The Photopic Electroretinography Luminance-Response Function in Normal Dogs

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Purpose: To investigate the relationship between b-wave amplitude and luminance under photopic adaptation in dogs.

Materials and Methods: Both eyes of 9 clinically normal Miniature Schnauzers aged 3–4 years were included in the study. Photopic light-intensity series were performed using mini-Ganzfeld electroretinography (ERG) under general anesthesia. Following 10 min of light adaptation using white background light of 30 cd/m², light stimulus was increased in intervals of 0.5 log units from -2.0 to 1.4 log cd s/m² under the background light. Naka-Rushton function (NR) was fitted to the photopic b-wave amplitudes obtained.

Results: The mean amplitudes of a-wave continued to increase significantly with increasing flash intensity. The mean implicit times of a-wave obtained from 1.0 log cd s/m² was significant longer than those of other light intensities. The mean amplitude of the b-wave continued to increase significantly up to the 1.0 log cd s/m² of light intensity; however, no significant increase in the b-wave amplitude was observed between 1.0 and 1.4 log cd s/m². The mean implicit time of b-wave continued to increase significantly from 0.0 log cd s/m² up to the highest light intensity used (1.4 log cd s/m²). The NR parameters, Vmax, n, and Log K, were 49.59 µV, 1.54, and 2.40, respectively.

Conclusion: The study reports change in the photopic ERG under light adaptation in dogs. The results provide imperative information to identify properties of cone system in dogs.

Key words: photopic electroretinography, luminance-response function, cone system, dog,

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