



Australian Canine Eye Scheme (ACES)

INFORMATION FOR OWNERS

**September 2006
Revised
August 2017**

A national system of examination, certification and data reporting of abnormal eye conditions (both inherited and non- inherited) in all dog breeds, carried out Australia-wide by registered veterinary eye specialists to standards set by the Ophthalmology Chapter of the Australian and New Zealand College of Veterinary Scientists.

The Australian Canine Eye Scheme is administered by the Australian Veterinary Association to strict certification and quality assurance standards, and is endorsed by the Australian National Kennel Council on behalf of Canine Controls and affiliated breed clubs in each Australian State or Territory.

[Available to all interested parties via the Public Access section of the AVA Website](#)

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INTRODUCTION

What is the Eye Scheme?

The Australian Canine Eye Scheme (ACES) offers breeders and ANKC-affiliated breed clubs a nationally standardised system of testing for inherited and non-inherited eye conditions, in all registered breeds. Through systematic screening, breeders can eliminate or greatly reduce the incidence of painful or vision-threatening eye disease. Not all breeds have inherited eye disease but any breeder may take advantage of testing facilities as a form of reassurance, even if the breed is not mentioned in the ACES literature.

ACES Rules and Procedures sets out the rules under which the eye scheme operates, with all the information needed to use the service.

Ideally initial eye testing is performed before a dog has reached one year old and thereafter on an annual basis. In some breeds, testing is recommended in young puppies (between 6 and 12 weeks of age) under separate Litter Screening rules. Breeders of pedigree litters **in any breed** where congenital eye conditions are recognised are advised to have the eyes of all puppies checked by an ACES Panellist before sale.

What are the Schedules?

Schedule 1 lists the known eye diseases in those breeds where there is enough scientific information to indicate that the condition is inherited (see Appendix 1). For the breeds in Schedule 1 a certificate is issued with results of 'affected' or 'unaffected' and these results will be recorded in the ANKC's inherited diseases database.

Schedule 2 lists those breeds in which the conditions are, at this stage, only suspected of being inherited and therefore remain 'under investigation' (see Appendix 2).

The reason for having the Schedule 2 list is to alert breeders to a potential problem and to encourage them to have their dogs' eyes examined regularly under the Scheme. As a result, relevant information can be collated and analysed promptly, allowing an emerging condition to be detected and dealt with before the controlling genes become widely disseminated. There is evidence of hereditary eye disease for all of the conditions for breeds listed in Schedule 1. Breed conditions listed in Schedule 2 can potentially move to Schedule 1 if new evidence emerges.

Schedule 3 lists the veterinary eye specialists appointed to serve as ACES Panellists (see Appendix 3).

How does a breed or condition qualify for inclusion in the Scheme?

AVA appoints an Eye Scheme Standing Committee (ESSC) of experienced veterinary eye specialists that supervises and liaises with the ACES Chief Panellist. The ESSC meets annually to decide which breeds and conditions will be included under **Schedule 1** and **Schedule 2**. Amendments to the Procedure Notes come into effect on 1 January so it is important to check each year whether new breeds or conditions have been added. The ACES Chief Panellist will notify ANKC and the Canine Controls in each state of any changes to the Schedules, so that ANKC National Breed Councils and all State-affiliated breed clubs should be kept fully informed.

There are a variety of ways in which the ESSC may evaluate the quality of information in forming an opinion on the significance of any newly reported eye problem. For inclusion in **Schedule 2** (under investigation) there may have been a few cases noted and recorded by ACES Panellists, even though they were not listed in the Schedules. Sometimes cases are seen in general veterinary practice and often a breed club will have gathered information on an emerging problem amongst related dogs in Australia or overseas. However the information becomes available and mindful of the fact that breeding populations in different States do not necessarily overlap, if there is enough concern about a newly emerging eye condition (even if localised and restricted to one State) it is placed in **Schedule 2**.

Schedule 1 conditions require either (a) well established ophthalmoscopic signs (arising within a predictable age range) that have been shown to be inherited or (b) scientific evidence of the condition in a particular breed. The criteria for inclusion are strict. The reliability of any supportive evidence is important and often there will need to be recognised published data, produced either in this country or overseas. Continuing research on the canine genome is expected to see the introduction of highly reliable genetic tests for many inherited diseases in dogs, and ACES is committed to working with ANKC to ensure that information from both sources (ACES Schedule 1 and verifiable test results from recognised DNA laboratories) can be integrated to provide a more meaningful knowledge base for breeders.

At this stage, ACES will record information and accumulate data only on conditions affecting the globe (eyeball), since these represent the greatest threats to vision. Conditions involving the cornea, iris, lens, vitreous, retina, and optic nerve are included, together with goniodysgenesis (a marker for glaucoma). Conditions affecting the eyelids and surrounding structures are not currently reported under **Schedule 1** but because the exam form allows for significant variations to be recorded graphically, information will still be gathered on abnormal trends.

Do the breed clubs have any input into decisions on breeds listed in the Schedules?

The ESSC will have access to all published scientific information as well as the latest reports coming out of eye certification schemes in other countries. All of this will be taken into account during the ESSC's annual review of the Schedule 1 and 2 listed breeds.

The ACES Chief Panellist is responsible to AVA for the operation of the ACES system nationally and is the **main interface** between AVA, the ACES Examination Panel and ANKC-affiliated bodies, including the National Breed Councils.

What does 'Open Register' and 'Closed Register' mean?

There are around 200 breeds on the ANKC register. Supporters of these breeds seek to offer puppy buyers every possible assurance of good health, not only at the time of sale but also in the months and years to follow. To achieve that level of reliability they insist on high standards of health accreditation being maintained in the general breeding population.

Separate listing on either the ANKC-endorsed 'Open' or 'Closed' Register is offered to all National Breed Councils (or affiliated breed clubs by national consensus). These registers will allow the ANKC's Canine Health Committee to monitor and report on a range of health conditions in any breed. ACES data will be recorded in the relevant registers by ANKC, but may be published only for 'Open Register' breeds.

The aim of a **two-tier system** is to allow developing breeds to begin to gain a foothold in public acceptance and then use the accreditation provided by ACES along with genetic testing and carefully selected imports, to work their way up to a situation where they can safely apply for recognition as an Open Register breed.

By seeking to be placed on an **ANKC-endorsed Open Register** for inherited disease surveillance, the National Breed Council for that breed is making a clear statement on behalf of all active breeders and club members that optimum health standards are important to them. In some overseas countries, all health accreditation is carried out on an Open Register basis – meaning that all results, good or bad, are automatically placed in the public arena. However by incorporating an additional **ANKC-endorsed Closed Register**, the contribution made to developing breeds by breeders who have imported selectively, is acknowledged by allowing them to proceed with regular eye assessments (coupled with genetic testing and controlled selection) until such time as they have a larger gene pool that can sustain the ‘pressure’ entailed in joining the Open Register.

THE EYE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES

Until such time that an AVA approved on-line examination certificate is established, ACES will issue two types of paper certificates with duplicate copies held by the issuing Panellist and the AVA. The **ACES Eye Examination Certificate** (Appendix 4) is used for all dogs over twelve weeks (three months) of age. The **ACES Litter Screening Certificate** (Appendix 5) is used to collect information on puppies in litters aged six to twelve weeks.

The **Eye Examination Certificate** has three main parts:

1. The top section contains the animal’s registration details, owner’s details, information regarding previous examinations and any genetic testing that has been performed. This section should be completed by the owner, with the declaration signed and dated before the eye exam can take place.
2. The middle section is used to record all abnormalities of the eye and adnexa (lids and surrounding structures), with provision for a diagrammatic record. This is completed by the ACES Panellist.
3. The lower section details the Inherited Eye Disease status. This section relates only to the conditions deemed to be inherited for the breed in question. These conditions are listed in **Schedule 1**. This is also completed by the ACES Panellist who then signs and dates the form.

The **Litter Screening Certificate** has two main parts:

1. The top section contains the registration details of the sire and dam, owner’s details and information regarding the number of puppies in the litter. This section should be completed by the owner, with the declaration signed and dated before the eye exam can take place on any of the puppies.
2. The middle section details the Inherited Eye Disease status for each puppy (permanently identified by microchip or tattoo) according to the list of conditions appearing on Schedule 1 as found by the ACES panellist, who then signs and dates the form.

INFORMATION FOR OWNERS

What should I do if I want to breed from my dog?

You will need to get the latest information on conditions relevant to your breed from an ACES Panellist or ANKC, especially if you are uncertain whether the National Breed Council for your breed has elected inclusion on the ANKC-endorsed Open or Closed Register. For **Open Register** breeds, both the sire and dam will usually be expected to have current eye

certificates showing them to be unaffected. **Closed Register** breeds may not require that both mating partners be certified unaffected, but will insist that a current ACES certificate be produced by both parties to the service contract. Annual reassessment is recommended for most of the well known inherited eye conditions.

The ACES Certificate is current for one year from the date of issue and it is the responsibility of the respective owners to ensure that the most recent ACES Certificate issued for both the sire and dam is dated no more than twelve months prior to the expected service date. Participation in the scheme is **entirely voluntary** and there is no obligation on any owner to renew individual certificates. However, owners of stud animals are likely to insist on a current ACES Certificate being produced for both parties to a planned service. Wherever possible, you should not breed from a dog that is affected by proven or suspected inherited eye disease.

While ACES Certification is ideally based on annual re-assessments, for most breeds there is an age where inherited eye conditions are no longer likely to appear. This **upper age limit** will be notified to ACES Panellists, where appropriate.

The current ACES result for any dog in an **ANKC-endorsed Open Register** breed should be available by direct enquiry to ANKC (web access or phone), and will be published in an up-dated list by each of the State Canine Controls.

How do I get my dog's eyes tested?

1. Select a convenient ACES Panellist from the list in Schedule 3 and make an appointment. Only AVA- appointed veterinary eye specialists are authorised to issue ACES Certificates. All ACES Panellists are registered with their respective State Veterinary Board as specialists in veterinary ophthalmology, having completed an approved training program and passed stringent examinations set by the Australian and New Zealand College of Veterinary Scientists or equivalent organisations overseas. Breed clubs may arrange for an ACES Panellist to attend a show or field trial event to carry out eye testing and issue ACES Certificates, and this is acceptable provided the eye examination can be carried out as prescribed in the ACES Rules and Procedures.
2. Arrive at the designated appointment, allowing time for both a pre-dilation and a post-dilation examination.
3. **The following documents MUST be brought to the consultation:**
 - (a) The **original registration certificate** issued by an Australian State Canine Control or the registering authority in the country of origin, endorsed with a record of permanent identification (microchip or tattoo).
 - (b) Any **change of ownership documentation**, or original export certificate issued by the country of origin.
 - (c) Any **previous eye certificates** issued by a pre-existing examination system in Australia or overseas.
 - (d) A formal transcript of any **genetic test results** issued by a recognised DNA testing laboratory, that the owner wishes to see included in the ANKC's multi-breed inherited diseases database.
 - (e) For litter screening (unless individual registrations have been issued), a copy of the **Application for Litter Registration** form showing registration details of both sire and dam, including a signed Certificate of Service.

If any of these documents are held but are not presented, the examination may proceed but results will not be made available (even verbally) and **the certificate will not be issued** until the missing documents are sighted.

4. The eye examination is completed and then if all documentation has been correctly presented, the Certificate is issued. There are three copies to each serially numbered form. The owner retains the white (top) copy. The yellow copy is sent to AVA as a permanent record and for data analysis by ANKC, and the blue copy is retained by the ACES Panellist. .

APPEALS PROCEDURE

Any owner has the right to appeal the results of an ACES examination. The procedure shall be as follows:

Any appeal must be lodged in writing with AVA within 30 days of the examination being conducted. The owner will then take **the dog together with the disputed certificate**, for examination by another ACES Panellist. The second panellist will charge the normal fee, with all other costs (including travel) being borne by the owner.

If the second panellist **agrees** with the first, a Certificate is issued and no further action can be taken by the owner. If the second panellist **disagrees** with the first, the matter is referred to the ACES Chief Panellist, who will review the circumstances and either agree to adjudicate or delegate to a third panellist. Since travel costs will be the responsibility of the appellant, the Chief Panellist will endeavour to minimise this additional expense. There is no further fee payable by the owner for this final opinion, provided no direct cost is incurred by the adjudicating panellist or by AVA. An owner may elect to consult the Chief Panellist directly for the second opinion, in which case a normal fee is applicable. In any event, at the end of this process the Chief Panellist's decision is final.

The final result must be received by AVA within 60 days of the first examination or the original result will stand, to be forwarded to ANKC where (in an Open Register breed) it will be released for publication. While circumstances that might justify such action are rare, there is nothing to prevent the owner of any dog that has failed a previous ACES examination from re-submitting the same individual in a following year.

Any appeal against the results of a litter screening examination must be notified to AVA as soon as possible so that the ACES Chief Panellist can make arrangements for the whole litter to be re-examined by another panellist **before 12 weeks of age**.

PUBLICATION OF RESULTS

In addition to the AVA's record of **Schedule 1** conditions provided to the AVA Board in the form of the ACES Chief Panellist's Annual Report, the results from all ACES examinations breed by breed will be made available to ANKC (with owner and animal details protected) for its inherited diseases database.

For the majority of breeds where an 'Open Register' listing has been agreed, registration details of **all dogs** examined (together with their inherited disease status) will be released by ANKC for public information or website access, and may be published through the State Canine Journals. For those breeds electing to maintain 'Closed Register' status by national consensus, statistical data on recorded eye defects (inherited or non-inherited) will still be stored by ANKC in a dedicated data file but the identities of individual dogs will not be released. Litter screening results are used for statistical purposes only, and are not sent for publication.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Australian Veterinary Association (AVA) - Canberra Office

Unit 2, Level 1
86 Wentworth Avenue, Kingston ACT 2604
Ph: (02) 6239 5928 Fax: (02) 6239 6979
Web address: www.ava.com.au/aces

Australian National Kennel Council Member Bodies

Australian Capital Territory
ACT Canine Association
PO Box 815 Dickson ACT 2602
Phone: (02) 6241 4404
Fax: (02) 6241 1129
Email: administrator@actca.asn.au
www.actca.asn.au

South Australia
South Australian Canine Association
PO Box 844 Prospect East SA 5082
Phone: (08) 8349 4797
Fax: (08) 8262 5751
Email: info@saca.caninenet.com
www.saca.caninenet.com

New South Wales
Royal NSW Canine Council Ltd
PO Box 632 St Marys NSW 1790
Phone: (02) 9834 3022 or
1300 728 022 (NSW Only)
Fax: (02) 9834 3872
Email: k9council@rnsbcc.org.au
www.rnsbcc.org.au

Tasmania
Tasmanian Canine Association
The Rothman Building
PO Box 116 Glenorchy Tas 7010
Phone: (03) 6272 9443
Fax: (03) 6273 0844
Email: tca@iprimus.com.au
www.tascanineassoc.org

Northern Territory
The North Australian Canine Association
Inc.
PO Box 37521 Winnellie NT 0821
Phone: (08) 8984 3570
Fax: (08) 8984 3409
Email: naca1@bigpond.com
www.users.bigpond.com/naca1/

Victoria
Victorian Canine Association
Locked Bag K9
Cranbourne VIC 3977
Phone: (03)9788 2500
Fax: (03) 9788 2599
Email: office@vca.org.au
www.vca.org.au

Queensland
Canine Control Council (Queensland)
PO Box 495 Fortitude Valley Q 4006
Phone: (07) 3252 2661
Fax: (07) 3252 3864
Email: dogsqld@powerup.com.au
www.cccq.org.au

Western Australia
Canine Assoc of Western Australia
PO Box 1404 Canning Vale WA 6970
Phone: (08) 9455 1188
Fax: (08) 9455 1190
Email: k9@cawa.asn.au
www.cawa.asn.au

APPENDIX 1 - SCHEDULE 1

TO BE UPDATED

Breeds and conditions to be certified under the Scheme (as at 1 August 2006)

- 1 Alaskan Malamute - HC
- 2 Australian Cattle Dog - GPRA
- 3 Basenji - PPM
- 4 Basset Hound - G
- 5 Bedlington Terrier - TRD
- 6 Belgian Shepherd (all varieties) - HC
- 7 Border Collie - CEA, RPED, PLL
- 8 Boston Terrier - HC (two forms)
- 9 Briard - RPED
- 10 Bull Terrier (Miniature) - PLL
- 11 Cavalier King Charles Spaniel - MRD, HC
- 12 Collie (Rough) - CEA, GPRA, RPED
- 13 Collie (Smooth) - CEA, RPED
- 14 Dachshund (Miniature Long-Haired) - GPRA
- 15 Doberman Pinscher - PHPV
- 16 Finnish Lapphund - GPRA
- 17 Fox Terrier (Smooth) - PLL
- 18 Fox Terrier (Wire) - PLL
- 19 German Shepherd Dog - HC
- 20 Giant Schnauzer - HC
- 21 Hungarian Puli - MRD
- 22 Irish Red and White Setter - HC
- 23 Irish Setter - GPRA (genetic test available)
- 24 Irish Wolfhound - GPRA
- 25 Lancashire Heeler - CEA, PLL
- 26 Large Munsterlander - HC
- 27 Leonberger - HC
- 28 Lhasa Apso - GPRA
- 29 Miniature Schnauzer - CHC, GPRA, HC
- 30 Norwegian Buhund - HC
- 31 Norwegian Elkhound - GPRA
- 32 Old English Sheepdog - HC
- 33 Jack Russell Terrier - PLL
- 34 Poodle (Miniature) - GPRA
- 35 Poodle (Standard) - HC
- 36 Poodle (Toy) - GPRA
- 37 Retriever (Chesapeake Bay) - GPRA, HC
- 38 Retriever (Flat Coated) - G
- 39 Retriever (Golden) - RPED, HC, GPRA, MRD

KEY:

- CEA = Collie Eye Anomaly
- CHC = Congenital Hereditary Cataract
- G = Goniodysgenesis / Primary Glaucoma
- GPRA = Generalised Progressive Retinal Atrophy
- HC = Hereditary Cataract
- MKD = Multifocal Retinal Dysplasia
- PHPV = Persistent Hyperplastic Primary Vitreous
- PPM = Persistent Pupillary Membrane
- RPED (CPRA) = Retinal Pigment Epithelium Dystrophy (Central Progressive Retinal Atrophy)
- TRD = Total Retinal Dysplasia

- 40 Retriever (Labrador) - TRD, GPRA, RPED, HC, MRD
- 41 Retriever (Nova Scotia Duck Tolling) - GPRA
- 42 Rottweiler - MRD
- 43 Sealyham Terrier - PLL, TRD
- 44 Shetland Sheepdog - CEA, RPED
- 45 Siberian Husky - HC, G
- 46 Spaniel (American Cocker) - MRD, GPRA, HC, G
- 47 Spaniel (Cocker) - GPRA, RPED, G
- 48 Spaniel (English Springer) - GPRA, RPED, MRD
- 49 Spaniel (Welsh Springer) - HC, G
- 50 Staffordshire Bull Terrier - PHPV, HC
- 51 Tibetan Spaniel - GPRA
- 52 Tibetan Terrier - GPRA, PLL
- 53 Welsh Corgi (Cardigan) - GPRA (genetic test available), RPED

APPENDIX 2 - SCHEDULE 2

TO BE UPDATED

Conditions under investigation (as at 1 August 2006)

- 1 Australian Shepherd - HC, C
- 2 Beagle - MRD
- 3 Bichon Frise - HC
- 4 Bloodhound MOD
- 5 Border Collie - HC
- 6 Border Terrier - HC
- 7 Bullmastiff - PPM
- 8 Cairn Terrier - APD
- 9 Cavalier King Charles Spaniel - MOD
- 10 Collie (Rough) - MOD, MRD
- 11 Dachshund (Miniature Long-Haired) - ONH
- 12 Dachshund (Miniature Smooth-Haired) - GPRA
- 13 Dachshund (Miniature Wire-Haired) - PPM
- 14 Dandie Dinmont Terrier - G
- 15 Dobermann Pinscher - MOD
- 16 Eskimo Dog - HC
- 17 French Bulldog - HC
- 18 German Shepherd Dog - MRD
- 19 Giant Schnauzer - MRD
- 20 Great Dane - G
- 21 Greenland Dog - HC (early developing)
- 22 Griffon Bruxellois - HC
- 23 Hungarian Vizsla - G
- 24 Irish Setter - GPRA (Late onset)
- 25 Japanese Akita - GPRA
- 26 Japanese Shiba Inu - G
- 27 Lancashire Heeler - HC, PPM
- 28 Norwegian Elkhound - G, MRD
- 29 Old English Sheepdog - MOD, CHC
- 30 Papillon - GPRA
- 31 Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen - PPM
- 32 Polish Lowland Sheepdog - RPED
- 33 Poodle (Miniature) - ONH
- 34 Poodle (Standard) - MOD
- 35 Poodle (Toy) - ONH
- 36 Retriever (Golden) - MOD, CHC, G
- 37 Retriever (Labrador) - APD
- 38 Rottweiler - MOD, PPM
- 39 Siberian Husky - PPM
- 40 Spaniel (Cocker) - MOD, PPM
- 41 Spaniel (English Springer) - G
- 42 Spaniel (Field) - HC, MRD
- 43 Spaniel (Sussex) - MRD
- 44 Spanish water Dog - G
- 45 Staffordshire Bull Terrier - HC (variable onset)
- 46 Tibetan Terrier - HC
- 47 Welsh Terrier - G
- 48 West Highland White Terrier - MOD, CHC, PPM
- 49 Yorkshire Terrier - HC, GPRA

KEY:

- APD Abnormal Pigment Deposition
- C = Coloboma
- CHC = Congenital Hereditary Cataract
- G = Goniodysgenesis / Primary Glaucoma
- GPRA = Generalised Progressive Retinal Atrophy
- HC = Hereditary Cataract
- MOD = Multiple Ocular Defects
- MRD = Multifocal Retinal Dysplasia
- ONH = Optic Nerve Hypoplasia
- PLL = Primary Lens Luxation
- PPM = Persistent Pupillary Membrane
- RPED (CPRA) = Retinal Pigment Epithelial Dystrophy (Central Progressive Retinal Atrophy)

ACES Panellists and Information on Fees

All ACES Panellists are registered veterinary specialists, practising in multi-specialist or dedicated ophthalmology referral practices. Different specialist practices have different fees, but all offer ACES certification at rates **significantly discounted** from their normal consultation charges. Fees for ACES testing will vary between specialists depending on the number of dogs presented and other factors such as travel costs, and will be charged at the discretion of the individual panellist.

ACES panellists are charged a fee by the AVA for production and distribution of certificates to ACES panellists plus administration and data processing related to each ACES Certificate issued, which is passed on to the owners as part of the fee for ACES testing. The exam forms are serially numbered and every certificate issued has to be accounted for, which is why the forms must be completed carefully as any form incorrectly filled in or defaced will still incur a minimal administration fee, to defray the cost of supply.

An ACES Panellist may be invited to issue ACES Certificates at a Group Testing session organised by an ANKC-affiliated breed club or field trial association. Any examining panellist may agree to these arrangements, provided that the minimum testing facilities as prescribed in ACES Rules and Procedures are available and that prior agreement has been reached on such matters as travel costs, meal allowances, the maximum number of dogs able to be assessed as well as a minimum number able to be guaranteed by the host club.

At the discretion of the ACES Panellist, Group Testing will attract concessional rates that will be advised to the host club.

Concessional rates will be offered by ACES Panellists to service dogs (Police, Customs, Military and trainee Guide Dogs), not including travel costs. Guide Dogs in service always qualify for reduced fees.

Where **gonioscopy testing** is requested as a screening test for glaucoma predisposition in certain breeds, this procedure may incur an additional charge to the normal 'per dog' eye assessment. Gonioscopy cannot be carried out until the anterior segment of the eyeball has matured, and is preferably not done until around 12 months of age.

The **AVA-approved ACES Panellists** are listed on the following three pages.

TO BE UPDATED **New South Wales**

Dr. Frank Mark Billson

Veterinary Specialist Centre 18-20 Delhi Road, North Ryde, NSW 2113
Practice Telephone: (02) 9888 9800

Dr. Bruce Fyfe Robertson

Eyevet Veterinary Eye Hospital 274 Pennant Hills Road (cnr Charles Street), Carlingford, NSW 2118
Practice Telephone: (02) 9872 9877. Also registered as a veterinary specialist in ACT.

Dr. Jeffrey Samuel Smith

Eye Clinic for Animals 64 Atchison Street, Crows Nest, NSW 2065
Practice Telephone: (02) 9436 4884. Also registered as a veterinary specialist in ACT.

Dr. Cameron James Gavin Whittaker

Eye Clinic for Animals 64 Atchison Street, Crows Nest, NSW 2065

Practice Telephone: (02) 9436 4884. Also registered as a veterinary specialist in ACT.

Dr. Andrew Grant Turner

All Animal Eye Services 5 Andrew St, Mt Waverley, VIC 3149

Practice Telephone: (03) 9808 2822. Also registered as a veterinary specialist in VIC & TAS.

Dr. Michael Edward Bernays

Animal Eye Services Cnr. Kessels Road & Springfield Street, Macgregor, QLD 4109

Practice Telephone: (07) 3422 2010 Also registered as a veterinary specialist in QLD.

Queensland

Dr. Michael Edward Bernays

Animal Eye Services Cnr. Kessels Road & Springfield Street, Macgregor, QLD 4109

Practice Telephone: (07) 3422 2010 Also registered as a veterinary specialist in NSW.

Dr. Anna Rachel Deykin

Brisbane Veterinary Specialist Centre Cnr. Old Northern Road & Keong Road, Albany Creek, QLD 4035

Practice Telephone: (07) 3264 9400

Dr. Edith Catherine Gertrude Maria Hampson

11 Rupert Terrace, Ascot, QLD 4007

Telephone: 0419 741 961

Dr. Richard Irwin E. Smith

C/- Landbase Australia, Locked Bag 25 Gosford NSW 2250.

Available in North Queensland twice yearly. Telephone 0409 495 766.

Victoria

Dr. John Rowan Blogg

No. 1A Irymple Ave, Glen Iris, VIC 3145

Telephone: (03) 9500 9915

Dr. Chloë Hardman

Animal Eye Care 181 Darling Road, East Malvern, VIC 3145

Practice Telephone: (03) 9563 6488

Dr. Simon Daniel Hurn

All Animal Eye Services 5 Andrew St, Mt Waverley, VIC 3149

Practice Telephone: (03) 9808 2822.

Dr. Anu O'Reilly

Animal Eye Care 181 Darling Road, East Malvern, VIC 3145

Practice Telephone: (03) 9563 6488

Dr. Robin Grant Stanley

Animal Eye Care 181 Darling Road, East Malvern, VIC 3145

Practice Telephone: (03) 9563 6488

Dr. Andrew Grant Turner

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Practice Telephone: (03) 9808 2822. Also registered as a veterinary specialist in NSW & TAS.

South Australia

Dr. Robert Anthony Read

Veterinary Ophthalmic Referrals 102 Magill Rd, Norwood, SA 5067

Practice Telephone: (08) 8132 0533

Tasmania

Dr. Andrew Grant Turner

All Animal Eye Services 5 Andrew St, Mt Waverley, VIC 3149

Practice Telephone: (03) 9808 2822. Also registered as a veterinary specialist in VIC & NSW.

Western Australia

Dr. Anita Dutton

Animal Eye Clinic 42 Clifford Way, Bull Creek, WA 6149

Practice Telephone: (08) 9310 3073

Dr. Martyn King

Rivergum Referral Service Unit 1 / 26 Gympie Way, Willetton, Perth, WA 6155

Practice Telephone: (08) 92596344

Australian Capital Territory

Dr. Bruce Fyfe Robertson

Eyevet Veterinary Eye Hospital 274 Pennant Hills Road (cnr Charles Street), Carlingford, NSW 2118

Practice Telephone: (02) 9872 9877. Also registered as a veterinary specialist in NSW.

Dr. Jeffrey Samuel Smith

Eye Clinic for Animals 64 Atchison Street, Crows Nest, NSW 2065

Practice Telephone: (02) 9436 4884. Also registered as a veterinary specialist in NSW.

Dr. Cameron James Gavin Whittaker

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Auckland Animal Eye Centre 18 Barrack Road, Mt Wellington, Auckland, New Zealand

Practice Telephone: (64) 9527 7697

APPENDIX 4 – ACES EYE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE



AVA-ANKC AUSTRALIAN CANINE EYE SCHEME
Eye Examination Certificate

Issued by a Registered Specialist in Veterinary Ophthalmology



SERIAL No. **00001**

REGISTRATION DETAILS:

Reg. Name _____ Country of Origin _____
 Reg. No. _____ Date of Birth _____
 Breed _____
 Sex: Male Female Colour _____
 Permanent Identification _____ (Tattoo)
 OR _____ (Microchip)

I hereby declare that the dog submitted for examination is the one described above and that all the given statements are true. I accept that the registration certificate will be date stamped and that the information obtained may be made available for research or statistical purposes. I understand that results for all dogs in ANKC Open Register breeds will be automatically released to the public domain and may be published. (Deletion of these statements invalidates this form).

OWNER DETAILS:

Name _____
 Address _____
 Postcode _____ State _____
 Contact Phone () _____ Mobile _____
 Owner's Veterinary Practice _____ (optional)

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION: YES NO
 Date of Exam ____ / ____ /20__

GENETIC SCREENING: Test Lab: _____
 Date of Exam ____ / ____ /20__

RESULTS (eye conditions only): _____

Signed: _____ Owner / Agent Submission Date: ____ / ____ /20__

EXAMINATION OF EYE AND ADNEXA

INSTRUMENTATION:

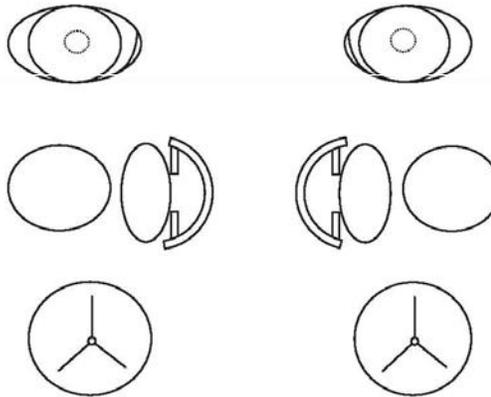
Mydriatic
 Direct Ophthalmoscope
 Indirect Ophthalmoscope
 Slit Lamp Biomicroscopy
 Gonioscopy
 Other _____

PARTS EXAMINED:

	UNAFFECTED	AFFECTED
Adnexa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cornea	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iris	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vitreous	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fundus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

RIGHT ▼

LEFT ▼



Identification confirmed
DESCRIPTIVE COMMENTS

INHERITED EYE DISEASE STATUS

This section applies only to those breeds in which the named conditions are known to be inherited and which are listed under the Australian Canine Eye Scheme Schedule 1 on the date of examination. Results will be forwarded to the ANKC inherited diseases database but will be made public only for OPEN REGISTER breeds.

CONGENITAL

	UNAFFECTED	AFFECTED
(CEA) Collie Eye Anomaly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(MRD) Multifocal Retinal Dysplasia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(TRD) Total Retinal Dysplasia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(CHC) Congenital Hereditary Cataract	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(PHPV) Persistent Hyperplastic Primary Vitreous	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(PPM) Persistent Pupillary Membrane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(G) Goniodysgenesis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

NON-CONGENITAL

	UNAFFECTED	AFFECTED
(GPRA) Generalised Progressive Retinal Atrophy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(RPED) Retinal Pigment Epithelial Dystrophy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(HC) Hereditary cataract	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(PLL) Primary Lens Luxation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The age of onset of non-congenital inherited eye disease varies in different breeds and between individual dogs. It is therefore important to follow any advice given at the time of this examination with regard to the necessity for and frequency of eye examinations as set out in the 'Information for Owners' document available from AVA at www.ava.com.au/aces. "Affected" signifies that there is visible evidence of the inherited disease(s) specified, whereas "Unaffected" signifies that there is no such evidence.

I have examined the above animal (and confirmed its identity) under the Rules of the AVA-ANKC Australian Canine Eye Scheme, with results as shown. Interpretations of eye signs as reported in this form are those of the individual panellist and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of all registered specialists.

Signed _____ ACES Panellist Name (Block Letters) _____ Date ____ / ____ /20__

DISTRIBUTION OF FORMS: WHITE – OWNER (OPTIONAL COPY TO OWNER'S VET), YELLOW – AVA, BLUE – ACES PANELLIST.

APPENDIX 5 – ACES LITTER SCREENING CERTIFICATE



AVA-ANKC AUSTRALIAN CANINE EYE SCHEME
Litter Screening Certificate

Issued by a Registered Specialist in Veterinary Ophthalmology



SERIAL No. **00001**

REGISTRATION DETAILS:

Breed: _____ Date of Birth: _____
 Sire: Reg. Name _____ Colour _____
 Reg. No. _____ Microchip _____
 Dam: Reg. Name _____ Colour _____
 Reg. No. _____ Microchip _____

OWNER DETAILS:

Name _____
 Address _____
 Postcode _____ State _____
 Contact Phone () _____ Mobile _____
 Owner's Veterinary Practice _____ (optional)

LITTER DETAILS: No. surviving: _____ No. presented: _____

I hereby declare that the litter submitted for examination is of the breeding described above and that each puppy is individually identified, as detailed below. I agree that the information obtained may be made available for research purposes and statistical analysis. (Deletion of these statements invalidates this form).

Signed: _____ Owner / Agent Submission Date: _____ / _____ /20_____

This form is issued in the light of current knowledge and applies only to those conditions in the breeds specified under the Australian Canine Eye Scheme Schedule 1 on the day of examination. Litter screening applies only to dogs up to twelve weeks of age.

Identification	(Tattoo or Microchip No.)	Colour	Sex	CEA	CHC	PHPV	PPM	MRD	TRD
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>					
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>					
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>					
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>					
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>					
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>					
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>					
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>					
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>					
10. _____	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>					

Interpretation of results: Unaffected – signifies that there is no evidence of the inherited disease specified.
 Affected – signifies that there is evidence of the inherited disease specified.

DESCRIPTIVE COMMENTS

I have examined the above animals (and confirmed their identity) under the Rules of the AVA-ANKC Australian Canine Eye Scheme, with results as shown.

Signed _____ ACES Panellist Name (Block Letters) _____ Date _____ / _____ /20_____

DISTRIBUTION OF FORMS: WHITE – OWNER (OPTIONAL COPY TO OWNER'S VET), YELLOW – AVA, BLUE – ACES PANELLIST).

APPENDIX 6 – GENETIC TESTING FOR KNOWN INHERITED EYE DISEASES

Below is a summary of the genetic tests developed by Optigen Inc. in the USA and the Animals Health Trust in the United Kingdom. Note that some of these tests relate to recognised conditions that are not currently on **Schedule 1** for the Australian Canine Eye Scheme but this situation is under constant review.

It is important to remember that genetic tests are very specific and some controlling sequences have been picked up almost by chance. For example, in the United Kingdom a new hereditary cataract has been described in the Staffordshire Bull Terrier. This cataract was picked up by the BVA/KC/ISDS Eye Scheme and is not detected by the AHT test for cataracts in Staffordshires, which is a test specific for the type of cataract already on **Schedule 1** in the UK. Thus for this breed, being clear on the genetic test does not allow a dog to be claimed as 'unaffected' by inherited cataract.

This highlights the importance of eye certification schemes such as ACES. Even with genetic tests available for a range of inherited eye conditions, **regular eye testing is still essential** if we are to monitor dog breeds for both known and emerging eye conditions, especially when signs are detectable only at a mature age.

Other laboratories exist which can perform some of these tests, and this list may not be exhaustive (owners seeking more information should search the internet). This list will probably grow quite rapidly so it will be difficult to maintain an up-to-date list of available genetic tests. For more information see the relevant websites. Genetic Science Services in Fitzroy, Victoria (www.geneticscienceservices.com) has negotiated exclusive rights to carry out Optigen's range of tests in Australia and New Zealand.

OPTIGEN (US) www.optigen.com

American Cocker Spaniels	OptiGen® prcd-PRA test
American Eskimo Dogs	OptiGen® prcd-PRA test
Australian Cattle Dogs	OptiGen® prcd-PRA test
Australian Shepherds	OptiGen® CEA/CH test
Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dogs	OptiGen® prcd-PRA test
Border Collies	OptiGen® CEA/CH & CL tests
Briards	OptiGen® CSNB test
Bullmastiffs	OptiGen® Dominant PRA test
Cardigan Welsh Corgis	OptiGen® rcd3-PRA test
Chesapeake Bay Retrievers	OptiGen® prcd-PRA test
Chinese Cresteds	OptiGen® prcd-PRA test
English Cocker Spaniels	OptiGen® prcd-PRA test
Entlebucher Mountain Dogs	OptiGen® prcd-PRA test
Finnish Lapphunds	OptiGen® prcd-PRA test
Irish Setters and Irish Red & White Setters	OptiGen® rcd1-PRA tests
Labrador Retrievers	OptiGen® prcd-PRA tests
Lancashire Heelers	OptiGen® CEA/CH test
Mastiffs	OptiGen® Dominant PRA test
Miniature Poodles	OptiGen® prcd-PRA test
Miniature Schnauzers	OptiGen® Type A-PRA test
Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers	OptiGen® prcd-PRA test
Portuguese Water Dogs	OptiGen® prcd-PRA test
Rough Collies	OptiGen® CEA/CH test
Samoyeds	OptiGen® XL-PRA test
Shetland Sheepdogs	OptiGen® CEA/CH test
Siberian Huskies	OptiGen® XL-PRA test
Sloughis	OptiGen® rcd1a-PRA test
Smooth Collies	OptiGen® CEA/CH test
Toy Poodles	OptiGen® prcd-PRA test

ANIMAL HEALTH TRUST (UK) www.aht.org.uk

Boston Terrier	Juvenile Hereditary Cataract
Briard	CSNB
Irish Setter	PRA
Miniature Long Haired Dachshund	PRA
Sloughi	PRA
Staffordshire Bull Terrier	Hereditary Cataracts