Genindexe
La génétique à votre service

The congenital night-still blindness (CSNB)

Description

The congenital night-still blindness is a hereditary disease of the retina provoked by the transfer of a gene. The affected dogs suffer from a disorder of the growth and from the supply of the retina which provokes a night-blindness and a vision reduced in the daytime. The defect of diurnal visual perception can strongly vary from a dog to the other one. This hereditary disease is recessive. This means that this disease will develop only if the mutation is present at each of the relatives parents. Both parents have to be carriers of the disease so that this one expresses himself in their descent.

Disease Evolution

The night and diurnal blindness begins to show itself on dog aged from the age of approximately 6 weeks. Given that the CSNB affects at first the night-vision, the disease can pass unnoticed a long time. Indeed the detection of the night-blindness and the degree of diurnal blindness is very difficult at the dog because for this one, the sight is not the most developed sense. The dog has all the time to adapt itself to its "handicap". Furthermore, the dog goes out less often to play or walk in the darkness that in broad daylight. He lives in his familiar environment where he will feel difficulties only in case of radical change (uncalled-for furniture for example). Even in that case, teacher will think at first that the dog is not very smart or a little bit awkward, but he will not think at once of a blindness. Moreover, the dog is completely able to work well with a bad eyesight. That is why it often happens that the CSNB is diagnosed very late or in no way.

Results expression and meaning

In genetics the code to indicate the normal gene (allèle) of a gene is "+" and on the contrary the code to indicate the copy (allèle) affected moved by a gene is "-". So, after a screening test CSNB, the status of a dog can be or :

+ / + ***Wild homozygote - not carrier of CSNB, will never pass on the transfer***

- / + ***Heterozygote - Carrier Of CSNB, passes on the transfer statistically, in 50 % of the cases***

- / - ***Moved homozygote - Affected by CSNB, passes on the transfer in 100 % of the cases***

To realize the screening DNA of this disease, a simple oral smear or a blood test allows us to make the analysis. On simple request of your part, we send you a free of charge kit of taking.
At reception of your sample at the lab, only 10 open days are enough to have your result by mail.
Then your report is quickly sent by post or by mail (according to your demand).

For more information, do not hesitate to contact us!

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