Retrospective Study of Retinal Disease of Dogs in Korea (2005)

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Introduction: To determine the prevalence of dog with retinal disease presented to the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital of Seoul National University

Materials and methods: In this retrospective study, thirty-nine dogs (78 eyes) with retinal disease were recorded in 2005. Age, breed, and gender data for all breeds of dogs were collected from the medical record with the clinical signs of retinal disorders.

Results: Generalized progressive retinal atrophy (gPRA) was found in 21 dogs (6 castrated males, 3 males, 5 spayed females, and 7 intact females) ranging from 1 to 12 years of age (mean±SD age: 5.0±2.9). The incidence of gPRA was recorded as follows: Miniature Schnauzer (76.2%, mean±SD age: 3.8±1.1); Poodle (9.5%, mean±SD age: 8.0±2.8); Maltese (4.8%); Yorkshire terrier (4.8%); and Cocker Spaniel (4.8%). Although sudden acquired retinal degeneration (SARD) was found in 7 dogs (14 eyes), there was no discernible difference in gender and age distribution. Five of seven dogs with SARD did not show retinal changes, and degenerative lesion occurred to another. It was impossible to observe fundus in a dog using indirect ophthalmoscope. Electroretinography (ERG) without anesthetic agents was performed in 7 dogs, and all of the results were totally extinguished. Retinal detachment was observed in 11 dogs (22 eyes): Shih Tzu (81.8%, mean±SD age: 2.6±1.2); Miniature Schnauzer (9.1%, age: 7 years); and Mixed (9.1%, age: 4 years). A total of them ranged in age were from 0.8 to 7 years (mean±SD age: 3.2±1.7). Sex distribution in the disease was as follows: a spayed female, 4 females, 4 castrated males, and 2 males.

Clinical relevance: This study would provide general veterinary practitioner with basic data to diagnose retinal disease.

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