

VETERINARY TECHNICAL DATASHEET

Cerebellar Cortical Degeneration, (CCD); mutation originally found in Vizsla



Mutation Found In :Vizsla, Wirehaired Vizsla

Disorder Type

- Nervous system

Disease Severity

- Moderate/severe

Background

Cerebellar cortical degeneration or cerebellar abiotrophy is encountered in several dog breeds. Cerebellar abiotrophy is characterized by progressive degeneration of neurons in the cerebellar cortex. An affected dog suffers from ataxia (uncoordinated movements) with abnormal length of movement. The age of onset and the progression of clinical signs seem to vary in affected breeds due to different causative mutations.

Key Signs

- Loss of coordination of movement
- Loss of balance
- Intention tremors

Clinical Description

The signs of cerebellar cortical degeneration typically emerge at 2-3 months of age. The clinical signs include progressive cerebellar ataxia, exaggerated movements, loss of balance, and a dysmetric gait with the inability to regulate rate and range of movement. Affected dogs can have intention tremors and nystagmus. The affected puppies have a normal state of alertness.

Mode of Inheritance

- autosomal recessive

Gene Name

- SNX14

Next Steps

There is no curative treatment for the disease. Treatment is supportive care.

References

Fenn J, Bournnell M, Hitti R, Jenkins C, Terry R, Priestnall S, Kenny P, Mellersh C and Forman O. Genome sequencing reveals a splice donor site mutation in the SNX14 gene associated with a novel cerebellar cortical degeneration in the Hungarian Vizsla dog breed. BMC Genetics 201617:123. DOI: 10.1186/s12863-016-0433-y