



Eye examination findings that do NOT warrant a diagnosis of GRPU include:

- pigment deposited on the iris and inner membrane of the cornea
- very dark iris coloration (particularly noted in light-coated Golden Retrievers)
- irregular pigment or a bluish haze at the lateral (toward the ears) edges of the cornea

If these traits are seen, the ophthalmologist should note the patient as “suspect GRPU but lacks radial pigment” and recommend follow-up examination.

Uveal cysts (fluid filled cysts on the iris, ciliary body, or vascular lining of the eye) do **not** have to be visualized to make a diagnosis of GRPU. They have only been seen in 13-42% of eyes affected by GRPU. While uveal cysts have been noted as a risk factor, their role in the development and progression of GRPU is unknown.

Low intraocular pressure also does **not** need to be present to make a diagnosis of GRPU.

Treatment Options –

Treatment of GRPU remains a challenge because the underlying disease mechanisms are not fully understood. Treatment with topical or systemic anti-inflammatory medications is the current standard of care. Additional medications to control glaucoma are added as needed.

Prognosis –

The prognosis for dogs diagnosed with GRPU is guarded. The prevalence of glaucoma and vision loss in dogs secondary to GRPU has been reported as 21 – 45%. The presence of fibrinous material in the anterior chamber and adhesions of the iris to other structures are significant risk factors for the development of glaucoma. Annual eye examination by a board-certified ophthalmologist is recommended since early detection and treatment initiation appear to slow progression of the disease.

The Role of the ACVO Genetics Committee -

The ACVO Genetics Committee consists of eight board-certified veterinary ophthalmologists, two advisors (one from the US and one from Europe), and an Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA) liaison. The goal of this committee is to provide guidelines for eye disorders proven or suspected to be inherited or of major concern in purebred dogs. The committee reviews scientific literature relevant to advances in canine ocular genetics and inherited ocular diseases to annually update the ACVO’s reference known as *The Blue Book: Ocular Disorders Presumed to Be Inherited in Purebred Dog*. The committee’s OFA liaison also reviews all Companion Animal Eye Registry (CAER) forms submitted to the OFA for certification that have abnormal findings noted. Such forms are compared with previous examination forms from the same dog, reviewed, and discussed with the Genetics Committee before the final OFA rating is determined for that certificate.