

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN



## **Epidemiology of canine glaucoma cases presented to the University of Zürich from 1995 to 2009**

Strøm, Ann Refstrup; Hässig, Michael; Iburg, Tine Moesgaard; Spiess, Bernhard M.

*Published in:*

2010 Proceedings notes for American College of Veterinay Ophthalmologists 41st annual conference

*Publication date:*

2010

*Document version*

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

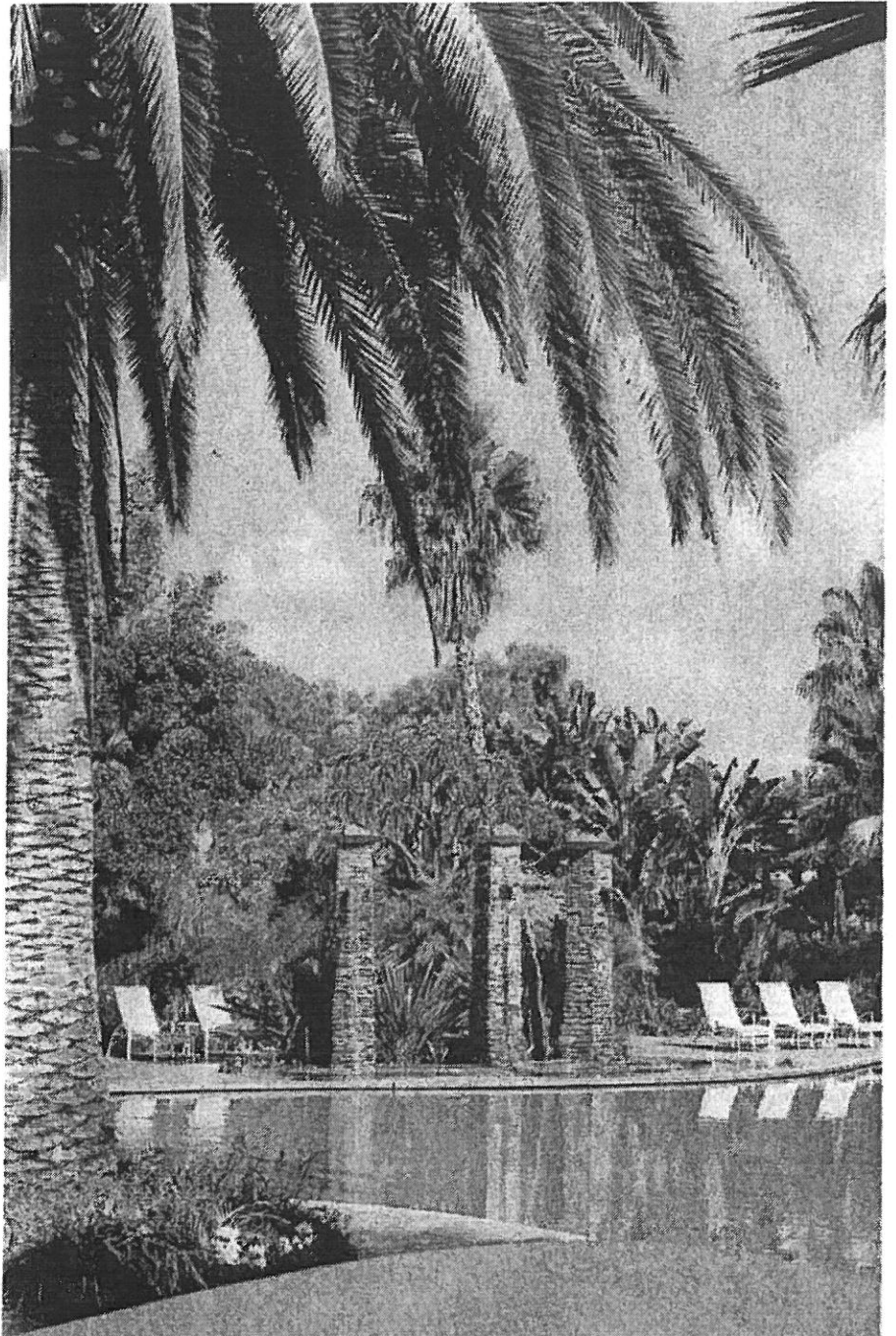
*Citation for published version (APA):*

Strøm, A. R., Hässig, M., Iburg, T. M., & Spiess, B. M. (2010). Epidemiology of canine glaucoma cases presented to the University of Zürich from 1995 to 2009. In *2010 Proceedings notes for American College of Veterinay Ophthalmologists 41st annual conference* (pp. 118)



Paradise Point Resort & Spa  
San Diego, CA  
October 6-9, 2010

**2010 Proceedings Notes**



**American College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists®**

**41st Annual Conference**

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CANINE GLAUCOMA CASES PRESENTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH FROM 1995 TO 2009 (345 CASES) (AR Strøm<sup>1</sup>, M Hässig<sup>2</sup>, TM Iburg<sup>1</sup>, BM Spiess<sup>2</sup>)  
University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Life Sciences<sup>1</sup>, University of Zurich, Vetsuisse Faculty<sup>2</sup>

**Purpose.** To investigate the epidemiology of canine congenital, primary and secondary glaucomas in the cases presented to the University of Zurich, Vetsuisse Faculty (UZH) from 1995 to 2009.

**Methods.** Information was obtained from the computer database of patients examined by members of the UZH Ophthalmology Service, between January 1995 and August 2009. Congenital and primary glaucoma was diagnosed based on the age of onset, the lack of evidence of any antecedent eye conditions, and/or the presence and severity of iridocorneal angle defects. Secondary glaucoma was diagnosed based on the presence of antecedent eye conditions. The data was evaluated for breed, gender, age at presentation, and for antecedent eye conditions known to cause glaucoma including anterior uveitis of unknown cause (AU), lens luxation (LL), intraocular surgery (SX), intraocular neoplasia (IN), unspecified trauma to the globe (T), ocular melanosis (OM), hypermature cataract (PY), hyphema (HY), and 6 other less frequent conditions. **Results.** A total of 5984 dogs presented to the UZH Ophthalmology service between 1995 and 2009. Four dogs of different breed were diagnosed with congenital glaucoma and 124 dogs were diagnosed with primary glaucoma. For the primary glaucomas the overall male to female ratio (M:F) was 1:1.43 and the age of onset ranged from 0.12 to 18.3 years with a mean of  $7.2 \pm 3.6$  years. Data suggested a predisposition for primary glaucoma in the Siberian Husky, Magyar Vizsla and Newfoundland from 2004 to 2009. A total of 217 dogs were diagnosed with secondary glaucoma from 1995 to 2009. The age of the dogs with secondary glaucoma ranged between 88 days and 19 years (mean  $7.7 \pm 3.6$  years). Data suggested a predisposition for secondary glaucoma in the Cairn Terrier and the Jack Russell Terrier breeds from 2004 to 2009. Common causes of secondary glaucoma from 1995 to 2009 were AU (23.0%), LL (22.6%), SX (13.4%), IN (10.6%), T (8.3%), OM and PY (both 6.9%) and HY (3.23%). **Conclusion.** The report presents the epidemiology of canine glaucomas presented to the UZH from 1995 to 2009. A previous suspicion of predisposition for primary glaucoma in the Newfoundland dog (n = 6) and the Magyar Vizsla breed (n = 8) was confirmed. Fourteen risk factors were recorded for secondary glaucoma. This is the first paper documenting OM in the Swiss Cairn Terrier dog population. **None.**

Presenting Saturday: 2:45pm