Cone-Rod Dystrophy, (cord1-PRA / crd4)

In brief
Cone-rod dystrophy 1 (cord1-PRA) is a form of progressive retinal atrophy (PRA), where the photoreceptors of the eye (i.e. cone and rod cells) degenerate usually causing blindness. The genetic risk factor predisposing a dog to the disease has been found in the Dachshund, English Springer Spaniel, Curly Coated Retriever, Papillon, and Phalène. The clinical significance of this mutation in dogs that lack Dachshund ancestry is not yet clear.

Clinical overview
Progressive retinal atrophies (PRAs) result in reduction of vision and often blindness. There is remarkable variability in both initiation times of the clinical signs as well as in their severity. The first signs of retinal atrophy may be observed before 6 months of age with the latest age at onset occurring at 15 years.

References

Online database
Online Mendelian Inheritance in Animals, OMIA (http://omia.angis.org.au/). Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Sydney.

Scientific articles


Disease severity
Mild

Clinical signs
- Loss of vision
- Blindness

Mode of Inheritance
Autosomal Recessive (Incomplete Penetrance)

Results of the genetic test are reported as follows:
- Clear
- 👀 Carrier
- 🚫 At risk
Mutation(s) found in:
Curly Coated Retriever
Dachshund - Longhaired
Dachshund - Miniature Longhaired
Dachshund - Miniature Shorthaired
Dachshund - Miniature Wirehaired
Dachshund - Rabbit Longhaired
Dachshund - Rabbit Shorthaired
Dachshund - Rabbit Wirehaired
Dachshund - Shorthaired
Dachshund - Standard Longhaired
Dachshund - Standard Shorthaired
Dachshund - Standard Wirehaired
Dachshund - Wirehaired
English Springer Spaniel
Papillon
Phalene