| Belgian Griffons |  |
|------------------|--|
|                  |  |

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

|   | Diagnosis                               | Description and comments specific to the breed | Inheritance                  | Gene/<br>marker test | References |
|---|---|--|------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Α | Ectopic cilia                           |  | Unknown                      | NO                   | 1          |
| В | Distichiasis                            |  | Unknown                      | NO                   | 1          |
| С | Trichiasis                              |  | Unknown                      | NO                   | 1          |
| D | Persistent<br>pupillary<br>membranes    |  | Unknown                      | NO                   | 1          |
| E | Cataract                                | Mature cataract at 8 y.o.                      | Unknown                      | NO                   | 1          |
| F | Progressive<br>Retinal Atrophy<br>(PRA) |  | Presumed 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                  |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Α | Macroblepharon            | ACVO genetics committee |
| В | Vitreous degeneration     | ACVO genetics committee |
| С | Optic nerve coloboma      | ACVO genetics committee |
| D | Lens luxation             | ACVO genetics committee |
| Е | Persistent hyaloid artery | ACVO genetics committee |
| F | Retinal dysplasia         | ACVO genetics committee |
|   | -geographic               |                         |

### **References**

1. Chaudieu G. Chahory S Affections oculaires héréditaires ou à prédisposition raciale chez le chien. Ed. du Point Vétérinaire 2013; 430-431.