

Idiopathic transient miosis in 78 dogs

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Purpose: To describe the clinical features of idiopathic transient miosis

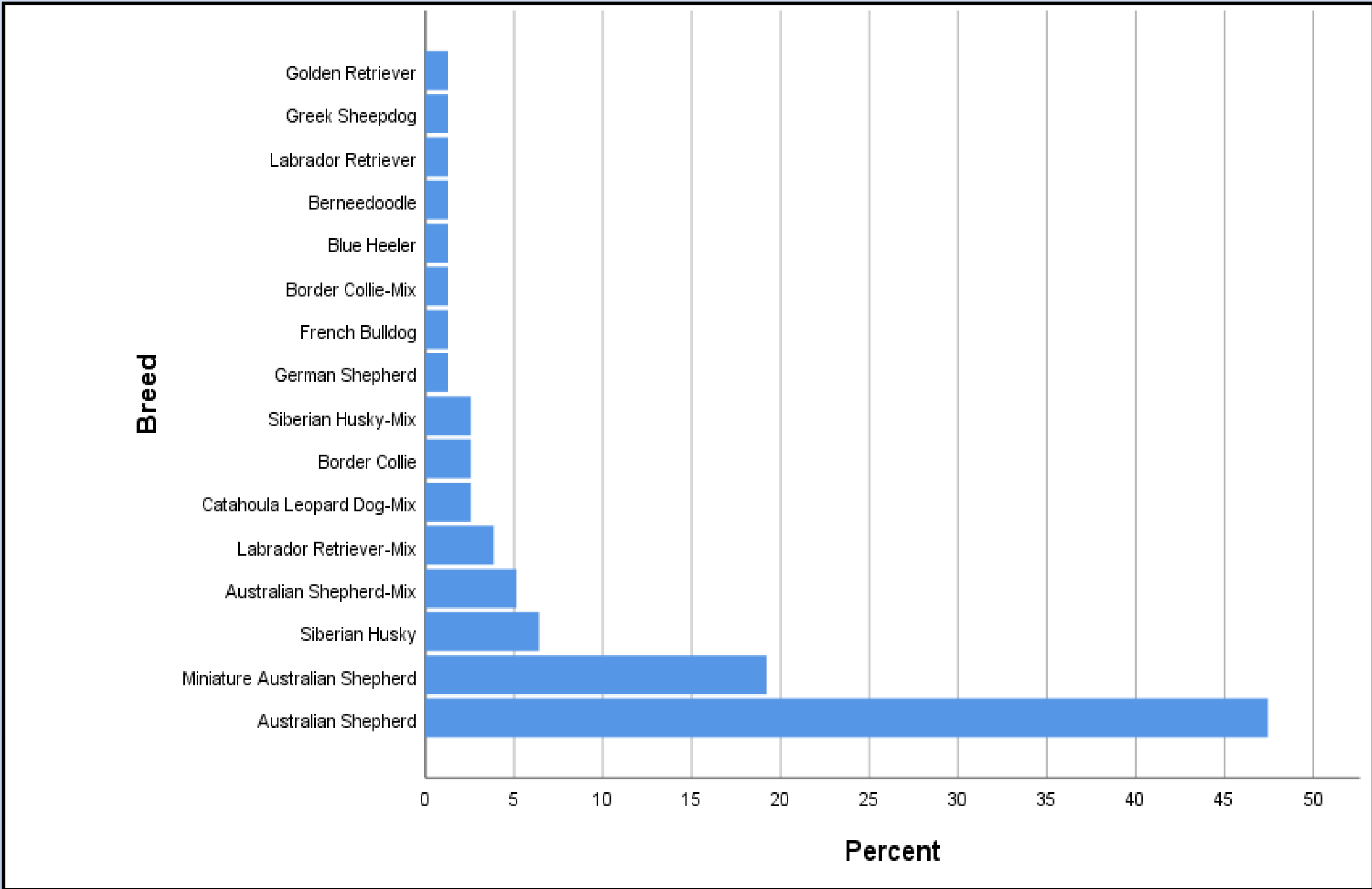
Results:

Methods: Evaluation of questionnaires completed by dog owners and veterinarians

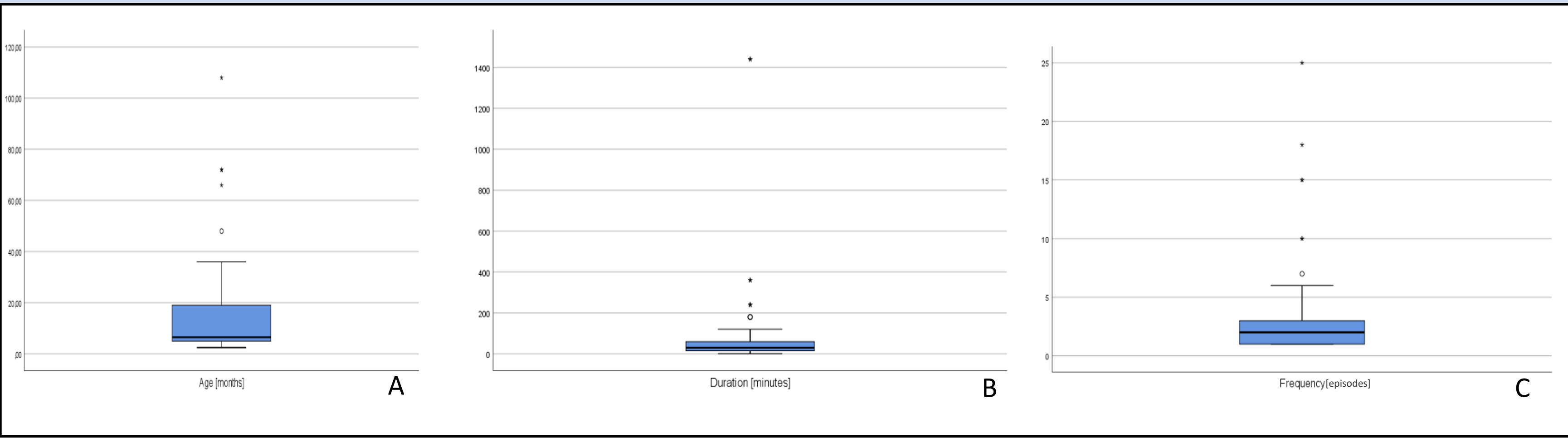
- 78 dogs, different breeds
- Australian Shepherds and Mini-Australian Shepherds overrepresented
- 70% merle phenotype, 61% female
- median age at first episode 6.5 months (2.5-108 months)
- miosis after sleep in 78%, after exercise in 22%
- blue eyes 74%, light colored iris 6%, heterochromia 7%, brown 13%
- duration of miosis median 30 min (1-1440 min)
- repeated episodes in 58%, median 2 episodes (1-25 episodes)
- in dogs with repeated episodes side shifted in 61%
- no significant differences among breeds; complications not reported



variable breeds affected by idiopathic transient miosis



breeds affected by idiopathic transient miosis



median age (A), duration (B) and frequency (C) of idiopathic transient miosis



dogs with shifting side of idiopathic transient miosis



different eye colors affected

Conclusions: Idiopathic transient miosis (in absence of other ocular or general disease) affects young dogs of different breeds and different eye colors. Australian Shepherds and Mini Australian Shepherds, merle phenotype, blue eyes and females were overrepresented. Miosis occurred predominantly after sleep, lasted about 30 min and occurred at least twice in more than half of the dogs of this series.

To the authors’ knowledge, this is the first report of the idiopathic transient miosis phenomenon in dogs.



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