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Haljoscha dello Spirito del Bosco, Lagotto Romagnolo - Romagna Water Dog

MyDogDNA vet report - Joschi

Known Disorders in the Breed

Disorder	Result
Benign Familial Juvenile Epilepsy or Remitting Focal Epilepsy	CARRIER

Take carrier result into consideration when breeding

Benign familial juvenile epilepsy (BFJE) is a neurological disorder encountered in the Lagotto Romagnolo breed. Affected dogs suffer from focal-onset epileptic seizures in puppyhood. The seizures invariably resolve spontaneously by four months of age. In some cases, carriers might also present epileptic signs. BFJE is inherited in an autosomal recessive manner.

Epileptic seizures are caused by a disruption of the normal electrochemical activity of the brain. Onset of focal epileptic seizures in BFJE is at 5-9 weeks of age. The seizures consist of whole-body tremors, ataxia (uncoordinated movements), and stiffness. The epileptic signs can sometimes be associated with alterations of consciousness. Frequency of seizures can vary between individuals: there can be several seizures a day or sporadic seizures a few times a week. Usually an affected puppy seems completely normal between the seizures. However, in severe cases there can be neurological signs, such as generalised ataxia between the seizures. BFJE form of epilepsy is relatively benign since the seizures typically end after 4 months of age.

Hyperuricosuria, (HUU)	CLEAR
Lagotto Storage Disease, (LSD)	CLEAR

New Potential Disorders in the Breed

Disorder	Result
Cone-Rod Dystrophy, (cord1-PRA / crd4)	CARRIER

Take carrier result into consideration when breeding

Cone-rod dystrophy 1 (cord1-PRA) is a form of progressive retinal atrophy (PRA), where the photoreceptors of the eye (i.e. cone and rod cells) degenerate usually causing blindness. The genetic risk factor predisposing a dog to the disease has been found in the Dachshund, English Springer Spaniel, Curly Coated Retriever, Papillon, and Phalène. The clinical significance of this mutation in dogs that lack Dachshund ancestry is not yet clear.

Progressive retinal atrophies (PRAs) result in reduction of vision and often blindness. There is remarkable variability in both initiation times of the clinical signs as well as in their severity. The first signs of retinal atrophy may be observed before 6 months of age with the latest age at onset occurring at 15 years.

Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (NAD); mutation originally found in Spanish Water Dog	CLEAR

Pharmacogenetics

Disorder	Result
Malignant Hyperthermia (MH)	CLEAR