

3º Seminário do Conselho Brasileiro da raça Cavalier King Charles Spaniel

Ederson Neves





Conselho de raça

- CBRCAVALIER: Conselho Brasileiro da raça Cavalier King Charles Spaniel;
- Resolução Nº 324, 18 de dezembro de 2014, emitida pela CBKC.

- **Membros do conselho:**

Ederson Neves

Gold Serenade Cavaliers

Carmen Sicherle

Sweet Cavaliers

Renata Squarzoni

Lilies Cavaliers



Objetivo do conselho

- Compromisso com a raça!
- Fomentar estudos e aprimorar a raça em nível nacional;
- Incentivar e prover apoio técnico aos criadores.

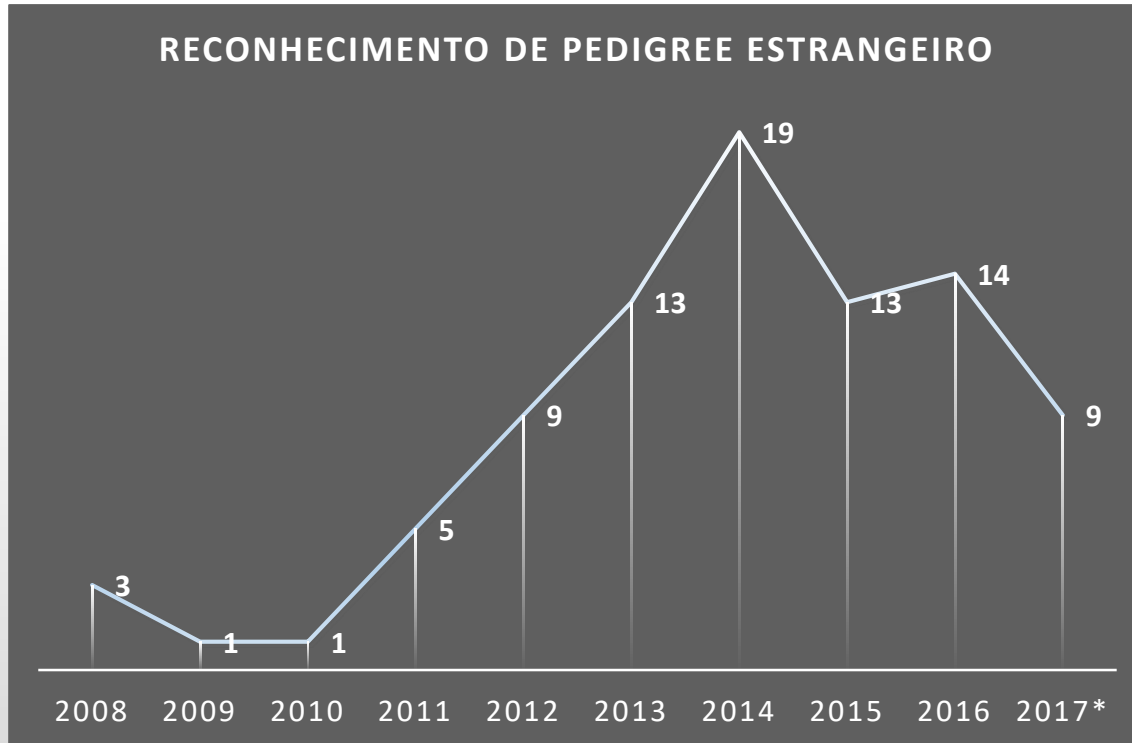


Ações do conselho

- Promover palestras técnicas;
- **Validar os protocolos de controles de saúde na criação;**
- Validar um código de ética para criação;
- Prover intercâmbio com criadores;
- Auxiliar na seleção de padreadores e matrizes;
- Promover exposições especializadas e/ou exposição nacional.



População de Cavalier no Brasil



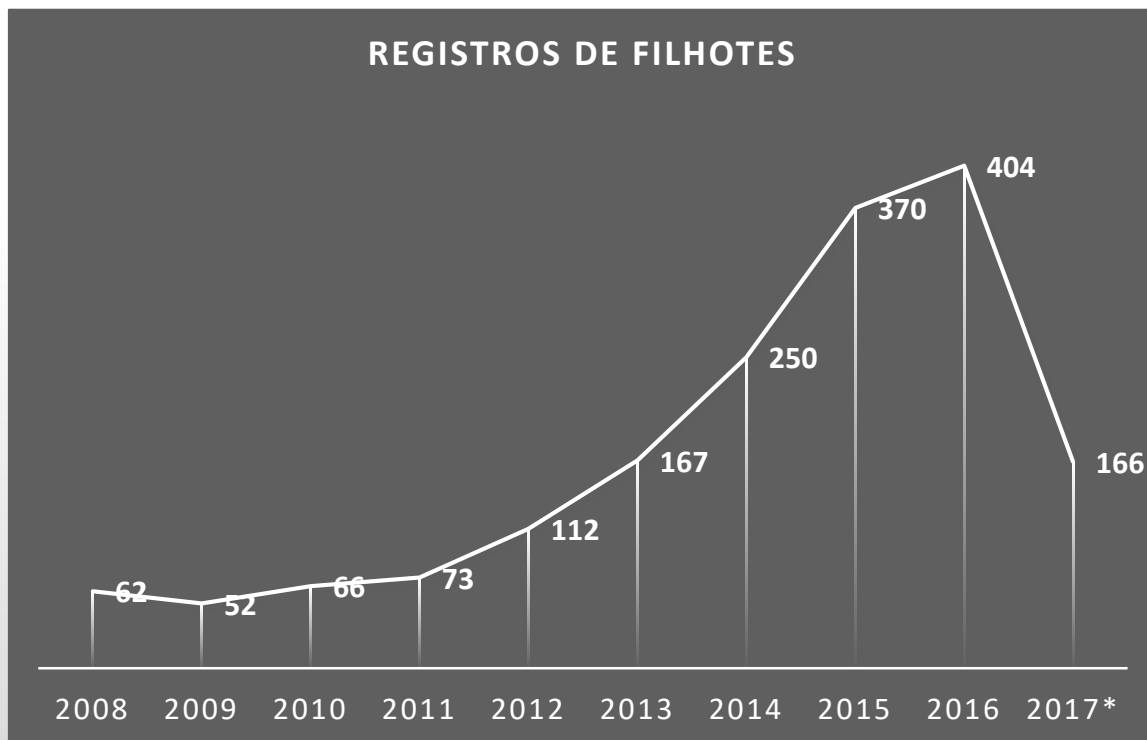
*registros de 01.01.2017 a 30.04.2017
Fonte: CBKC

30 criadores mapeados no Brasil;
Plantel de aprox. 350 cães;
59 CPRs registrados desde 2015.





População de Cavalier no Brasil



*registros de 01.01.2017 a 30.04.2017
Fonte: CBKC

1722 filhotes registrados desde 2008





Protocolo de controle

Cardíaco

- Ecodopplercardiograma;
- A cada 18 meses ou antes do primeiro acasalamento;
- Laudo segundo a ACVIM.

Oftalmológico

- Anual e realizado por serviço especializado.

Luxação patelar

- Avaliação clínica anual.



Protocolo de controle

Curly coat / Dry eyes / Episodic falling

- Mapeamento por DNA e opcional somente na segunda geração.

Siringomielia

- Observação do plantel.

Castração

- Obrigatória e realizada antes da entrega do filhote.



Protocolo de controle

Fiscalização do conselho de raça

- Assinatura do termo de ajustamento de conduta e confidencialidade;
- O criador disponibiliza os dados do seu plantel;
- O conselho realiza auditoria anual por amostragem;
- O conselho terá um site com os nomes dos criadores recomendados;
- O conselho liberará ao criador o “selo” anual para divulgação.



Lista de participantes e fotos

Conselho Brasileiro da raça Cavalier King Charles Spaniel

Data: 27 de maio de 2017 / Horário das 09h às 13h

Conteúdo:

- Diretrizes de controle de saúde
 - ✓ Controle cardíaco;
 - ✓ Controle oftalmológico;
 - ✓ Controle de patela;
 - ✓ Controle de DNA para CC / DE / EF;
 - ✓ Procedimento de castração.

Lista de presença:

EDERSON NEVES	GOLD SERENADE
REGIATA SQWARZANI	LILIES CASTLE
FABIO ANDRADE	VON BULLT
DANIELA STWARDI	VIDA DE CAVALIER
Camilla Bellão	Queen's cavaliers
Neu Kuchele	Queen's cavaliers
Carman C. Schuler	Sweet cavaliers
Carla C. Neuron	Queen's cavaliers
ROBERTO TRAVIZANI	CAVS SUNRISE STORY
FLÁVIA MESQUITA	CAVS SUNRISE STORY
Rafaelo Sadek Samondy	Sauandeg King
Esther Con	Cavalier Brasil
Luci Ferreira	Dogfather from
Ana Carolina	Dogfather from
Fabiano Fagnolato	CONGI CO.





Lista de participantes e fotos



PRINCIPAIS DOENÇAS GENÉTICAS DO CKCS

Renata Squarzoni, M.V., MsC, PhD

Lilies Cavaliers



“Criar Cavaliers é como lidar com dinamite: pode explodir a qualquer momento”



Marlene Anderson
Castlekeep Cavaliers
2004

TURNING POINT IN CANINE HISTORY



The Canine world will never be the same!

2008 was a turning point in the Canine history.

The BBC program "pedigree dogs exposed" has thrown a bomb, and the canine world will never be the same again.



Sustainable breeding of pedigree dogs

**CKCS Club AGM – 26 May 2013
Arnold JACQUES @2013**

Um pouco de genética...

CÃES DE RAÇA

- Alto grau de *Inbreeding*

Promove Homozigose – maioria dos cães de raça tem 4 a 5 genes defeituosos (média 14 genes/raça)

Fixa características (Boas e ruins!)

Expõe genes recessivos deletérios

Meio mais rápido de se descobrir as doenças genéticas da linha de sangue em questão

PERDA DE VIGOR

DIMINUIÇÃO NA FERILIDADE

REDUZ TAMANHO E VIABILIDADE DOS FILHOTES

Um pouco de genética...

CÃES DE RAÇA

Pool genético pequeno

Campeões de exposição extensivamente utilizados na reprodução

Um



The 5 PILLARS of sustainable breeding

CONTROLE DE DOENÇAS

- Importante para o criador:
 - *Aceitar a ocorrência!*
 - *Informação*
 - *Conhecimento*
 - *Honestidade*
 - *Não existe cão perfeito*

Good Morning and Welcome to the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Club

- ▶ Home Page
- ▶ The Club
- ▶ Contact Us
- ▶ Other Clubs
- ▶ About The Breed
- ▶ History
- ▶ Standard
- ▶ Characteristics
- ▶ Cavalier Books
- ▶ Susan Burgess
- ▶ Molly Coaker
- ▶ Shealagh Waters
- ▶ Club Events
- ▶ Blenheim Weekend
- ▶ Cavalier Health
- ▶ KC Health Liaison
- ▶ Health Census 2013
- ▶ MRI List
- ▶ Golden Oldies
- ▶ Show Calendar
- ▶ Show Schedules
- ▶ Special Events
- ▶ KC Rules
- ▶ Puppy Register
- ▶ Cavalier Rescue
- ▶ Cavaliers as Companions
- ▶ Members Pages
- ▶ Club Shop (Pay On Line)
- ▶ Search Site
- ▶ Privacy Policy

- CRM
- Colé
- Cert
- Test

25 May 2017 – Latest News: [Mr Lovel's SKC May Champ Show Critique](#)

Ch WANDRIS ENTERTAINER JW (Morgan)



Alex Bubb writes: "it is with great sadness that I had to have Ch Wandris Entertainer JW (Morgan) put to sleep this morning. Morgan would have been 15 on 12 September this year. I feel blessed to have had such a wonderful friend and character in my life, we had such fun together and he loved showing.

His illustrious career saw him win 37 CCs and 13 RCCs. In 2006 he won BIS at the CKCS Club show out of an entry of 584 and in 2007 was Best of Breed at Crufts where he was also placed Group 3. Morgan held

the breed record for the most CCs won twice in his career and still equals the record for winning the most Toy Groups with Springtide at Alansmere. He was the only Cavalier to win first runner up at the Contest of Champions.

He leaves a legacy of many children who are reaching old age with clear hearts and great characters. He leaves me heartbroken."

Updated 23.05.17

[Click below for more News](#)

Show Results & Critiques

See Show Calendar for more. Latest –

- [Mr Lovel's SKC May Champ Show Critique](#)
- [Mrs Banks' Birmingham National Champ Show critique](#)

CKCS Clubs Show Schedules

[Schedules](#)

Latest –
 Northern Club Champ (6 August)
 Cavalier Club (19 August)

CKCS Club Judges List

[Click](#) to view the Club Judges List and criteria.

Seminars, Health Clinics & Special Events

Visit the [Special Events](#) section for full details of forthcoming events.

Health testing is also carried out at the majority of regional CKCS Club events – see schedules for details.

Changes to KC Rules

[Read the latest changes and updates.](#)

2017 AGM – MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING CHAIRMAN



Missed the 2017 AGM – then read the Acting Chairman's Message from the AGM where you will read about the Club's Activities and learn of important developments in Heart Research. You can also read the KC Club Health and Breed Representative of developments in Health Testing and the KC Judges Competency

Framework.

Learn also why there is an Acting Chairman until the 2018 AGM.

[Click to read the Message from the Acting Chairman](#)

17.05.17

CKCS HEART TEST RESULT FORMS



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- > Syringomyelia
- > MRI Centres
- > DNA Project
- > Recommended Vets
- > Foetal Research
- > Episodic Falling
- > E.B.V
- > BVA/KC Schemes
- > KC Health Liaison
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- > Members Pages
- > Club Shop

CAVALIER HEALTH

The Cavalier Club aims to provide up-to-date health information for all Cavalier owners on these pages.

Cavaliers are generally a happy, healthy breed of dog. However, as with many other breeds, there are genetic health problems.

The main health problems in the breed are:

Mitral Valve Disease of the heart (MVD) - [Read more](#)

Syringomyelia (SM) - [Read more](#)

Eye - Hereditary Cataract & Multi-focal Retinal Dysplasia (MRD) - [Read more](#)

The Club actively encourages its members to test their Cavaliers for heart and eye problems by organizing Health Clinics around the country. The Club also encourages its members to MRI screen their stock for syringomyelia prior to breeding.

The Club raises funds and actively supports research into MVD, syringomyelia and other health problems. Although much research has been done, it seems there are still more questions than answers. Unfortunately there is a long way to go before these complex health issues are fully understood.

The impression should not be given that all Cavaliers have these health conditions - they do not. Indeed many Cavaliers lead long and happy lives well in to their teens. Our list of Golden Oldies is certainly proof of this. - [Visit our Golden Oldies list](#)

Cavalier health problems are further complicated by the late onset of both Mitral Valve Disease and Syringomyelia. Animals may therefore have been used for breeding before a health condition becomes evident. In order to keep genetic diversity, veterinary experts have developed breeding guidelines that, in some instances, permit breeders to use slightly affected stock that has developed the condition later in life. DNA tests are not yet available for either health condition, but genetic research is ongoing.

Health Report to 2015 AGM - [Health Report to 2015 AGM](#)

KC Response to Cavalier Petition 2015 - [More](#)

MVD Research Update Nov 2014 - [More](#)

"2013 Cavalier Health Survey" - [2013 CKCS Health Survey Reports](#)

KC Health Test Finder - Search The Kennel Club for any health results for a dog which is registered at the Kennel Club. [KC Health Test Finder.](#)

Kennel Club CC/DE DNA Results - [KC CC/DE DNA Test Results](#)

Kennel Club EF Test Results - [KC EF Test Results](#)

Kennel Club MRD Eye Results - [KC MRD Open Register](#)

"Sustainable dog breeding



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Kennel Club & The CKCS Breed Health Plans 2009

Kennel Club Health Plans

The CKCS Club Committee (and Club) prioritised the list in the following order:

1. MVD
2. Neurological Conditions
3. Ocular Conditions
4. Cancer
5. Auditory Conditions

Members were asked to input to the KC their prioritised list of health concerns within the breed. The CKCS

Club of its intention to amend the Breed Standard concerning eyes to include the additional that this was intended to discourage the breeding of dogs with over large bulbous eyes. This proposal was supported by a statement from Ophthalmologist, Mr Ian Mason. We are delighted to report that the Kennel Club, after consideration, agreed that the breed standard will remain unchanged.

2013 Cavalier Health Census.

Thank you for your support in helping to complete the 2013 Cavalier Health Survey. We received a total of 5559 returns, 326 by paper and 5233 electronically via the Internet, from 38 different countries.

Analysis of the returns has now been finalised and the reports completed. We are pleased to make these available below for you to download as PDF files.

The returns were divided into four regions and individual reports have been produced for each region:

- **United Kingdom** – England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland – 2927 returns.
- **FCI Countries** – those countries that are either Full or Associate Members of The Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI). The single return from an owner resident in the United Arab Emirates was also included in this section – 450 returns.
- **United States of America and Canada** – 1883 returns.
- **Australia and New Zealand** – 299 returns.

An additional report has been produced detailing the comparison of the veterinary diagnosed conditions reported across the four regions. – **Diagnosed Conditions – Summary of Returns.**

Reports – Click to view or download

<u>Analysis Of Returns United Kingdom</u>	<u>Analysis Of Returns FCI Countries</u>	<u>Analysis Of Returns United States of America and Canada</u>	<u>Analysis Of Returns Australia and New Zealand</u>	<u>Diagnosed Conditions – Summary of Returns</u>
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Good Morning and Welcome to the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Club

Country	Total Returns			Country	Total Returns		
	All	Dogs	Bitches		All	Dogs	Bitches
All Countries	5559	2152	3407	Latvia	10	3	7
UK	2927	1073	1854	Lithuania	1	0	1
Australia	267	97	170	Malaysia	1	0	1
Belarus	1	0	1	Malta	2	1	1
Belgium	4	3	1	Netherlands	6	0	6
Canada	136	56	80	Poland	32	15	17
Croatia				Romania		18	36
Czech				Slovakia		6	3
Denmark				Spain			21
Estonia				Sweden		0	1
Finland				Switzerland		2	8
France	1	0	1	Turkey	2	0	2
Germany	31	16	15	UAE			
Greece	1	0	1	USA	37	12	25
Hong Kong	2	1	1	Ukraine	1	0	1
Iceland	13	5	8	USA	10	6	4
Ireland	73	35	38	USA	1	0	1
Italy	17	5	12	USA	3	2	1
Japan	1	0	1	USA	1747	736	1011
Kazakhstan	4	2	2				

BRASIL???

DVM – Degeneração da Valva Mitral

- DVM responsável por 75-80% de todas as doenças cardíacas
- Predisposição de raças pequenas
- CKCS > frequência/ < idade de aparecimento
- Estatística UK – DVM responsável por 42,8% das mortes de CKCS
- Herança Poligênica (mais de 20 genes – 2 *loci* identificados)

- Protocolos de seleção

- Dinamarca – compulsório – melhor resultado em 10 anos!
- Suécia – voluntário – sem resultado num período de 6 anos
- UK – voluntário – 1996:

Reprodutores > 5 anos clear ou > 2,5 anos clear com pais > 5 anos clear

Auscultação por cardiologista certificado

Lista de cães > 5 anos clear publicada

Degenerative Valvular Disease in the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel: Results of the UK Breed Scheme 1991–2010

S. Swift, A. Baldin, and P. Cripps

- 16.887 exames em 8.860 CKCS
- Clínico geral – sopro em cães com média de 8,6 anos
- Cardiologista – sopro em cães com média de 7,2 anos

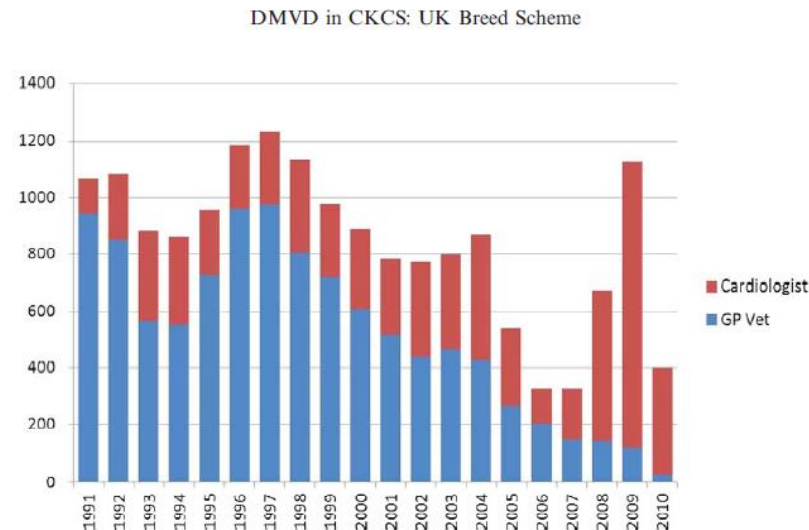


Fig 1. Number of dogs examined per year showing the relative numbers of dogs examined by general practitioner (blue) and cardiologists (red).

Standard Article

J Vet Intern Med 2017;31:9–14

Degenerative Valvular Disease in the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel: Results of the UK Breed Scheme 1991–2010

S. Swift, A. Baldin, and P. Cripps

- Conclusões
- Machos desenvolvem sopro mais cedo do que fêmeas
 - Machos 7,8 anos X Fêmeas 8,3 anos

The present study suggests that the UK breeding scheme is having an impact on the age incidence of murmurs associated with DVD. Overall, during this study, the age at which 50% of CKCS female dogs examined by GP veterinary surgeons developed a murmur has increased by 0.6 years.



INSIDE TOPICS

- Breeders
- Breeders' Excuses
- Questions for Breeders
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- Diets
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- Health Clinics
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- Bell's Palsy
- Blood Platelets
- Brachycephalic
- Breathing
- Cancer
- Canine Atopic Dermatitis
- Cardiac Valve Disease (CVD)
- Cardiologists
- Cataracts
- Cavalier Club

Health Clinics

*Updated Weekly
Over 100 Clinics Listed!*

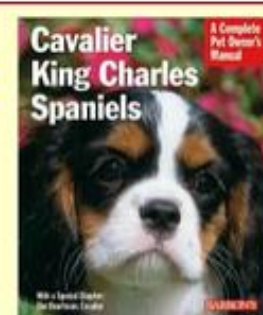
[How to Find a Cavalier Breeder](#)

[Donate to the Cavalier Health Fund](#)



CHECK OUT:

**The Best Books for
Care and Training
of Cavalier King
Charles Spaniels
(and a few others,
too)**
all on our [Books Page](#)



MVD: leading cause of CKCS deaths

Heart mitral valve disease (MVD) is a terminal illness which may afflict over half of all cavalier King Charles spaniels by the age of 5 years and nearly all Cavaliers by age 10 years. It is CKCSs' leading cause of death.

- [More: Cavalier King Charles spaniel MVD](#)
- [Mitral valve disease breeding protocol](#)
- [A few words about pimobendan \(Vetmedin\)](#)
- [ACVIM cardiologists consensus statement](#)
- [Research news](#)
- [Find a cardiologist in the USA and Canada](#)

ACVIM Consensus Statement

J Vet Intern Med 2009;23:1142–1150

Consensus Statements of the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine (ACVIM) provide the veterinary community with up-to-date information on the pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment of clinically important animal diseases. The ACVIM Board of Regents oversees selection of relevant topics, identification of panel members with the expertise to draft the statements, and other aspects of assuring the integrity of the process. The statements are derived from evidence-based medicine whenever possible and the panel offers interpretive comments when such evidence is inadequate or contradictory. A draft is prepared by the panel, followed by solicitation of input by the ACVIM membership, which may be incorporated into the statement. It is then submitted to the Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine, where it is edited prior to publication. The authors are solely responsible for the content of the statements.

- Cata
- Distr
- Exan

Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Canine Chronic Valvular Heart Disease

C. Atkins, J. Bonagura, S. Ettinger, P. Fox, S. Gordon, J. Haggstrom, R. Hamlin, B. Keene (Chair), V. Luis-Fuentes, and R. Stepien

- *Stage A* identifies patients at high risk for developing heart disease but that currently have no identifiable structural disorder of the heart (eg, every Cavalier King Charles Spaniel without a heart murmur).
- *Stage B* identifies patients with structural heart disease (eg, the typical murmur of mitral valve regurgitation is present), but that have never developed clinical signs caused by heart failure. Because of important clinical implications for prognosis and treatment, the panel further subdivided *Stage B* into *Stage B1* and *B2*.
 - *Stage B1* refers to asymptomatic patients that have no radiographic or echocardiographic evidence of cardiac remodeling in response to CVHD.
 - *Stage B2* refers to asymptomatic patients that have hemodynamically significant valve regurgitation, as evidenced by radiographic or echocardiographic findings of left-sided heart enlargement.
- *Stage C* denotes patients with past or current clinical signs of heart failure associated with structural heart disease. Because of important treatment differences between dogs with acute heart failure requiring hospital care and those with heart failure that can be treated on an outpatient basis, these issues have been addressed separately by the panel. Some animals presenting with heart failure for the 1st time may have severe clinical signs requiring aggressive therapy (eg, with additional afterload reducers or temporary ventilatory assistance) that more typically would be reserved for those with refractory disease (see Stage D).
- *Stage D* refers to patients with end-stage disease with clinical signs of heart failure caused by CVHD that are refractory to “standard therapy” (defined later in this document). Such patients require advanced or specialized treatment strategies in order to remain clinically comfortable with their disease. As with Stage C, the panel has distinguished between animals in Stage D that require acute, hospital-based therapy and those that can be managed as outpatients.

**ESTÁGIO A – TODO CAVALIER
KING CHARLES SPANIEL**

**ESTÁGIO B – ALTERAÇÃO
ESTRUTURAL/SEM SINAIS
CLINICOS
B1 – SEM AUMENTO CÂMARAS
CARDÍACAS
B2 – COM AUMENTO DE CÂMARAS
CARDÍACAS**

ESTÁGIO C – SINAIS CLÍNICOS

**ESTÁGIO D – TERMINAIS,
REFRATÁRIOS AO TRATAMENTO**

Good Evening and Welcome to the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Club

Cavaliers, aged 5 years and over, with Clear Heart Certificates as at 16th July 2016

The following is a list of Cavaliers, aged 5 years and over, examined since 1st March 1994. The dates indicated are when the last clear heart certificate was issued and submitted to the Cavalier Club Heart Research Scheme.

In accordance with the Guide Lines introduced in 2007 only those dogs examined by a Cardiologist are displayed. Details of previously examined dogs can be found in the lists for 2006. [Click to visit](#)

NOTE: Where the affix is shown as **, The Cavalier Club do not have the permission of the owner of the affix to publish this information.

Whilst every effort is taken to ensure the data is correct if you find any errors please notify the Club Secretary by email at secretary@thecavalierclub.co.uk so that the errors may be investigated.

When contacting the Secretary please include the following at the start of your email: *KC Name of dog and KC Registration Number and the Event where dog was tested or approx. date of when dog was individually tested.* If you wish to attach a copy of the certificate this will help in checking of any error.

Completed certificates should be sent direct to Mrs E Smith, 9 Elm Grove, Larbert, Stirlingshire, FK5 3LP, if not automatically sent on from a heart clinic.

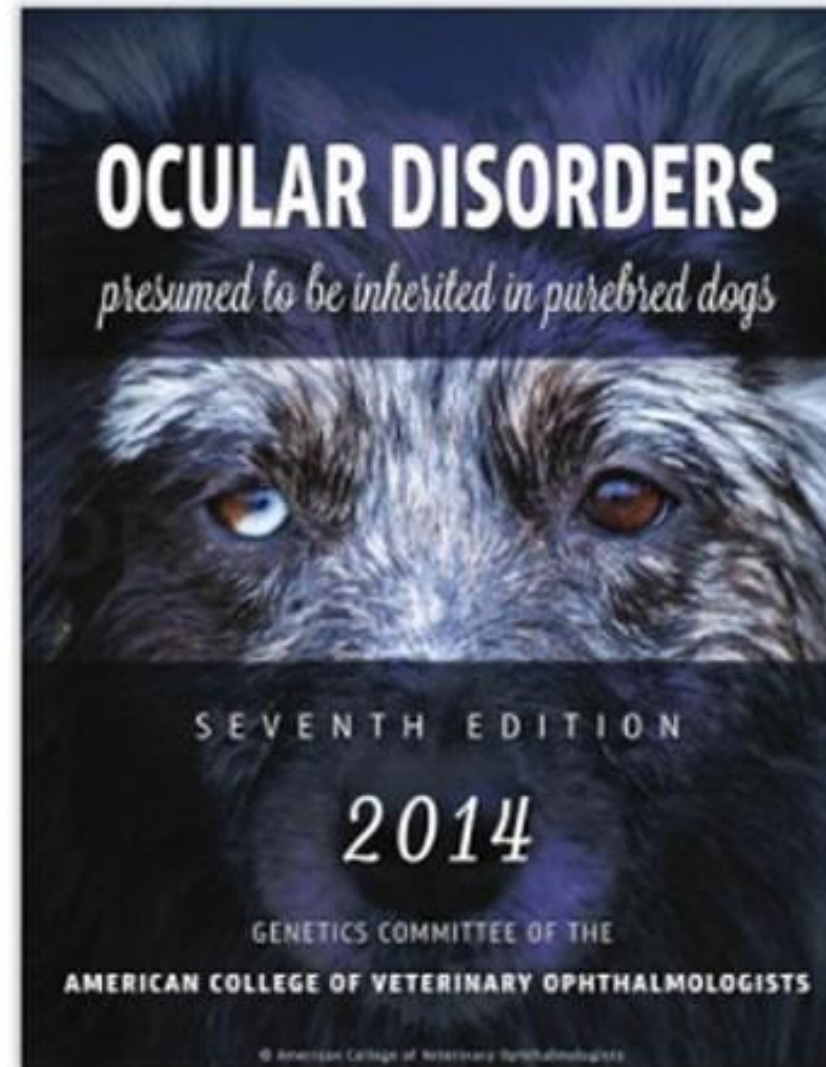
A copy of the total list may be downloaded for printing by clicking on this [link](#).

[A - C](#), [D - L](#), [M - S](#), [T - Z](#)

Dog's Name	Sire	Dam	Sex	DoB	Exam Date	Owner
Aberfeldy Sophie Matisse At Tansaleo	Tayfern Tarot	Aberfeldy Sasha's Dream Girl	Bitch	12/08/1999	02/02/2009	Mrs Deborah Alamé-jones
Absolutely Amber	Wandris Entertainer	Otus Lady Pippa	Bitch	13/05/2007	28/10/2012	C Knox
Admirari Peaches 'n' Cream	Vernetta King Creole	Cherryedges Ruby Tuesday	Bitch	08/11/2004	26/02/2011	H Stevens
Alatina Top Secret For Dancross	Toraylac Martyn At Ttenneb	Alatina Keeping Secrets	Bitch	13/06/1994	17/06/2002	A E Crossley
Alberica Cherry Bambina	Alberica Walnut Cherubino	Alberica Roschelle	Bitch	26/09/2000	14/08/2006	D Lucas

Doenças Oculares

www.acvo.org





EYE CERTIFICATION REGISTRY OVERVIEW



The purpose of the OFA Eye Certification Registry (CAER) is to provide breeders with information regarding canine eye diseases so that they may make informed breeding decisions in an effort to produce healthier dogs. CAER certifications will be performed by board certified (ACVO) veterinary ophthalmologists. Regardless of whether owners submit their CAER exam forms to the OFA for "certification," all CAER exam data is collected for aggregate statistical purposes to provide information on trends in eye disease and breed susceptibility. Clinicians and students of ophthalmology as well as interested breed clubs and individual breeders and owners of specific breeds will find this useful.

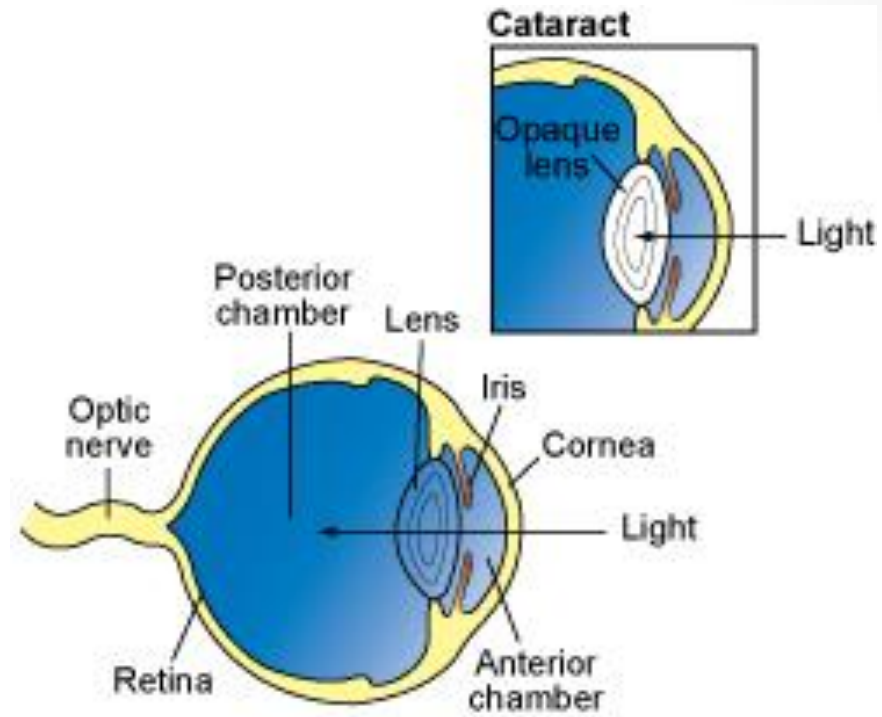
Doenças Oculares

- Exame exige equipamentos caros e experiência do profissional

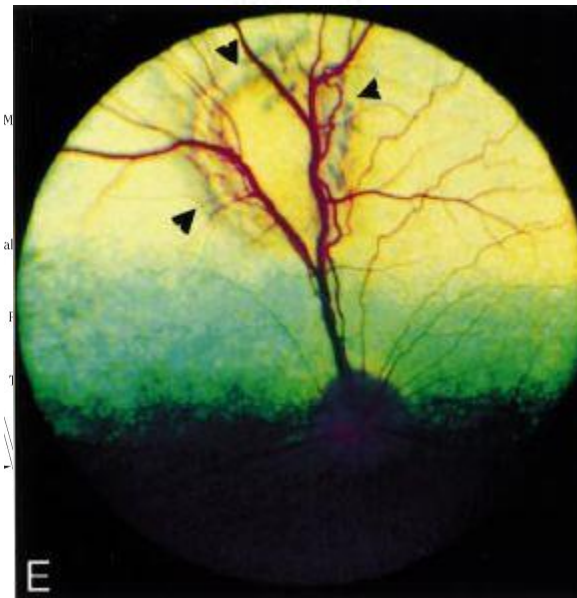


Doenças Oculares

- Catarata



- Distrofia de retina



Eyes and Cavalier King Charles Spaniels

Doe

Under the BVA/KC/ISDS Eye Scheme Cavalier King Charles Spaniels are certified Affected or Unaffected for two particular conditions: Hereditary Cataract, and Multi-focal Retinal Dysplasia (MRD)

Hereditary Cataracts may be seen in dogs as young as 6/9 months of age but may not be apparent until the dog is several years old. Progression of the cataract to involve the majority of the lens and cause vision impairment is the usual cause of events. As with MRD the abnormality is normally seen in both eyes. The mode of inheritance is unknown.

(This condition will be published in the KC Breed Record Supplement and is currently the only result available through the Kennel Club [Health Test Search Tool](#).)

Multi-focal Retinal Dysplasia (MRD) is congenital in origin and can be diagnosed on ophthalmoscopic examination of puppies from around 5 weeks of age onwards. The development of pigment in the retinal tissues from 8/10 weeks of age can lead to alterations in the appearance of MRD, sometimes making the condition more or less easy to diagnose. The condition can vary greatly with a few folds or rosettes being the commonest finding but on occasion retinal detachments and even haemorrhage may be seen. Lesions are normally found in both eyes. The effects on vision are variable depending upon the extent of abnormality present. A few folds can be counted as a minor defect for a pet owner not wishing to breed, but severe MRD with retinal detachment should be of concern. The condition is believed to be inherited by recessive mode.

MRD failures are listed on a separate register and are now published by the KC on the MRD Open Register and the condition is listed on the individual dog's Eye Examination Certificate and on Litter Screening Eye Certificates. ([KC MRD Open Register](#))

Other conditions which are found in the eyes of this breed and may be inherited, are Kerato-conjunctivitis sicca (dry eye), distichia (a row of extra eyelashes and microphthalmia (smallness of the eye or eyes). These conditions will be listed on the dogs Eye Examination Certificate, but not published in the KC Breeds Record Supplement.

Dry Eye may be seen occasionally as a congenital condition but more normally develops in adulthood (and can also be an immune mediated condition). There are DNA tests available for Curly Coat - Dry Eye and the results can be found at [KC CC/DE DNA Test Results](#)

Microphthalmia (smallness of the eye or eyes) may be seen in isolation or in conjunction with other abnormality such as cataract or persistent pupillary membranes. It is a congenital disorder but may be difficult to diagnose until 8 weeks or more of age, unless the smallness of eye is severe.

Distichia (a row of extra eyelashes) may be seen at a few months of age but may not develop fully until 18 to 24 months of age.

Doenças Oculares

- Recomendações

- Conc

Puppy litter screening (up to 12 weeks of age)

It is **not** essential to have permanent identification in puppies at this time for litter screening. Permanent identification, tattoo or microchip can be recorded on litter forms if present. Puppy litter screening will identify the vast majority of MRD cases and other congenital disorders such as microphthalmia. Other eye conditions may not develop until the dog is much older.

- Mac

Ian Mason MA VetMB CertVOphthal MRCVS

- M


IMPORTANT NOTE for Breeders

When considering using a dog for breeding, ensure that you see the Dog's current Eye Examination Certificate to check for all of these conditions.

If breeding under the KC Accredited Breeder Scheme you will be unable to register your puppies (under the KC ABS scheme) if the parents do not have Eye Examination Certificates issued within 18 months of you registering the puppies, so if one of the parents eyes certificates 'expires' this could be a problem to you. Accordingly, stud dogs should be tested annually and bitches tested before breeding.

Syringomyelia

← → ↻ ⓘ www.thecavalierclub.co.uk/start.html



Good Morning and Welcome to the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Club

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account non-fatal disease conditions, cardiac disease accounted for nearly 25% of all illness in the CKCS.

One heartening piece of information to come out of this survey is that, despite the very high incidence of cardiac disease in the CKCS, the average life span of dogs of the breed is slightly higher than the average for all breeds, coming in at 11 years and 5 months. This suggests that, although there is a high burden of illness associated with cardiac disease in the breed (with the average age at diagnosis being around 7 years), medical treatment is very effective and affected dogs can still have a good life expectancy.

It has been postulated that there is a genetic predisposition to mitral valve disease in the CKCS, and a polygenic mode of inheritance has been suggested.

There have been efforts to screen individuals of the breed for MVD with the aim of reducing the incidence of the disease in the CKCS or increasing the average age at onset of the MVD. Initially the method for these programs was cardiac auscultation, but more recently echocardiography has superseded this as a more sensitive and accurate tool.

Syringomyelia

Sadly, efforts to reduce the incidence of MVD in the CKCS may have inadvertently brought another condition to the fore ♦ *syringomyelia*.

because of a developmental abnormality of the skull, which leads to an obstruction of the flow of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in and out of the cranium. This leads to fluid coalescing in cavities within the spinal cord.

The degree of syringomyelia in affected individuals is very variable. Some dogs only have a small, subclinical, syringomyelia which is only detectable by MRI scan or at post mortem examination. More severe cases develop considerable spinal cord damage and are significantly disabled by 1 year of age.

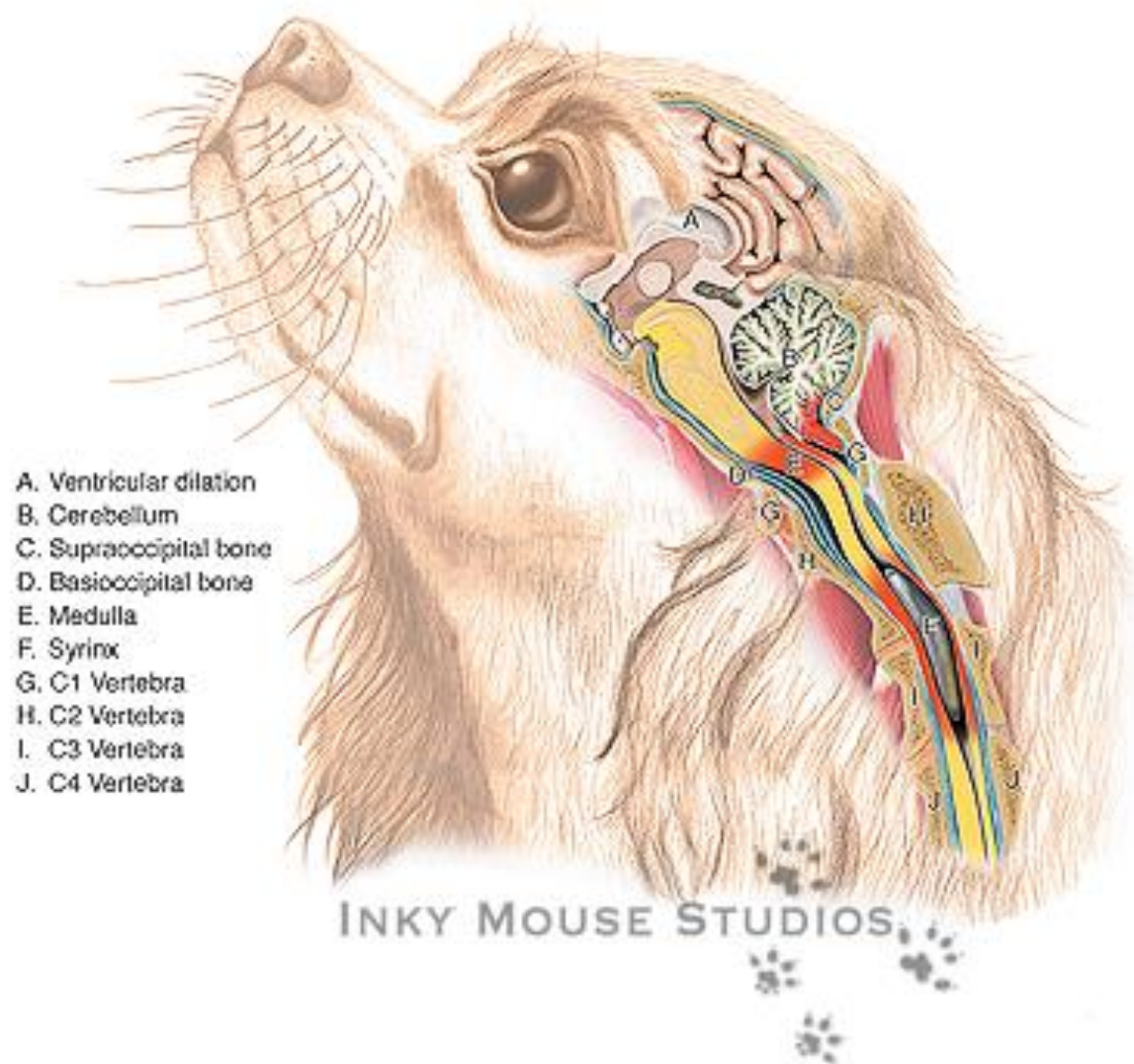
The classical clinical signs of the condition are scratching at the neck and/or shoulders when walking (often without contacting the skin) and pain. Sometimes there is also cervical scoliosis (where the neck deviates to one side), limb weakness and in coordination. These clinical signs can be partially alleviated medically and in more severe cases surgery is sometimes indicated.

Syringomyelia in the CKCS is most common in Blenheims and Rubies ♦ these coat colours are recessive and must therefore be bred from a more restricted gene pool than the other colours.

The Purebred Dog Health Survey for Cavalier King Charles Spaniels showed that neurological conditions including syringomyelia were the cause of death in just 2.8% of CKCS ♦ this is substantially less than was the case for cardiac conditions. Neurological conditions accounted for 7.9% of all illness in the CKCS.

Research into the condition is ongoing at both the Royal Veterinary College in North Mymms and the Stone Lion

Syringomyelia in a Cavalier King Charles Spaniel



Seringomielia



Syringomyelia

- **Recog** Syringomyelia is characterized by the development of fluid-filled cavities within the spinal cord. In the CKCS it occurs because of a developmental abnormality of the skull, which leads to an obstruction of the flow of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) around the spinal cord. This leads to fluid collecting in cavities within the spinal cord.
- **Conc** The degree of syringomyelia in affected individuals is very variable. Some dogs only have a small, subclinical, syringomyelia which is only detectable by MRI scan or at post mortem examination. More severe cases develop considerable spinal cord damage and are significantly disabled by 1 year of age.
- **Mach** The classical clinical signs of the condition are scratching at the neck and/or shoulders when walking (often without contacting the skin) and pain. Sometimes there is also cervical scoliosis (where the neck deviates to one side), limb weakness and in coordination. These clinical signs can be partially alleviated medically and in more severe cases Syringomyelia in the CKCS is most common in Blenheims and Rubies ♦ these coat colours are recessive and must therefore be bred from a more restricted gene pool than the other colours.
- **Ma** syringomyelia were the cause of death in just 2.8% of CKCS ♦ this is substantially less than was the case for cardiac conditions. Neurological conditions accounted for 7.9% of all illness in the CKCS.

A restricted breeding programme, such as was used to try to reduce the incidence of MVD, would lead to further narrowing of the gene pool of the CKCS and may possibly result in other diseases increasing in frequency.

Development of a DNA test for syringomyelia would allow detection of carriers or affected dogs not showing clinical signs. Carrier dogs could still be used, with guidance, which would enable preservation of the gene pool.

In summary, although a lot of attention is currently being focused on syringomyelia, the results of our survey indicate that mitral valve disease is still by far the most significant disease affecting the CKCS. It is important that this is borne in mind, and efforts should continue to try to reduce its incidence.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.thecavalierclub.co.uk/start.html. The page has a red header with the club's logo and the text "Good Morning and Welcome to the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Club". The main content area is a light blue box containing the article text. At the bottom left, there is a navigation menu with links for "Members Pages", "Club Shop (Pay On Line)", and "Search Site". At the bottom right, there is a footer with a copyright notice and a disclaimer: "This document maintained by the webmaster@thecavalierclub.co.uk. Material Copyright © 2011 The Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Club".

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Episodic Falling

Box 1: Clinical signs of episodic falling

- usual age of onset 3-7 months old
- brought on by excitement, exercise or stress
- sudden increase in muscle tone and inability to relax muscles
- abnormal postures or gait, often followed by collapse forwards or to the side
- episodes are usually brief, lasting a few seconds to several minutes
- no loss of consciousness



Dry Eye and Curly Coat Syndrome

Box 2: Clinical signs of dry eye and curly coat syndrome ("curly coat syndrome")

- congenital (present at birth)
- affected puppies are often smaller in size than littermates
- eyes become sore and weepy soon after eyelid opening at 10-14 days
- curly, crimped or rough appearance to coat which can later become sparse
- itchy, scaly skin
- hard, thickened footpads that often crack and become sore
- deformed nails that occasionally fall out, causing pain and lameness



Table 6: Episodic falling: allele frequencies in the four coat colours (280 dogs)

Coat colour	normal allele	mutant allele	clear	carrier	affected
	p	q	p ²	2pq	q ²
Blenheim	0.95	0.05	90.9%	8.9%	0.2%
Tricolour	0.93	0.07	85.6%	13.8%	0.6%
Ruby	0.76	0.24	58.1%	36.2%	5.6%
Black/tan	0.78	0.22	61.5%	33.9%	4.7%
Particolour	0.94	0.06	89.1%	10.6%	0.3%
Wholecolour	0.77	0.23	59.9%	35.0%	5.1%

"Particolour" includes the blenheim and tricolour coat colours; "wholecolour" includes ruby and black/tan
 All percentages shown have been rounded up to one decimal place and may not add up to exactly 100%

Table 7: Curly coat syndrome: allele frequencies in the four coat colours (280 dogs)

Coat colour	normal allele	mutant allele	clear	carrier	affected
	p	q	p ²	2pq	q ²
Blenheim	0.93	0.07	85.8%	13.6%	0.5%
Tricolour	0.96	0.04	91.2%	8.6%	0.2%
Ruby	0.94	0.06	87.9%	11.7%	0.4%
Black/tan	0.98	0.02	95.5%	4.4%	0.1%
Particolour	0.94	0.06	87.7%	11.9%	0.4%
Wholecolour	0.95	0.05	89.6%	10.1%	0.3%

Conclusions

Our results show that almost 30% of UK Cavaliers of breeding age are carriers of episodic falling or curly coat syndrome, and a small number are carriers of both. Around 1-2% of Cavaliers carry two copies of the episodic falling and/or the curly coat syndrome mutation and are affected.

TESTES GENÉTICOS

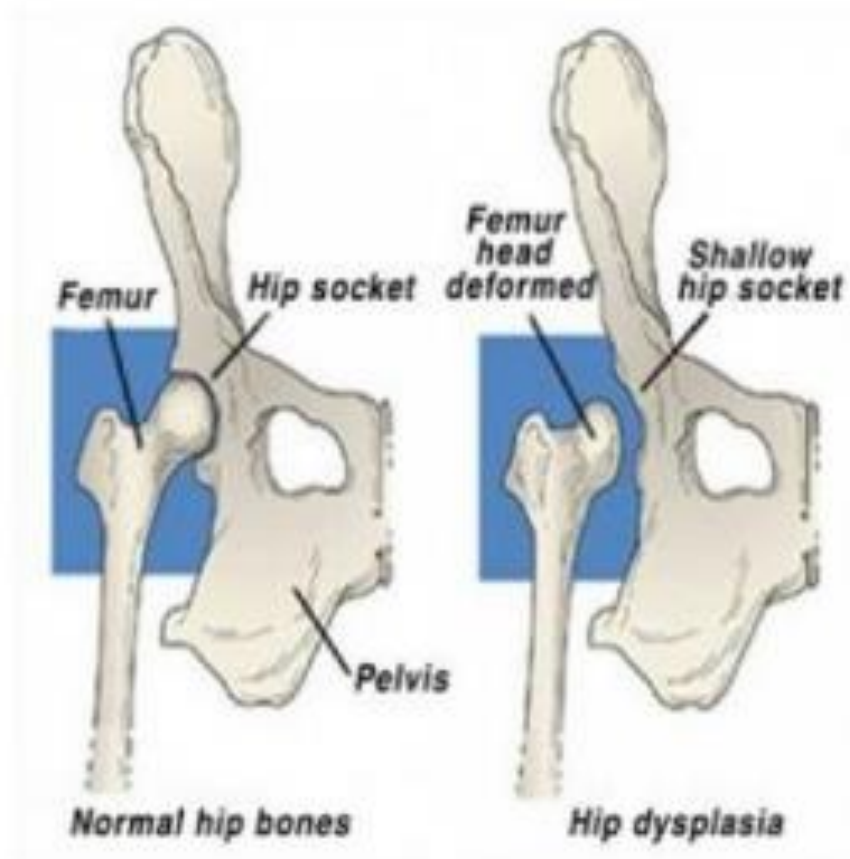
- **Animal Health Trust:** The UK's Animal Health Trust offers a DNA swab test for the gene mutations causing curly coat, through the AHT's [online DNA testing webshop](#). The DNA test is available world-wide.
- **LABOKLIN:** Researchers at LABOKLIN, a US and UK joint effort, also have identified the underlying genetic defect causing curly coat in cavaliers. LABOKLIN's website for ordering the test kit is [here](#).
- **VetGen:** Veterinary Genetic Services (VetGen), a US company located in Ann Arbor, Michigan, which provides canine genetic disease detection services, offers test kits for identifying the genetic defect causing curly coat in cavaliers. VetGen's website for ordering the test kit is [here](#).

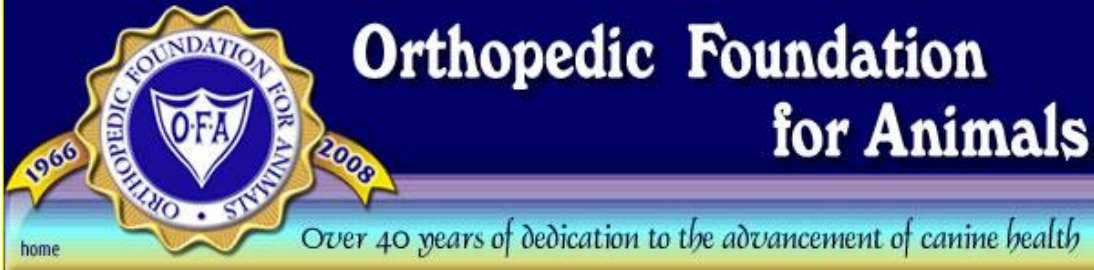
Recommendations

- All Cavalier King Charles Spaniels that are to be bred from should be DNA tested for both mutations prior to mating, regardless of colour or ancestry
- When planning a litter, breeders should choose a dog and bitch that cannot combine to produce affected puppies
- Carriers should not be excluded from breeding programmes until the mutation frequency within the breed falls below 0.01 to avoid reducing genetic diversity unduly
- Progress towards elimination of these two inherited diseases from the breed should be monitored by carrying out further mutation frequency checks every few years

See **Appendix 1: Should we breed with carriers?** for further information

DISPLASIA COXO FEMURAL





Descrita em mais de 170 raças
Frequência de 1 a 49%

According to OFA's statistics, 12.4% of all cavaliers are afflicted with hip dysplasia. However, the vast majority of cavalier breeders do not submit to OFA any x-rays of their breeding stock which show obviously dysplastic hips.* Therefore, OFA's statistics do not accurately

It is believed by veterinary specialists in the field of hip dysplasia that the true incidence of HD in the cavalier King Charles spaniel probably is at least twice as high as those statistics would indicate, meaning 25% or more of all cavaliers.* Even higher percentages of cavaliers have been reported in recent studies of dogs requiring surgical hip procedures. See [Veterinary Resources](#) below. By comparison, OFA's current statistics show that 66% of pugs had dysplastic hips, 44.8% of Clumber spaniels, 30.4% of French bulldogs, and 19.7% of golden

DISPLASIA COXO FEMURAL

The general principles recommended by [OFA](#) for breeding away from HD are:

- 1) Breed only normal dogs (meaning, not dysplastic) to normal dogs.
- 2) The normal dogs should come from normal parents and grandparents.
- 3) The normal dogs should have over seventy-five percent normal siblings.
- 4) A dog with excellent hips from a litter having more than twenty-five percent dysplastic pups is a worse breeding choice than a dog with fair hips from a litter experiencing less than twenty-five percent dysplasia.
- 5) Choose replacement dams that have better hips than their parents and the breed average.

LUXAÇÃO DE PATELA

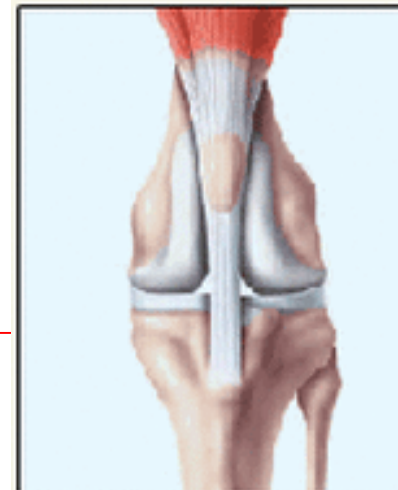
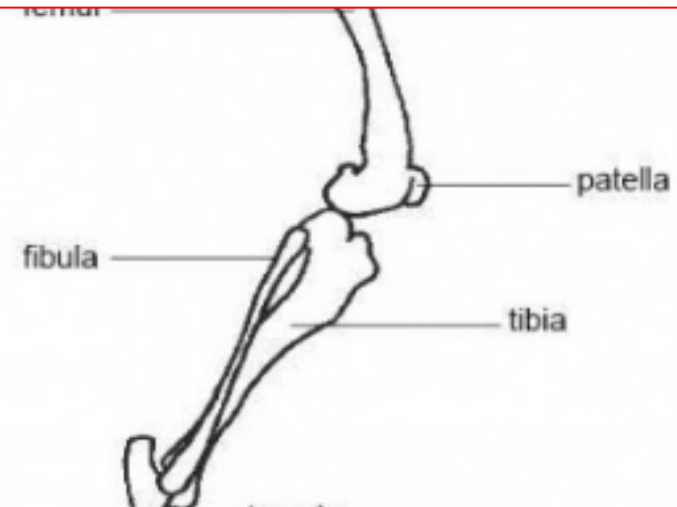


Cavalier King Charles spaniels may suffer from a recurring hereditary condition which causes luxating patellas -- loose knee caps. The disorder is believed to affect as many as 20% of cavaliers. The patella is th

LUXAÇÃO DE PATELA

The [Canine Inherited Disorders Database](#) recommends that any dogs with patellar luxation not be bred, nor should their parents or littermates. Because of the strong hereditary relationship, all cavalier King Charles spaniel breeding stock should be examined by qualified veterinarians at least annually and cleared for patellar luxation, the closer the examination to the breeding the better.

The Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Club, USA (CKCSC, USA) recommends that, prior to breeding any cavalier, the dog have no evidence of patellar luxation from an evaluation by a licensed veterinarian. The American Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Club (ACKCSC) states that "Cavaliers used for breeding should have within normal limits patellas as determined by an OFA examination at age one. The patellas should be reevaluated as the Cavalier ages."



Normal patellar alignment. The femur and quadriceps are in alignment and the patella is seated in the groove.



Medial patellar luxation. The quadriceps and patella are displaced to the fibular groove and the tibia is rotated medially.

E NO BRASIL???

- CRMV – reconhecimento de especialistas
- Colégios, Sociedades e Associações de classe
- Certificação – profissionais qualificados!
- Testes genéticos



E NO

- CRMV –
- Colégios
- Certifica
- Testes ge





* Castração pré- púbere - considerações

Carmen Sicherle - médica veterinária Doutora em Reprodução Animal
Canil Sweet Cavaliers

- * Neoplasias hormônio dependentes: mama, útero, ovário, testículo, próstata, tireóide e osteosarcoma.
- * Piometra: fêmeas inteiras e progestágenos
- * Hiperplasia prostática benigna
- * Comportamento

Benefícios observados

- * Incontinência urinária: foi observada em 34 de 791 (4%) cadelas castradas **em idades convencionais** e em sete de 2.434 (0,3%) de cadelas sexualmente intactas (COIT, 2008).
- * a incidência da incontinência urinária observada em cadelas castradas após demonstrarem o primeiro cio foi de 20,1%, e em cadelas castradas antes do primeiro cio, a incidência foi 9,7%, ou seja, 48,2% menor em cadelas que sofreram castração pré-púbere.

Possíveis riscos a
curto, médio e longo
prazo

- *Obesidade: alimentação e atividade física
- *Vulva infantil: ainda não há estudos que comprovem. pequena porcentagem de animais, provavelmente outros fatores relacionados
- *Crescimento: a maturidade óssea esta intimamente relacionada à puberdade e sofre ação direta dos hormônios sexuais - fechamento da epifises - término do crescimento. Cães castrados pré-puberes demoram mais para fechar crescendo um “pouco” mais.

*Nos estudos de castração precoce não há uma comprovação dos riscos em longo prazo na vida dos animais relacionados à prática da castração em seis a oito semanas de idade e, nos estudos existentes na atualidade.

