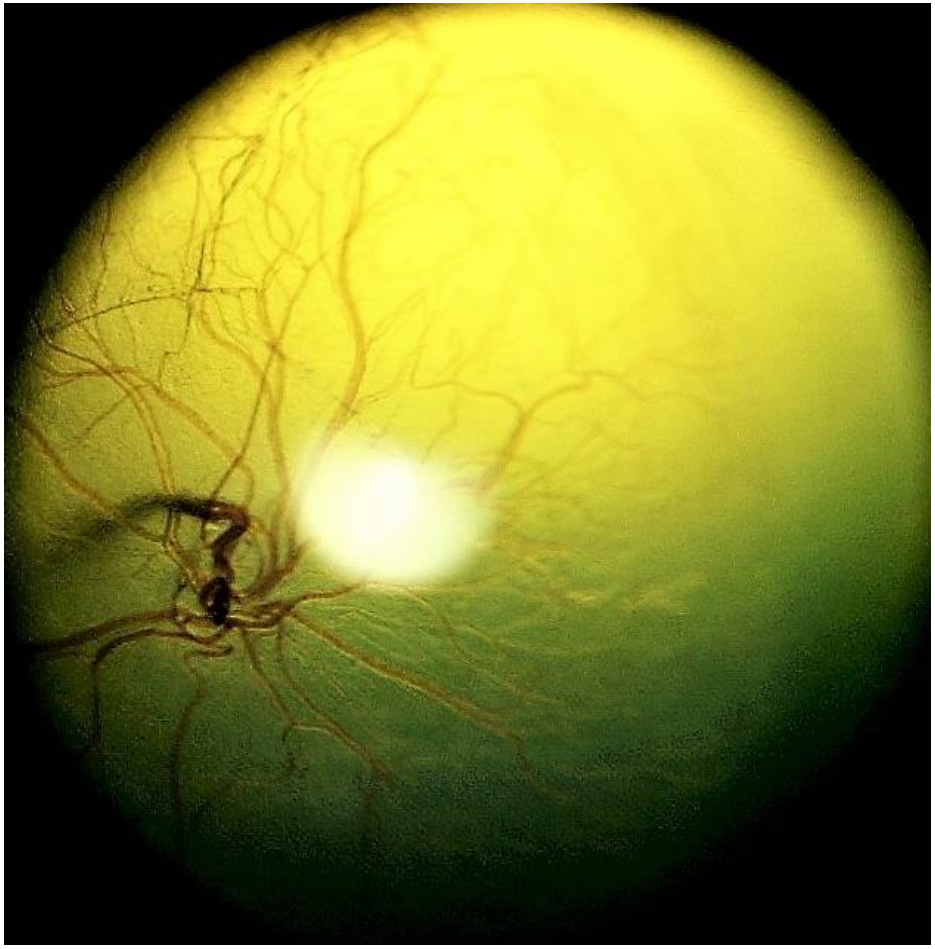
Greyhound, m, 10 months, OS
(OD without pathologic findings)

Case 10: Greyhound, m, 10 months, OS
(OD without pathologic findings)

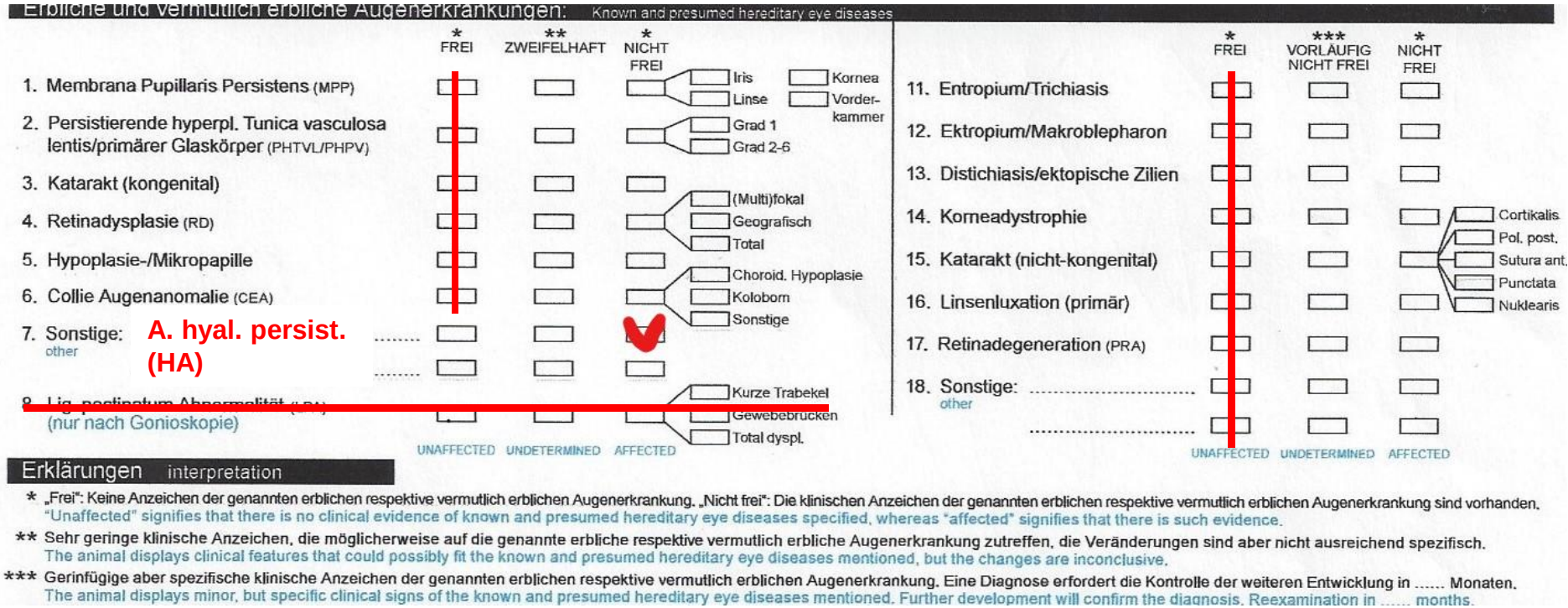


Case 10: Greyhound, m, 10 months, OS (OD without pathologic findings)

no visible connection to optic disc, no follow up



Case 10: Greyhound, m, 10 months, OS (OD without pathologic findings)



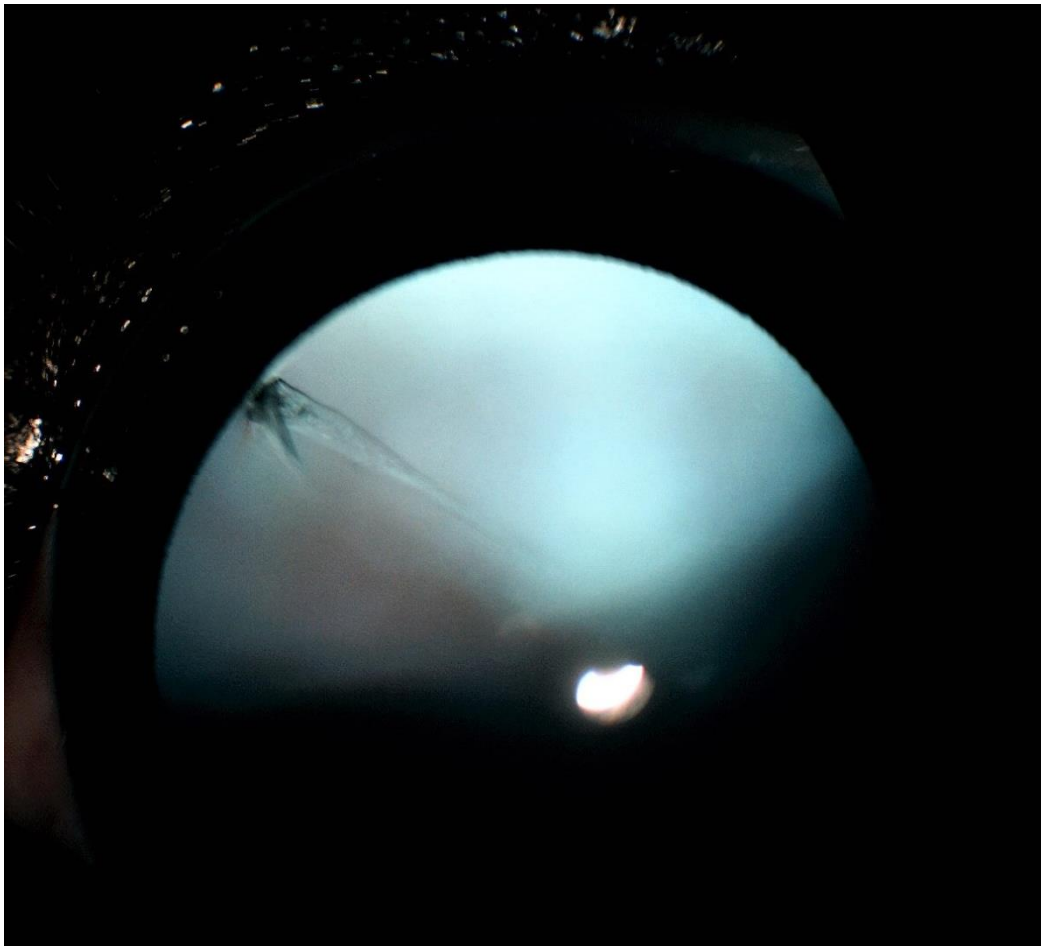
Hyaloid artery (HA): embryological artery which nourishes the lens; arising from the **optic papilla** to the **posterior pole of the lens** and regresses before birth

Case 11

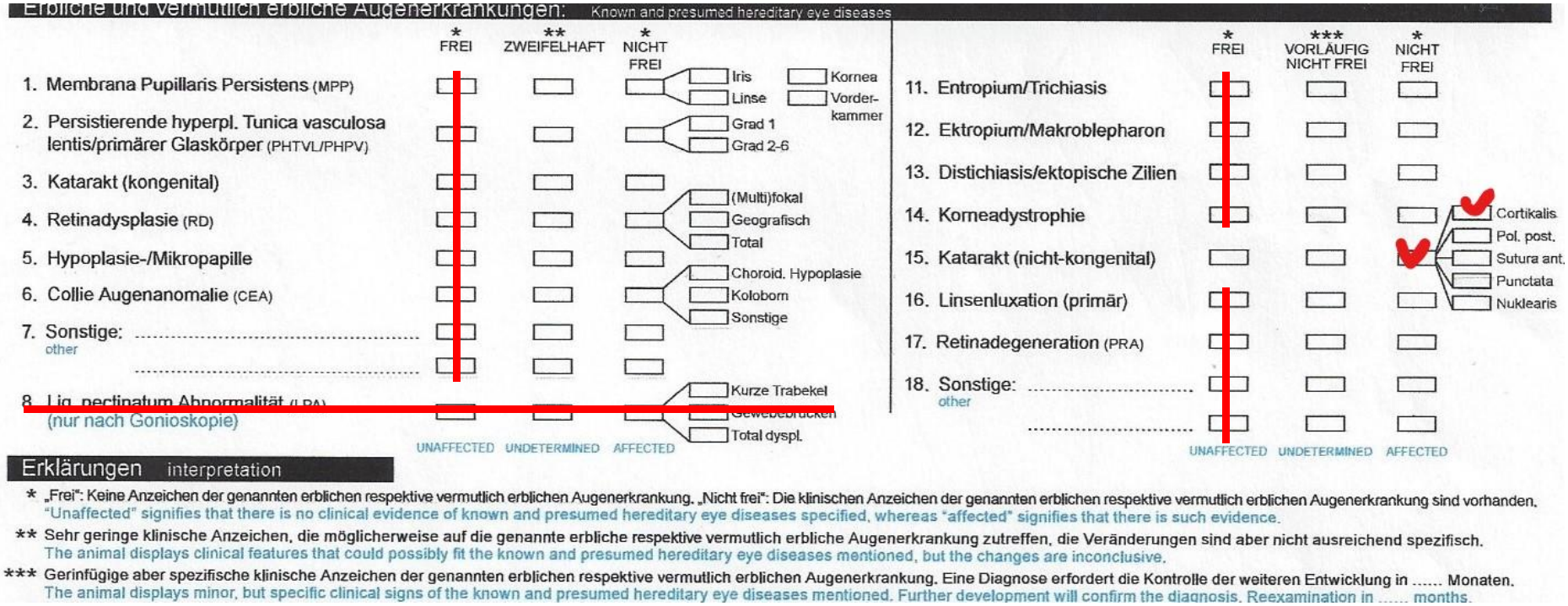
Boston Terrier, female, 1 year, OS
(OD without pathological findings)

first examination

Case 11: Boston Terrier, female, 1 year, OS (OD without pathological findings)



Case 11: Boston Terrier, female, 1 year, OS (OD without pathological findings)

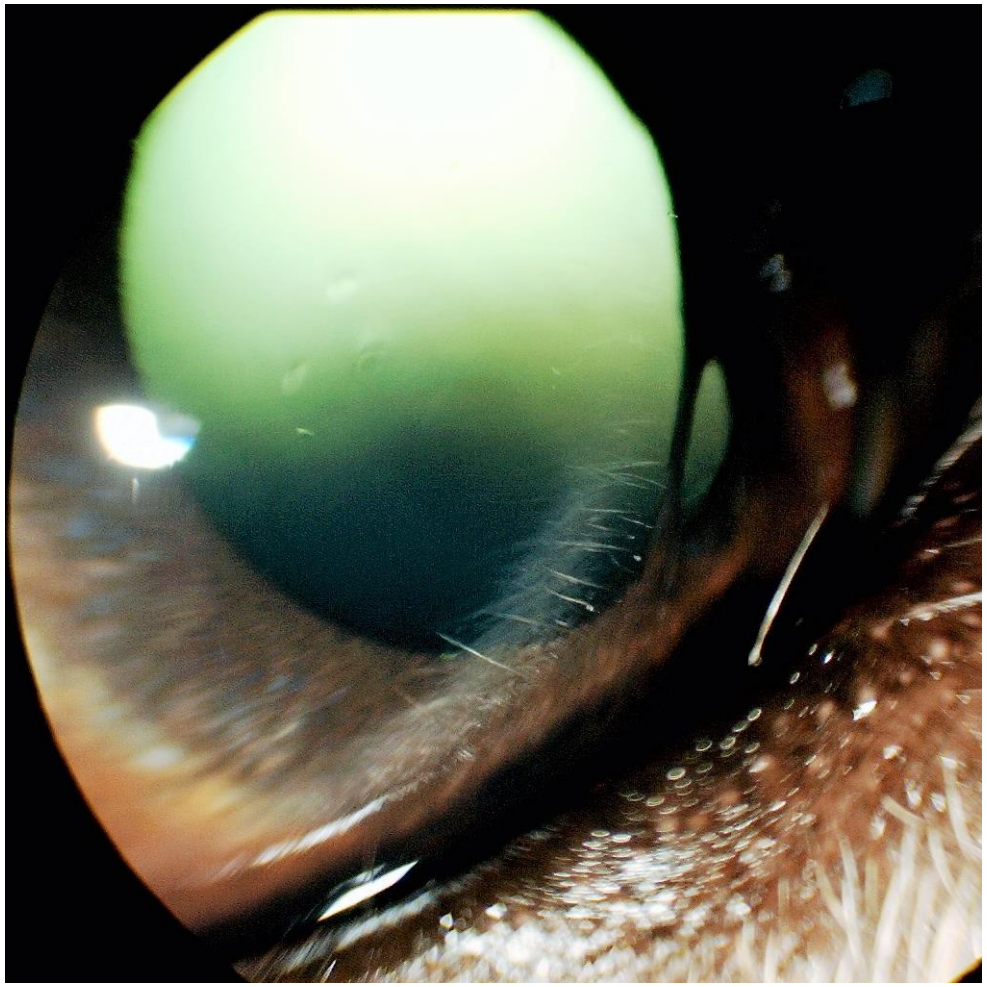


Cataract: any hereditary or non-hereditary, congenital or acquired, non-physiological opacity of the **lens** and/or its capsule. The defect may result in blindness if complete and bilateral. All bilateral or unilateral cataracts and especially cortical cataracts are **known and presumed hereditary eye diseases** except in cases known to be associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, metabolic disease, nutritional deficiencies, **persistent pupillary membrane, persistent hyaloid artery** or old age. DNA-tests for specific breeds are available.

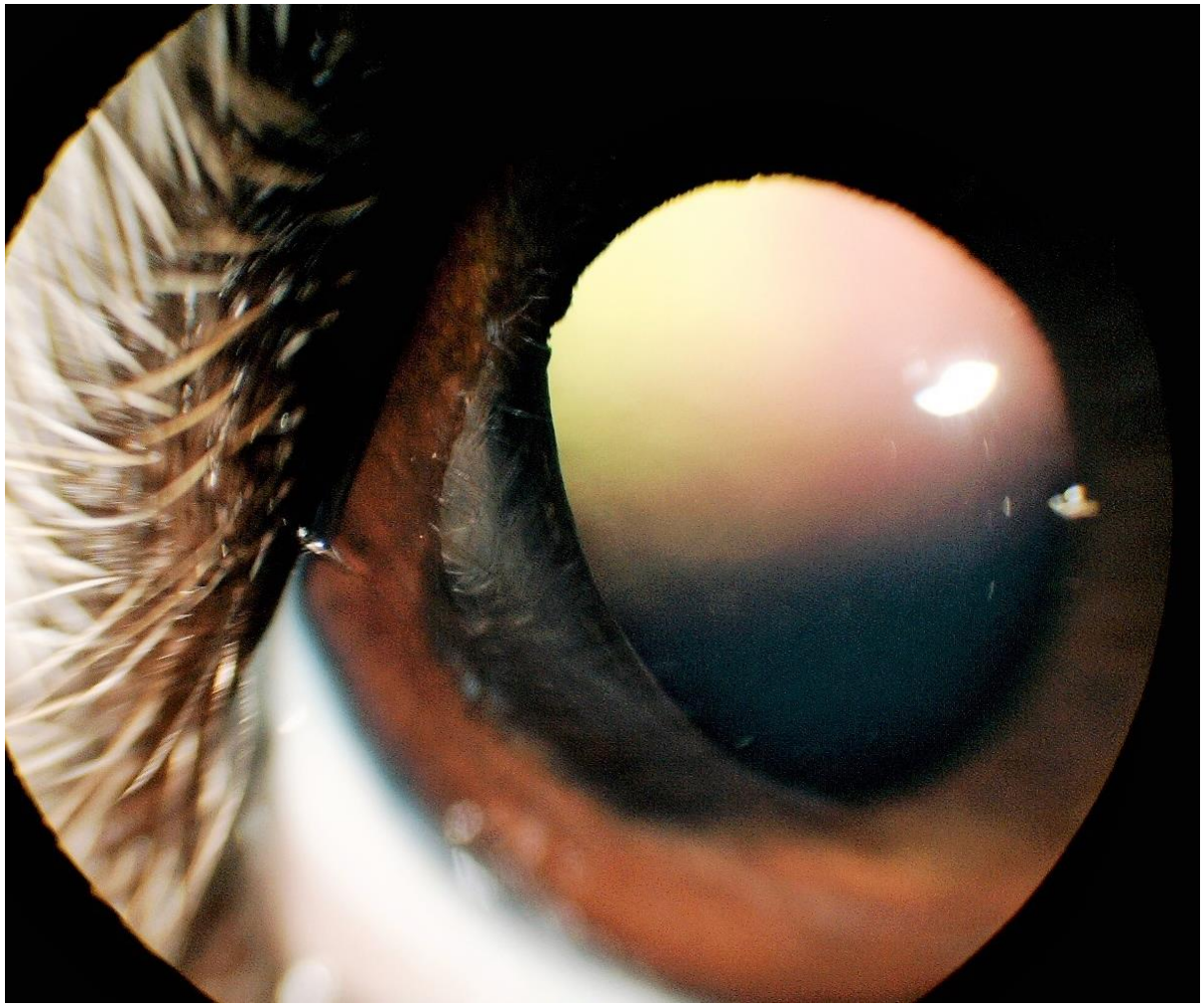
Case 12

Samoyed, female, 1 year, OU

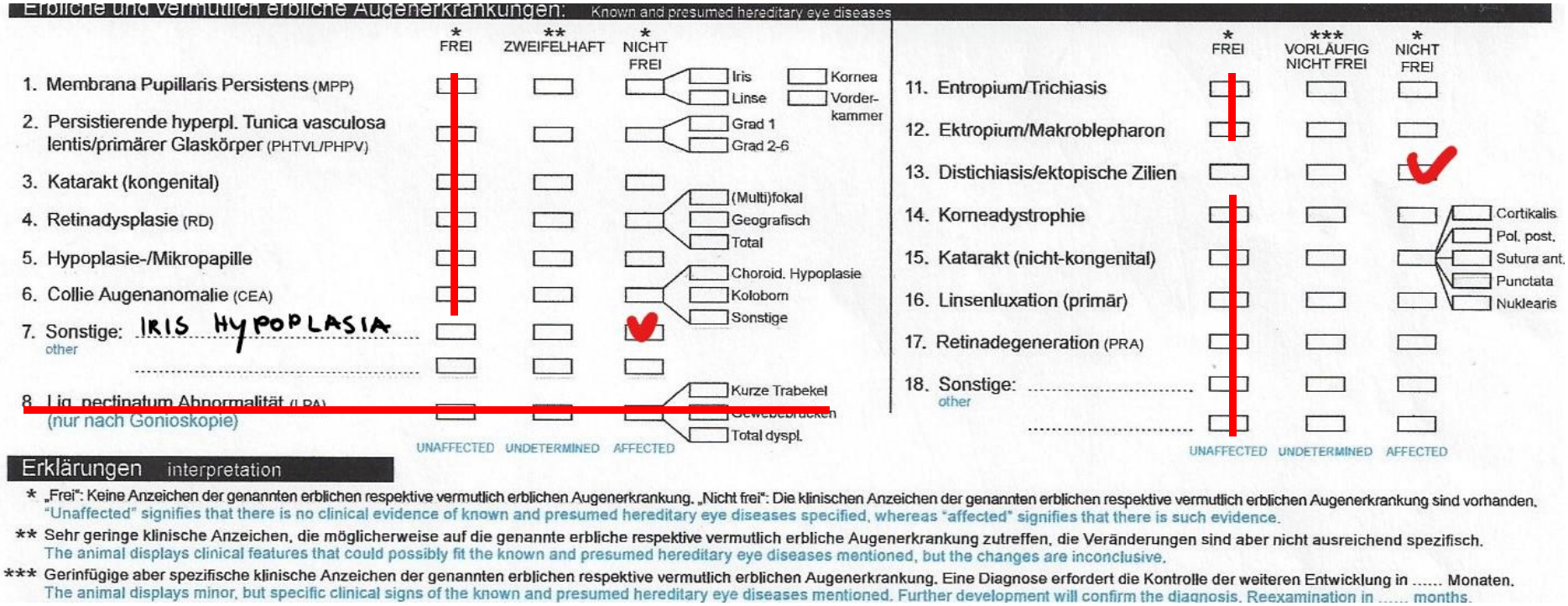
Case 12: Samoyed, female, 1 year, OD



Case 12: Samoyed, female, 1 year, OS



Case 12: Samoyed, female, 1 year, OD & OS



Erbliche und vermutlich erbliche Augenerkrankungen: Known and presumed hereditary eye diseases

	* FREI	** ZWEIFELHAFT	* NICHT FREI	
1. Membrana Pupillaris Persistens (MPP)				Iris, Linse, Kornea, Vorderkammer
2. Persistierende hyperpl. Tunica vasculosa lentis/primärer Glaskörper (PHTVL/PHPV)				Grad 1, Grad 2-6
3. Katarakt (kongenital)				
4. Retinadysplasie (RD)				(Multi)fokal, Geografisch, Total
5. Hypoplasie-/Mikropapille				
6. Collie Augenanomalie (CEA)				Choroid. Hypoplasie, Koloboma, Sonstige
7. Sonstige: IRIS HYPOPLASIA (other)			✓	
8. Lig. pectinatum Abnormalität (LPA) (nur nach Gonioskopie)				Kurze Trabekel, Gewebebrücken, Total dyspl.
	UNAFFECTED	UNDETERMINED	AFFECTED	

	* FREI	*** VORLÄUFIG NICHT FREI	* NICHT FREI	
11. Entropium/Trichiasis				
12. Ektropium/Makroblepharon				
13. Distichiasis/ektopische Zilien			✓	
14. Korneadystrophie				Cortikalis, Pol. post., Sutura ant., Punctata, Nuklearis
15. Katarakt (nicht-kongenital)				
16. Linsenluxation (primär)				
17. Retinadegeneration (PRA)				
18. Sonstige: ..... (other)				
	UNAFFECTED	UNDETERMINED	AFFECTED	

Erklärungen interpretation

* „Frei": Keine Anzeichen der genannten erblichen respektive vermutlich erblichen Augenerkrankung. „Nicht frei": Die klinischen Anzeichen der genannten erblichen respektive vermutlich erblichen Augenerkrankung sind vorhanden.
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The animal displays minor, but specific clinical signs of the known and presumed hereditary eye diseases mentioned. Further development will confirm the diagnosis. Reexamination in ..... months.

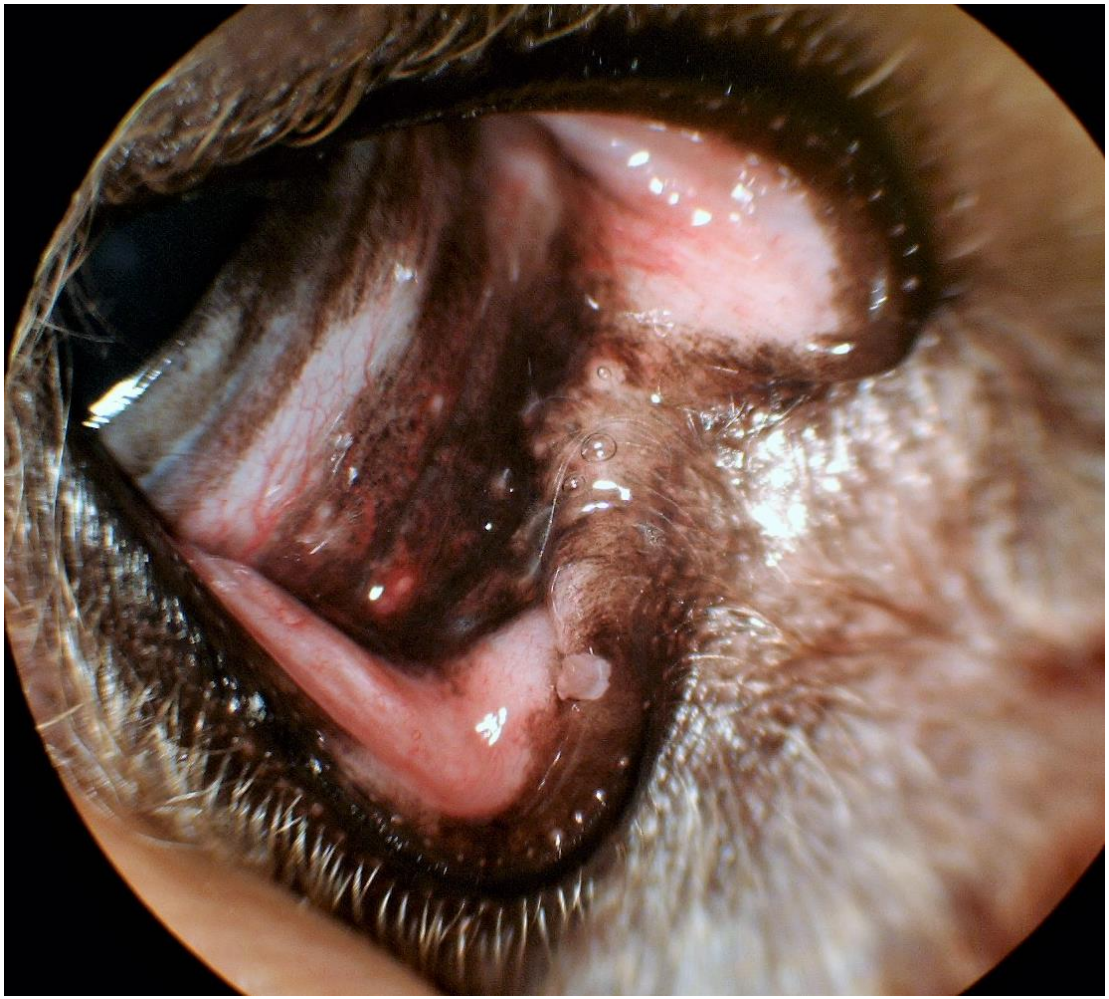
Hypoplasia iris: presumed hereditary eye disease characterized by congenital absence of **iris** (sphincter) tissue or colobomatous defects due to failure in closure of the optic fissure. It may be a separate disorder or associated with other ocular malformations. See and use iris hypoplasia

Distichiasis: presumed hereditary eye disease; single or multiple hairs (cilia) from an abnormally located hair follicle in the eyelid margin, usually growing from or in between the **Meibomian glands,** and arising from the Meibomian duct openings, which may cause ocular irritation. The defect is due to abnormal differentiation of a tarsal gland. Distichiasis usually occurs at an early age (< 1-2 years), but may occur any time in life

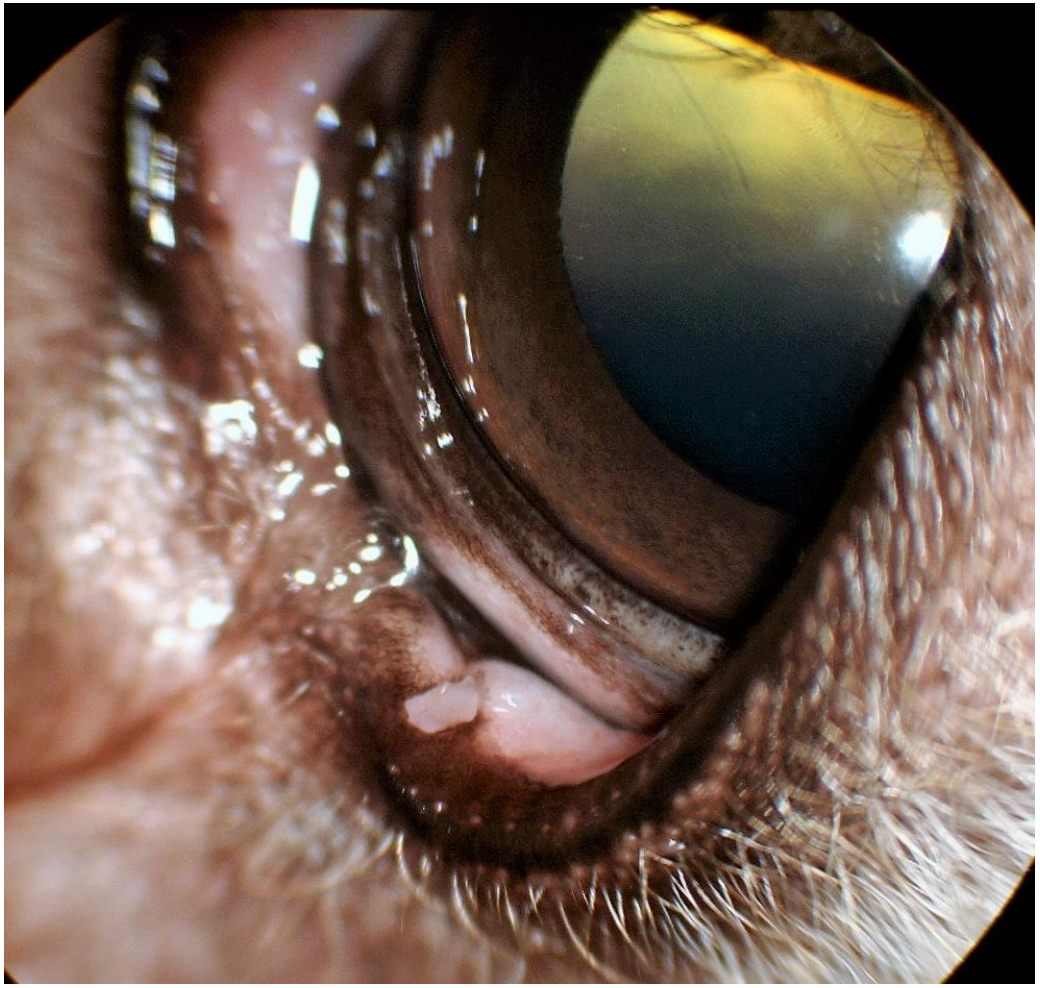
Case 13

Toy Poodle, 1 year, OU

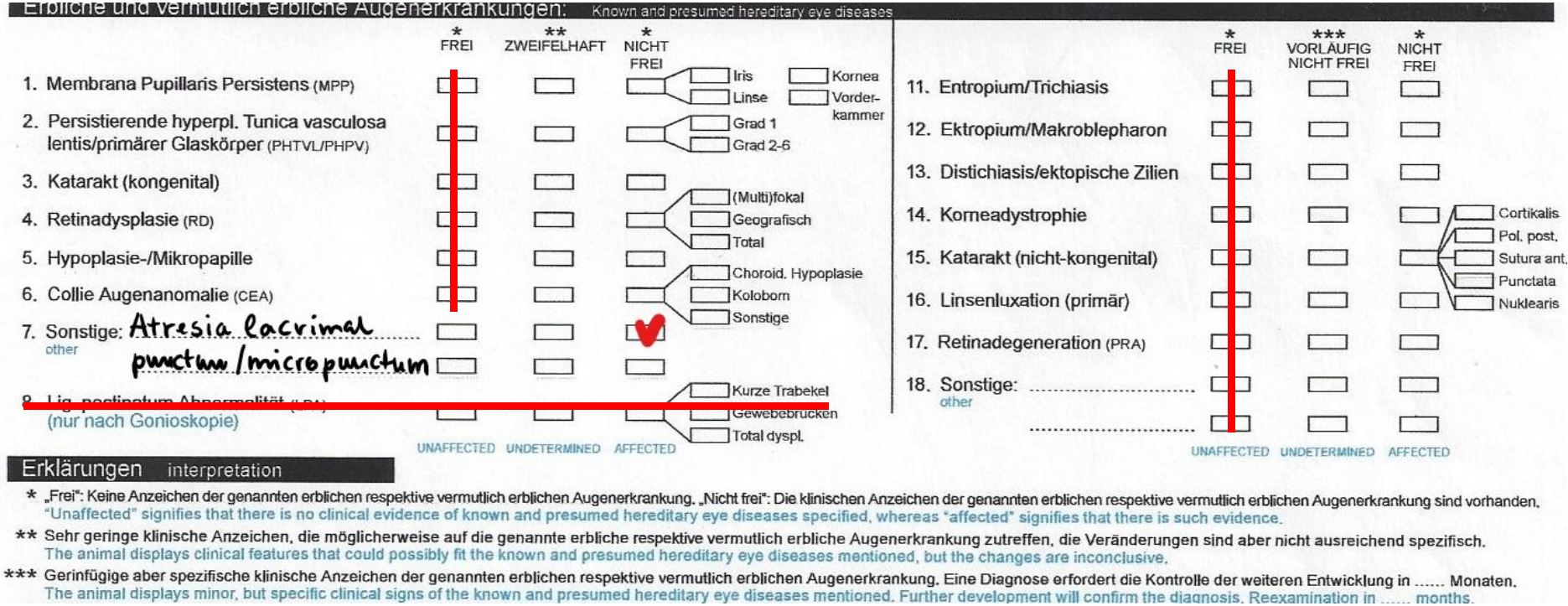
Case 13: Toy Poodle, 1 year, OD



Case 13: Toy Poodle, 1 year, OS



Case 13: Toy Poodle, 1 year, OD



Erbliche und vermutlich erbliche Augenerkrankungen: Known and presumed hereditary eye diseases

	* FREI	** ZWEIFELHAFT	* NICHT FREI	
1. Membrana Pupillaris Persistens (MPP)	☐	☐	☐	Iris ☐ Linse ☐ Kornea ☐ Vorder-kammer
2. Persistierende hyperpl. Tunica vasculosa lentis/primärer Glaskörper (PHTVL/PHPV)	☐	☐	☐	Grad 1 ☐ Grad 2-6 ☐
3. Katarakt (kongenital)	☐	☐	☐	
4. Retinadysplasie (RD)	☐	☐	☐	(Multi)fokal ☐ Geografisch ☐ Total ☐
5. Hypoplasie-/Mikropapille	☐	☐	☐	
6. Collie Augenanomalie (CEA)	☐	☐	☐	Choroid. Hypoplasie ☐ Koloborn ☐ Sonstige ☐
7. Sonstige: Atresia lacrimal punctum / micropunctum (other)	☐	☐	✓	
8. Lig. pectinatum Abnormalität (LPA) (nur nach Gonioskopie)	☐	☐	☐	Kurze Trabekel ☐ Gewebebrücken ☐ Total dyspl. ☐
	UNAFFECTED	UNDETERMINED	AFFECTED	

	* FREI	*** VORLÄUFIG NICHT FREI	* NICHT FREI	
11. Entropium/Trichiasis	☐	☐	☐	
12. Ektropium/Makroblepharon	☐	☐	☐	
13. Distichiasis/ektopische Zilien	☐	☐	☐	
14. Korneadystrophie	☐	☐	☐	Cortikalis ☐ Pol. post. ☐ Sutura ant. ☐ Punctata ☐ Nuklearis ☐
15. Katarakt (nicht-kongenital)	☐	☐	☐	
16. Linsenluxation (primär)	☐	☐	☐	
17. Retinadegeneration (PRA)	☐	☐	☐	
18. Sonstige: ..... (other)	☐	☐	☐	
	UNAFFECTED	UNDETERMINED	AFFECTED	

Erklärungen interpretation

* „Frei": Keine Anzeichen der genannten erblichen respektive vermutlich erblichen Augenerkrankung. „Nicht frei": Die klinischen Anzeichen der genannten erblichen respektive vermutlich erblichen Augenerkrankung sind vorhanden.
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The animal displays minor, but specific clinical signs of the known and presumed hereditary eye diseases mentioned. Further development will confirm the diagnosis. Reexamination in ..... months.

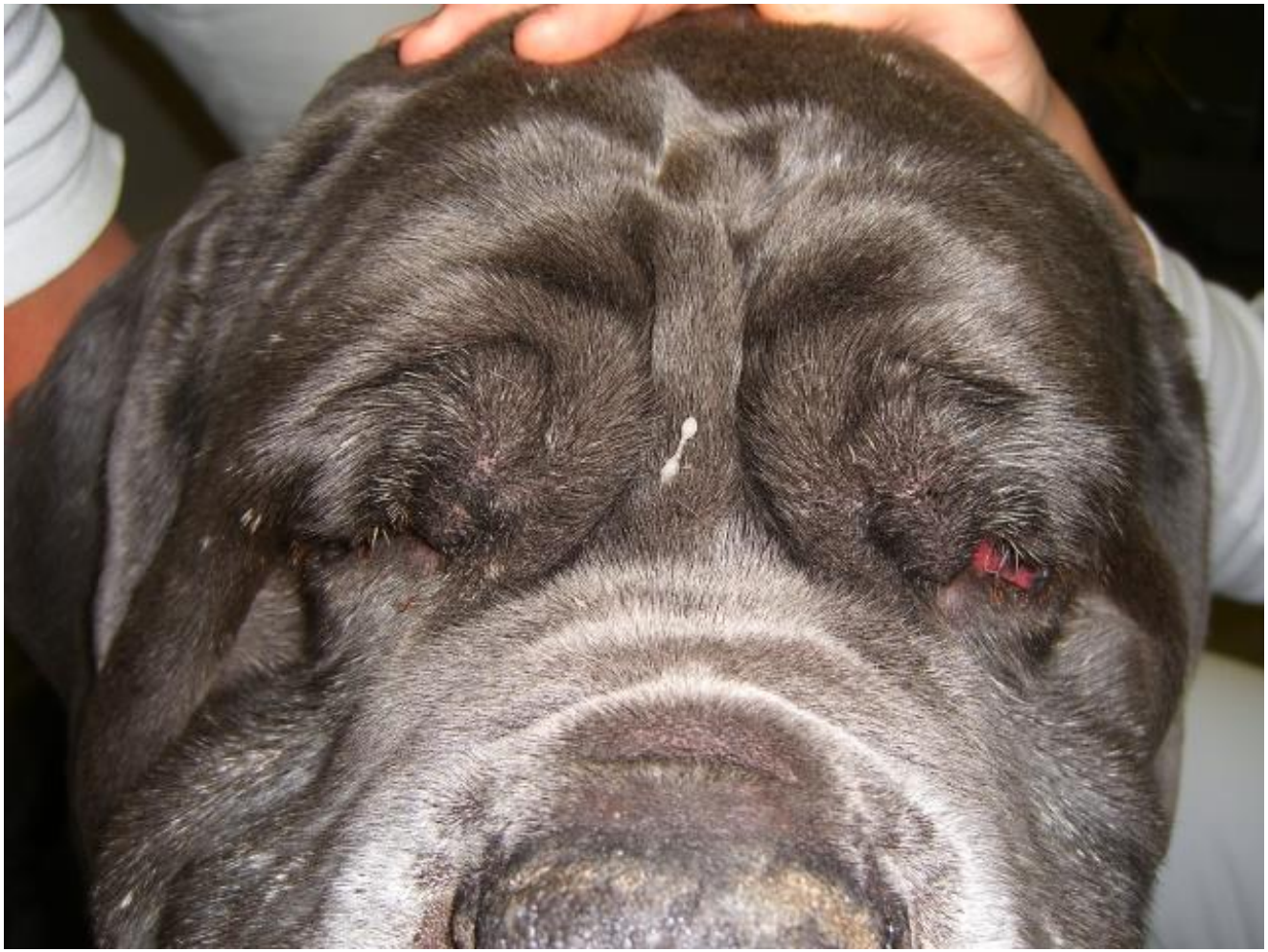
Atresia of lacrimal punctum: **presumed hereditary eye disease**; developmental anomaly resulting in failure of opening of the lacrimal duct located at the medial lid margins. The lower punctum is more frequently affected. This defect usually results in **epiphora**, an overflow of tears onto the face

Case 14

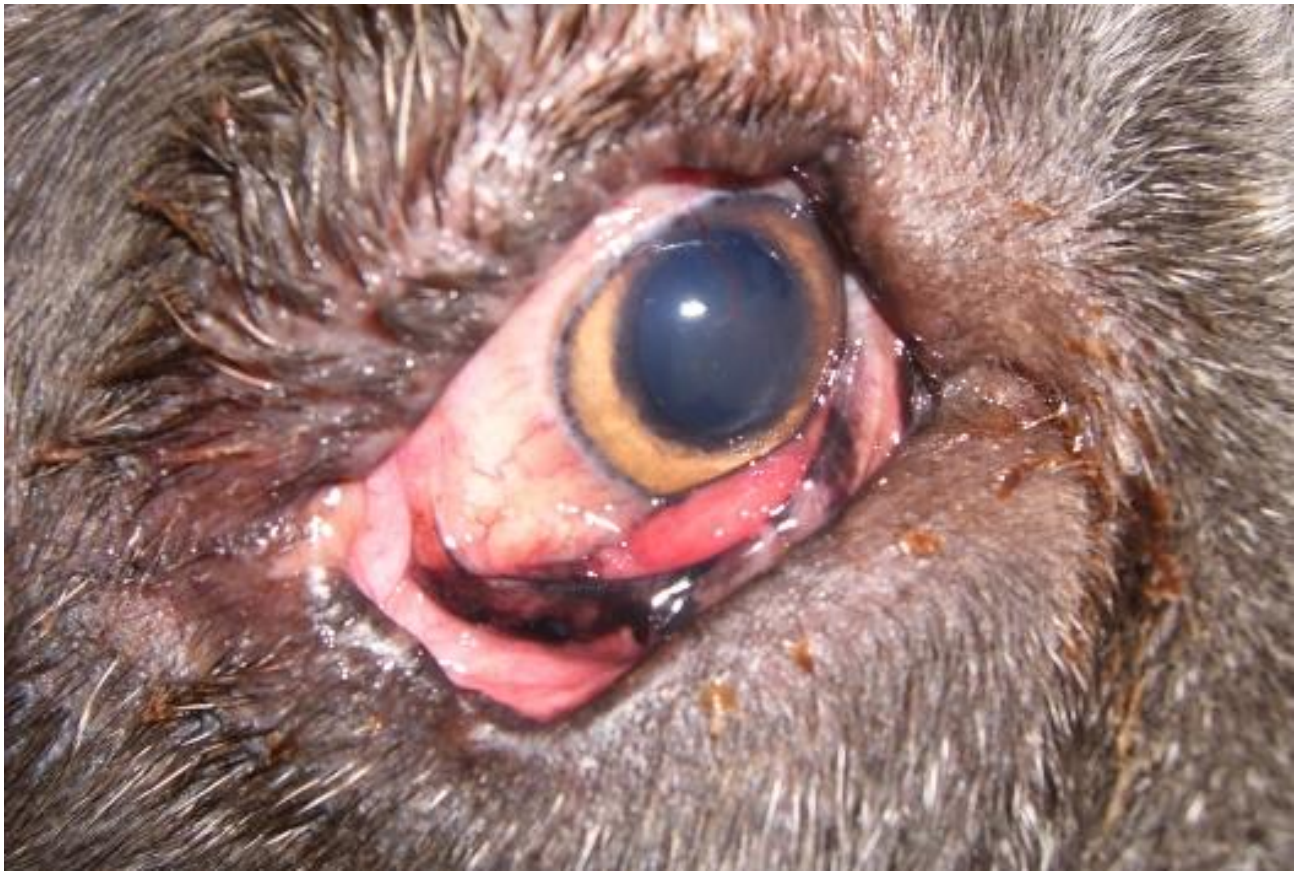
Mastiff neapolitan, m, 4,5 years, OU

chronic inflammation of both eyes and vision impairment

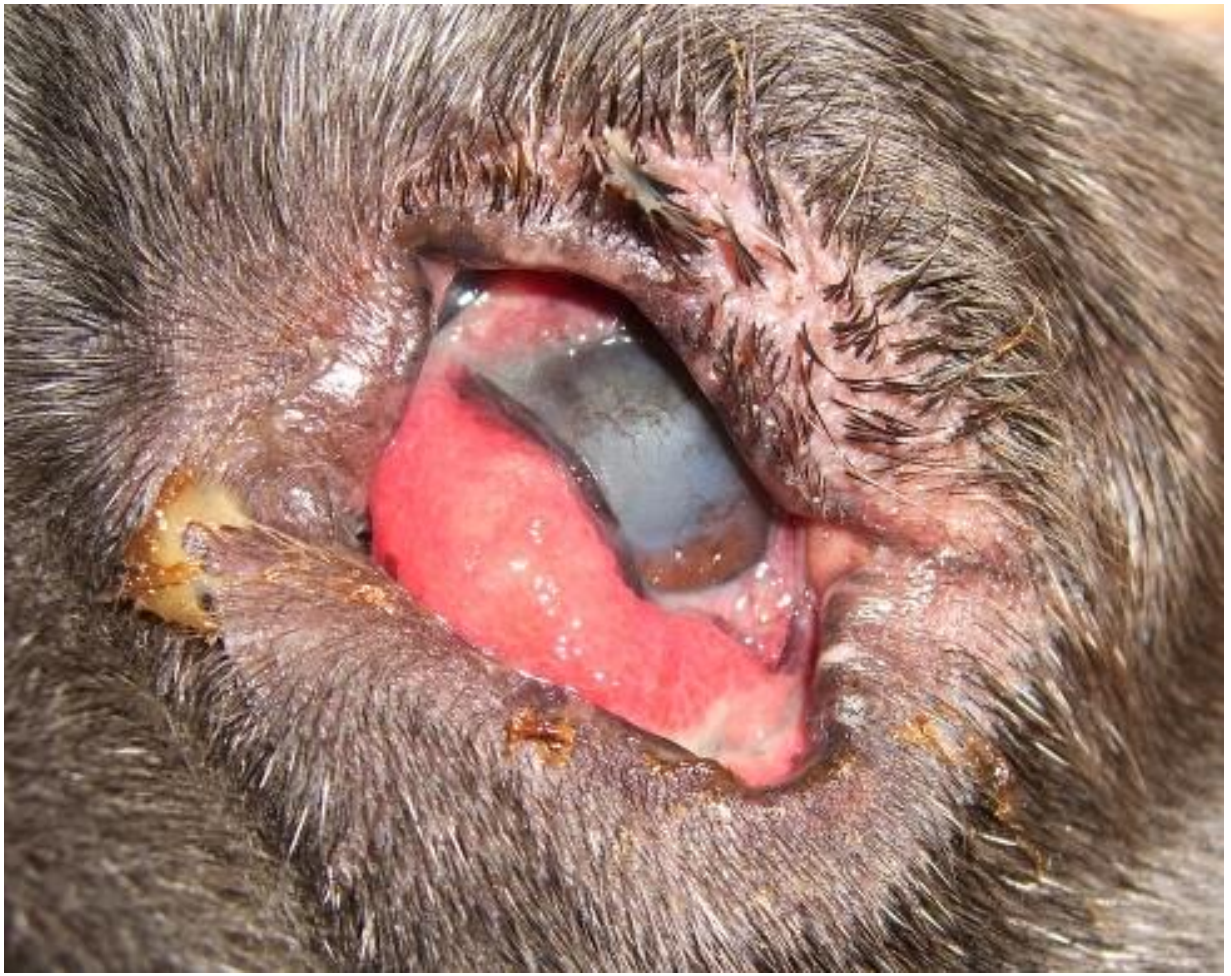
Case 14: Mastiff neapolitan, m, 4,5 years, OU



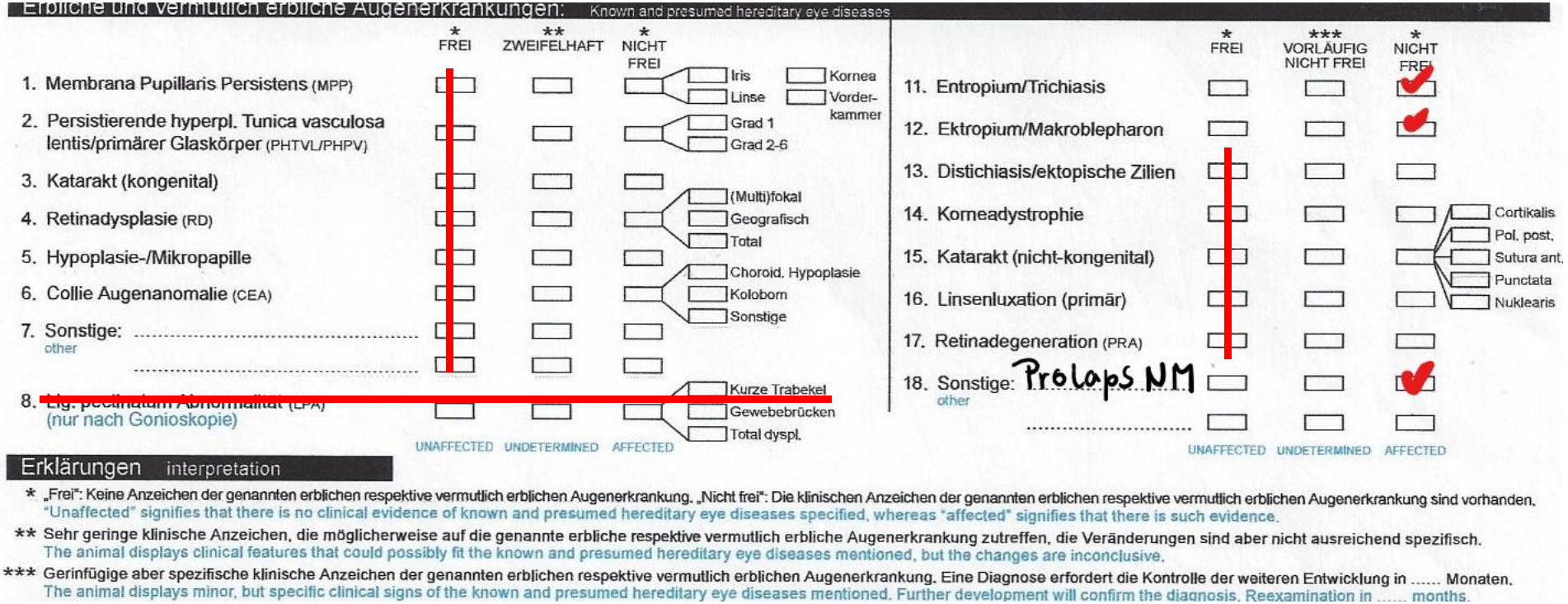
Case 14: Mastiff neapolitan, m, 4,5 years, OD



Case 14: Mastiff neapolitan, m, 4,5 years, OS



Case 14: Mastiff neapolitan, m, 4,5 years, OU



Erbliche und vermutlich erbliche Augenerkrankungen: Known and presumed hereditary eye diseases

	* FREI	** ZWEIFELHAFT	* NICHT FREI	
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3. Katarakt (kongenital)	☐	☐	☐	
4. Retinadysplasie (RD)	☐	☐	☐	(Multi)fokal ☐ Geografisch ☐ Total ☐
5. Hypoplasie-/Mikropapille	☐	☐	☐	
6. Collie Augenanomalie (CEA)	☐	☐	☐	Choroid. Hypoplasie ☐ Koloborn ☐ Sonstige ☐
7. Sonstige: ..... other	☐	☐	☐	
.....	☐	☐	☐	
8. Lig. pectinatum Abnormalität (LPA) (nur nach Gonioskopie)	☐	☐	☐	Kurze Trabekel ☐ Gewebebrücken ☐ Total dyspl. ☐
	UNAFFECTED	UNDETERMINED	AFFECTED	

	* FREI	*** VORLÄUFIG NICHT FREI	* NICHT FREI	
11. Entropium/Trichiasis	☐	☐	✓	
12. Ektropium/Makroblepharon	☐	☐	✓	
13. Distichiasis/ektopische Zilien	☐	☐	☐	
14. Korneadystrophie	☐	☐	☐	Cortikalis ☐ Pol. post. ☐ Sutura ant. ☐ Punctata ☐ Nuklearis ☐
15. Katarakt (nicht-kongenital)	☐	☐	☐	
16. Linsenluxation (primär)	☐	☐	☐	
17. Retinadegeneration (PRA)	☐	☐	☐	
18. Sonstige: Prolaps NM other	☐	☐	✓	
.....	☐	☐	☐	
	UNAFFECTED	UNDETERMINED	AFFECTED	

Erklärungen interpretation

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** Sehr geringe klinische Anzeichen, die möglicherweise auf die genannte erbliche respektive vermutlich erbliche Augenerkrankung zutreffen, die Veränderungen sind aber nicht ausreichend spezifisch.
The animal displays clinical features that could possibly fit the known and presumed hereditary eye diseases mentioned, but the changes are inconclusive.

*** Geringfügige aber spezifische klinische Anzeichen der genannten erblichen respektive vermutlich erblichen Augenerkrankung. Eine Diagnose erfordert die Kontrolle der weiteren Entwicklung in ..... Monaten.
The animal displays minor, but specific clinical signs of the known and presumed hereditary eye diseases mentioned. Further development will confirm the diagnosis. Reexamination in ..... months.

Ectropion with macroblepharon: presumed hereditary eye disease; ectropion associated with an excessively large **lid fissure** and laxity of the **canthal** structures. Central lower lid ectropion is often associated with **entropion** of the adjacent lid. This causes severe ocular irritation.

Entropion: presumed hereditary eye disease; a conformational defect resulting in ñin-rollingò of one or both of the margins of the **eyelids** which may cause ocular irritation. It is likely that entropion is influenced by several **genes** (polygenic), defining the skin and other structures which make up the eyelids, the amount and weight of the skin covering the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull. Secondary, non-hereditary entropion may also occur, for example due to trauma, severe enophthalmos, loss of orbital fat, etc.

Prolapsed gland of the nictitating membrane: <u>presumed hereditary eye disease</u>; protrusion of the tear gland associated with the nictitating membrane. The exposed gland may become irritated. Commonly referred to as **ñcherry eyeò**

Case 15

Domestic Shorthair Cat, female, 6 months, OU

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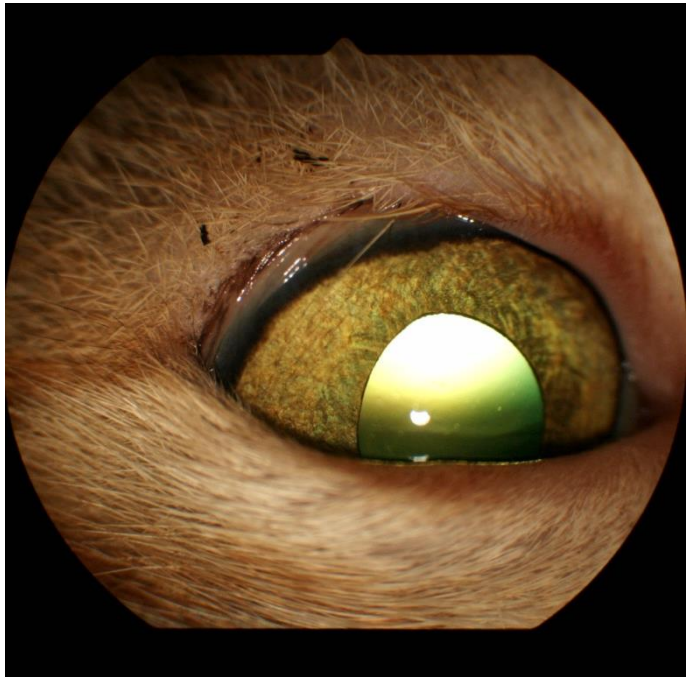

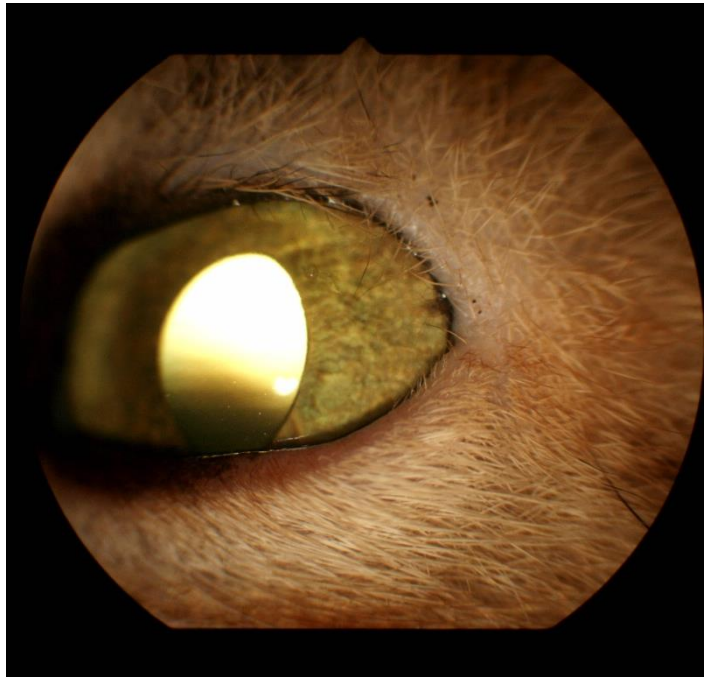

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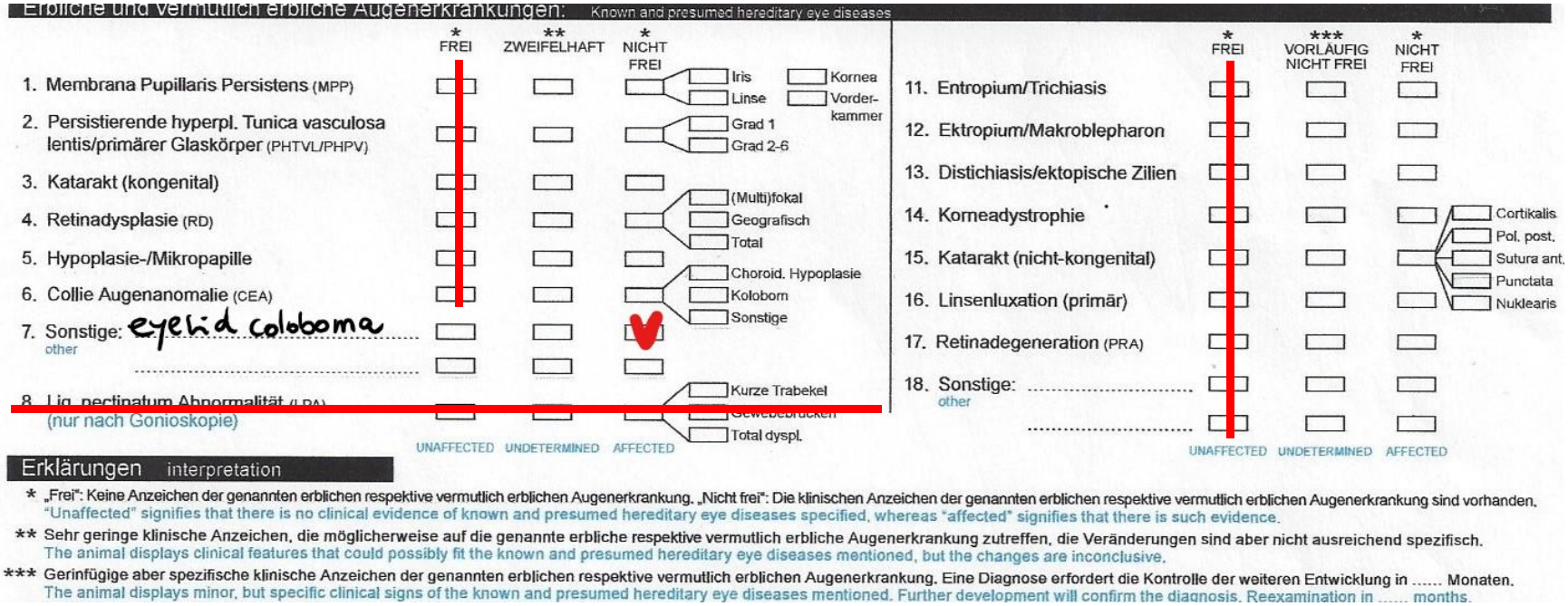

Coloboma: congenital defect of a portion of the eye due to a failure in closure of the body halves; most frequently affecting the **iris** or the **optic nerve** at the 6 o'clock position. The latter is a **presumed hereditary congenital eye disease** that if large, may cause retinal detachment resulting in blindness or visual impairment. When there is a congenital absence of iris tissue, see and use **iris hypoplasia**. Consequently, for coloboma in eyelid, retina, choroidea, sclera or optic nerve/papilla use the anatomical name first then the anomaly, e.g. **eyelid coloboma, retinal coloboma, choroidal coloboma**, **scleral coloboma and/or optic nerve coloboma**.