VETERINARY TECHNICAL DATASHEET

Chondrodysplasia; mutation originally found in Norwegian Elkhound and Karelian Bear Dog

Mutation Found In :Chinook, Karelian Bear Dog, Norwegian Elkhound

Disorder Type

- Skeletal

Disease Severity

- Moderate

Background

Chondrodysplasia encompasses a group of skeletal disorders caused by abnormalities in cartilage growth and ossification in the bones, which present as disproportionate dwarfism of the legs (short legs, normal sized body and head). The causative mutation was first identified in Norwegian Elkhounds and later in Karelian Bear Dogs and Chinooks.

Key Signs

- Shortened limbs

Clinical Description

Dogs affected by chondrodysplasia are approximately 4 to 6 inches (10 to 15 cm) shorter in height than other dogs of the same breed. Affected dogs have short limbs and support more of their weight on their front limbs, resulting in the outward bend noted in the forelimbs of these dogs. Disproportionate growth (short limbs, normal sized body and head) can be observed as early as one week of age.

Mode of Inheritance

- autosomal recessive

Gene Name

- ITGA10

Next Steps

Treatment is supportive care and monitor for signs of arthritis. Keeping dogs lean can also improve their joint health.

References

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