J Vet Clin Vol. 24, No. 2(Suppl.) October (2007)

Persistent pupillary membrane in Sapsaree dogs in Korea

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the distribution of persistent pupillary membrane (PPM), the most prevalent disease in ophthalmologic disease in Sapsaree dogs. The study population consisted of 545 Sapsaree dogs (male 237, female 318), registered with the Korean Sapsaree Association, ranging from 6 months to 9 years of age (mean±SD: 2.29±2.1 years old). PPM was diagnosed on the basis of complete ocular examinations, including direct ophthalmoscope and indirect ophthalmoscope, slit-lamp biomicroscopy, and focal illuminator, conducted bilaterally on each dog. Of the total number of dogs studied, 46 dogs exhibited PPM (8.45%; 69/1,090 eyes: unilateral 23 eyes, bilateral 23 eyes). The most common type of PPM found in the study was iris-to-iris, occurring in 65 of 69 eyes. Both eyes of 1 dog was observed to have Iris-to-cornea type. Iris-to-lens type and mixed type (Iris-to-lens and Iris-to-cornea) were identified unilaterally in 2 dogs respectively. There was no evidence any sex predilection for the diseases (male 24, female 26). Mean age ± SD of PPM-affected dogs was 1.28 ±1.7 years old, and most prevalent in dogs under 1 year of age (n=24/46), which decreased by age. This study examined the prevalence of PPM in Sapsaree dogs in Korea. The results revealed iris-to-cornea type of PPM and affected animals under 1 year of age is most prevalent in this breed. Furthermore, it would be useful to breeders and clinicians in selection of breeding stock and provide basic ocular information on PPM in this breed.

This study was supported by BK21 Program for Veterinary Science and Research Institute for Veterinary Science (RIVS), College of Veterinary Medicine, Seoul National University, Korea.

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