Dogue de Bordeaux	

Ocular disorders known or presumed to be inherited (published)

	Diagnosis	Description and comments specific to the breed	Inheritance	Gene/ marker test	References
A	Entropion	Lower lateral, spastic	Presumed autosomal dominant with incomplete penetrance	NO	1
B	Ectropion	Associated with medial inferior entropion	Suspected polygenic	NO	1
C	Distichiasis	Dogs >6 m.o.	Unknown	NO	1
D	Corneal dystrophy, epithelial	6 y.o. dogs	Unknown	NO	1
E	Persistent pupillary membranes -iris to iris -iris to lens		Unknown	NO	1
F	Cataract		Unknown	NO	1
G	Retinal dysplasia (multi)focal	folds	Unknown	NO	1

H	Canine multifocal retinopathy (cmr1)	Dogs <6 m.o. (CMR) type 1	Autosomal recessive	BEST1	2,3

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
A	Eversion of the cartilage of the nictitating membrane	French panel
B	Dermoid	Personal observation (G. Chaudieu)
C	Cataract (juvenile)	French panel

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, 186-188.

2. Guziewics KE et al (2007) Bestrophin gene mutations cause canine multifocal retinopathy: a novel animal model for best disease. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 48(5):1959-67

3. Zangerl B, Wickstrom K, Slavik J, et al. Assessment of canine BEST1 variations identifies new mutations and establishes an independent bestrophinopathy model (cmr3). Mol Vis. 2010;16:2791-2804.