

VETERINARY TECHNICAL DATASHEET

Canine Scott Syndrome



Mutation Found In :German Shepherd Dog

Disorder Type

- Blood

Disease Severity

- Moderate

Background

Canine Scott Syndrome (CSS) is a bleeding disorder found in German Shepherd Dogs. The disease is caused by hereditary platelet dysfunction leading to abnormally slow clot formation at the site of vascular injury. The disease presents itself most commonly as abnormal bleeding after surgical intervention. Some dogs may have nontraumatic nosebleeds or hemorrhage into joints or soft tissues.

Key Signs

- Excessive bleeding after surgery
- Nosebleeds
- Nontraumatic hemorrhage

Clinical Description

The most common clinical sign of the disease is postoperative bruising and hematoma formation at surgical sites. The symptoms are usually mild but life-threatening bleeding following surgery has been reported. Nonsurgical bleeds may also occur and include potentially recurrent episodes of epistaxis (nosebleeds) and hemorrhage into joints or soft tissues. Petechiae of the gums has not been reported as a symptom. The disease is caused by a defect in the transportation of phosphatidylserine to the surface of activated platelets. There is no cure.

Mode of Inheritance

- autosomal recessive

Gene Name

- ANO6

Next Steps

Treatment with blood or platelet transfusions is performed as necessary.

References

Brooks M, Catalfamo J, MacNguyen R, Tim D, Fancher S, McCardle J. A TMEM16F Point Mutation Causes an Absence of Canine Platelet TMEM16F and Ineffective Activation and Death-Induced Phospholipid Scrambling. *J Thrombosis and Haemostasis* Dec;13(12):2240-2252, 2015.

Jandrey K, Norris J, Tucker M, Brooks M. Clinical Characterization of Canine Platelet Procoagulant Deficiency (Scott Syndrome). *J Vet Int Med* Nov/Dec;26(6):1402-1407, 2012.