Shih Tzu	

Ocular disorders known or presumed to be inherited (published)

	Diagnosis	Description and comments specific to the breed	Inheritance	Gene/ marker test	References
A	Microphtalmia	Associated with multiple ocular anomalies; uni or bilateral	Unknown	NO	1, 2
B	Distichiasis		Suspected autosomal dominant	NO	2
C	Ectopic cilia	Responsible for corneal ulcers	Unknown	NO	2
D	Trichiasis	Nasal fold and caruncula; responsible for corneal medial pigmentation	Polygenic	NO	1, 2
E	Pigmentary keratitis	Exposure. Corneal ulcers with corneal thickening observed	Polygenic	NO	1, 2
F	Kerato-conjunctivitis sicca	Uni or bi-lateral, dogs> 5 y.o.	Unknown	NO	3, 4

G	Chronic superficial keratitis	2-5 y.o. dogs, bilateral, corneal lateral/inferior superficial	Unknown	NO	2
H	Corneal dystrophy-stromal	9m. - 2 y.o.dogs, bilateral, subepithelial,microcrystalline	Unknown	NO	2
I	Iris atrophy	Stromaldogs > 8 y.o.	Unknown	NO	2
J	Glaucoma		Unknown	SRBD1	5
K	Cataract -subcapsular -nuclear	Posterior cortical along suture lines or triangular polar, 1,5-3 y.o. dogs Peripheral posterior	Unknown	NO	1
L	Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis/Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHTVL/PHPV)	Grades 1 and 2 observed	Unknown	NO	2
M	Retinal detachment	From 2 y.o., bilateral, secondary glaucoma possible	Unknown	NO	1, 2
N	Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA)	Night blindness in 2-5 y.o. dogs, slowly progressive	Suspected autosomal recessive	NO	1, 2
O	Retinal dysplasia	Folds or geographical	Unknown	NO	2

P	Micropapilla/Optic nerve hypoplasia		Unknown	NO	1

The ECVO's advice relating to hereditary eye disease control

Pleasesee ECVO Manual chapter 8: VET Advice

Recommendations regarding age and frequency for eye examinations

Pleasesee ECVO Manual chapter 7: ECVO Age and Frequencyrecommendations

Other ocular disorders (reported)

	Diagnosis	Source
A	Euryblepahron	ACVO Genetics Committee
B	Entropion, lower medial	ACVO Genetics Committee
C	Persistent pupillary membranes	ACVO Genetics Committee
D	Vitreous degeneration	ACVO Genetics Committee
E	Persistent hyaloid artery	ACVO Genetics Committee

References

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3. Sanchez RF et al (2007) Canine keratoconjunctivitis sicca: disease trends in a review. J Small AnimPracti 48:211-217.

4. Kaswan RL, Salisbury MA (1990) A new perspective on Caninekeratoconjunctivitis sicca. Treatment with ophthalmic Cyclosporine. VetClin North Amer Small AnimPract 20 : 583-613.

5. Kanemaki N, Tchedre KT, Imayasu M, et al. Dogs and humans share a common susceptibility gene SRBD1 for glaucoma risk. PloSone. 2013;8:e74372.