



CAVALIER HEALTH CENSUS
June 2nd to June 9th 2013

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
&
CANADA

Issue 2

Compiled by:

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17th December 2013

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Change History

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CAVALIER HEALTH CENSUS - June 2nd to June 9th 2013

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA & CANADA

1. INTRODUCTION

It has been some years since the UK Cavalier Club first produced a series of booklets entitled "Looking at the Breed" and working with the agreement of all UK regional Cavalier Clubs a Health Census was carried out during the period of 2nd June to 9th June 2013.

Cavalier owners were asked to complete a Census return either on paper or via the Internet at various locations including the UK CKCS Club website, Facebook and other breed web sites.

Initially the Census was intended to be restricted to owners resident in the United Kingdom but due to the interest from owners all over the world, the Census was extended to include these owners.

This document contains the analysis of the returns relating to the United States of America and Canada.

This document does not derive any conclusions nor make any recommendations from the data submitted.

2. CENSUS RETURNS

2.1. GENERAL

Owners of Cavaliers were asked to complete and return a Census form, see ANNEX A. This form was mirrored on the Internet, primarily the UK Cavalier Club website and Facebook.

The form was designed to be a "tick box" format to ensure that the observations and descriptions were consistent across all returns. Owners were asked for their names and the pet names of their dogs, but this was not mandatory, and these fields have been removed from all analysis files making all returns anonymous.

Worldwide details for a total of 5559 Cavaliers were submitted, 326 by paper and 5233 electronically via the Internet.

For the USA & Canada, electronic returns for a total of 1883 Cavaliers were submitted.

Returns were initially stored in a secure MySQL database and then transferred to a spreadsheet for analysis.

2.2. DATA PROTECTION

All data has been handled in accordance with the UK Data Protection Act 1998, Data Controller reference Z9120799 refers, and all references to the owner and the dog names have been removed from the analysis data. Therefore the identities of the owner or dog cannot be derived from the analysis provided in this report.

2.3. EDITING OF RETURNS

Editing of the returns prior to analysis was restricted to the following:

- Deletion of names of owners.
- Deletion of names of dogs.
- Adjusting the ages to a common format.
- Deletion of a dog that was declared as "deceased" and therefore was not in compliance with the instructions given on the Census Form.
- Amendments as requested by the owner.

- Addition of “Country of Residence” field.

No other changes were made to the source data.

3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

3.1. WORLDWIDE

	Total		Dogs		Bitches	
All Colours	5559	100%	2152	38.71%	3407	61.29%
Blenheim	2835	51.00%	1093	38.55%	1742	61.45%
Tricolour	1226	22.05%	480	39.15%	746	60.85%
Black and Tan	746	13.42%	286	38.34%	460	61.66%
Ruby	752	13.53%	293	38.96%	459	61.04%

Table 1 - Summary of Returns Worldwide.

3.2. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA & CANADA

	All		Dog		Bitch	
All Colours	1883	100%	792	42.1%	1091	57.9%
Blenheim	986	52.36%	403	40.9%	583	59.1%
Tricolour	435	23.10%	188	43.2%	247	56.8%
Black and Tan	220	11.68%	96	43.6%	124	56.4%
Ruby	242	12.85%	105	43.4%	137	56.6%

Table 2 - Summary of Returns from USA & Canada.

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution for the returns from USA & Canada by coat colour and sex.

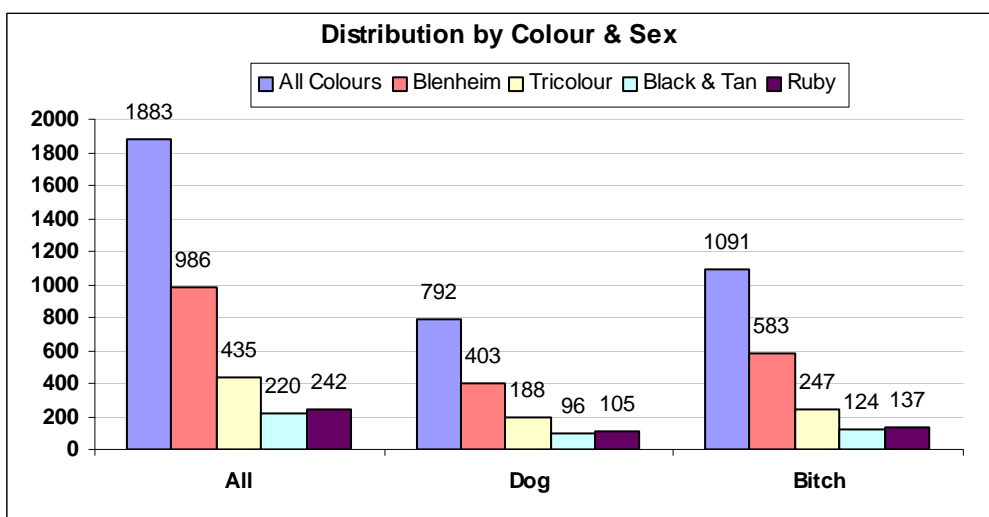


Figure 1 – USA & Canada Distribution by Colour and Sex.

4. CENSUS RESPONSES

4.1. GENERAL QUESTIONS

4.1.1. Ages

Ages identified on the returns were converted decimal years, rounded to two decimal places, to ensure consistency when carrying out the analysis. For example 3 years 5 months was converted to 3.42 years.

Figure 2 illustrates the age distribution for the returns from USA & Canada. The youngest dog identified was declared as 1 month and the oldest as 16 years.

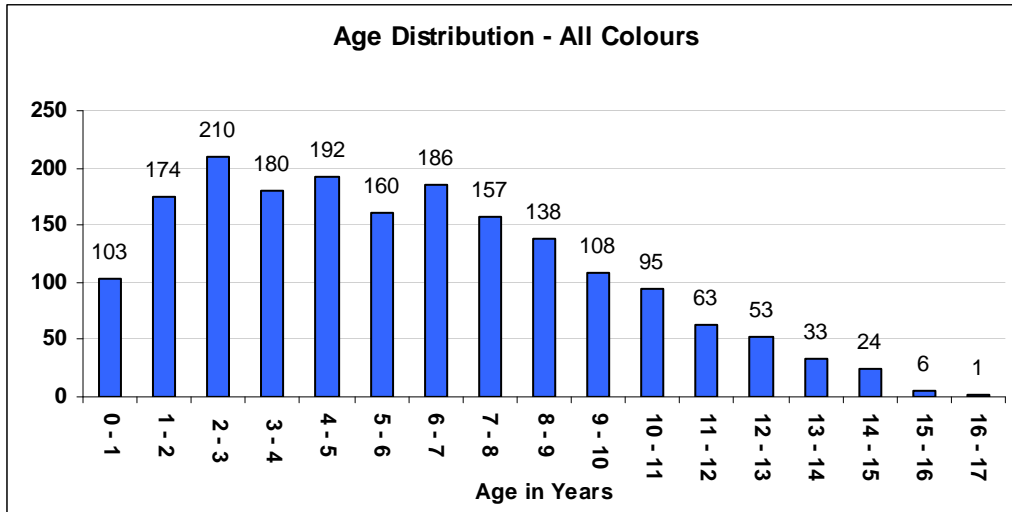


Figure 2 - USA & Canada Age Distribution

For the reported conditions “Chiari Malformation”, “Syringomyelia” and “Heart Condition”, the declared ages have also been banded into those identified in the “UK BVA/KC Chiari Malformation / Syringomyelia Scheme” and the UK Cavalier Club “Heart Scheme”. This gives three age bands 0 to 3 years, 3 to 5 years and over 5 years.

Table 3 gives the age distribution under the UK KC/BVA Screening Schemes for the Cavaliers resident in the USA & Canada as entered into the Census.

		0 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	Over 5 years
All Colours	Total	487	372	1024
	Dog	206	138	448
	Bitch	281	234	576
Blenheim	Total	265	180	541
	Dog	104	62	237
	Bitch	161	118	304
Tricolour	Total	92	85	258
	Dog	48	29	111
	Bitch	44	56	147
Black & Tan	Total	59	59	102
	Dog	30	28	38

		0 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	Over 5 years
	Bitch	29	31	64
Ruby	Total	71	48	123
	Dog	24	19	62
	Bitch	47	29	61

Table 3 - Age Distribution under the UK KC/BVA Screening Schemes

4.1.2. Happy

1831 (97.2%) owners considered that their Cavalier was **happy**.

17 (0.9%) owners considered that their Cavalier was **not happy**.

35 (1.9%) owners did not express an opinion or complete this box.

In general, those owners who considered that their Cavalier was **not happy** also identified that their dog was suffering from a diagnosed medical condition as identified in Table 4.

Condition	No of Reports	% of Not Happy	Condition	No of Reports	% of Not Happy
Chiari Malformation	5	17.2%	POSM	1	3.4%
Heart Condition	4	13.8%	Hearing Loss	1	3.4%
SM	4	13.8%	Skeletal Problems	1	3.4%
Luxating Patela	4	13.8%	Dental Issues	1	3.4%
Totally Deaf	2	6.9%	Umbilical Hernia	1	3.4%
Distichiasis	2	6.9%	Arthritis	1	3.4%
Dry Eye / Curly Coat	2	6.9%	BAOS	1	3.4%
Hip Dysplasia	2	6.9%	Birthing Difficulties	1	3.4%
Allergy to Food	2	6.9%	Chrytorchidism	1	3.4%
Unspecified Pain	2	6.9%	Monorchidism	1	3.4%
Hereditary Cataract	1	3.4%			

Table 4 - Recorded Health Conditions for dogs reported as “Not Happy”

4.2. OBSERVATIONS

Observations have been collated under related topics. Where there is an observed difference in the reported observation by age, sex or coat colour, then the analysis has been expanded to indicate these trends. Where percentages are given against the colours, these are for the total colour population.

4.2.1. Weight

1576 (83.7%) owners considered that their Cavalier was at the **correct weight**.

202 (10.7%) owners considered that their Cavalier was **overweight**.

57 (3.0%) owners considered that their Cavalier was **underweight**.

There was no significant difference for the four colours.

4.2.2. Eating Habits

264 (14%) owners considered that their Cavalier was **greedy**. 59 (3.1%) owners who said that their Cavalier was overweight also considered that their Cavalier was greedy.

71 (3.8%) owners considered that their Cavalier was a **poor eater**. 3 (0.2%) owners who said that their Cavalier was underweight also considered that their Cavalier was a poor eater.

There was no significant difference for the four colours.

4.2.3. Friendly

1732 (92.0%) owners considered that their Cavalier was **friendly**.

Of the four colours, the Black and Tans were considered to be slightly more friendly.

	Total	Blenheim	Tricolour	Black & Tan	Ruby
Friendly	1732 (92.0%)	904 (91.7%)	392 (90.1%)	213 (96.8%)	223 (92.1%)

Table 5 - Friendly Characteristics by Colour

4.2.4. Sociable

1473 (78.2%) owners considered that their Cavalier was **sociable**.

Of the four colours, the Blenheims were considered to be the least sociable.

	Total	Blenheim	Tricolour	Black & Tan	Ruby
Sociable	1473 (78.2%)	759 (77.0%)	340 (78.2%)	179 (81.4%)	195 (80.6%)

Table 6 - Sociable Characteristics by Colour

4.2.5. Obedience

1148 (61.0%) owners considered that their Cavalier was **obedient**.

Of the four colours, the Black and Tans were considered to be the most obedient.

	Total	Blenheim	Tricolour	Black & Tan	Ruby
Obedience	1148 (61.0%)	594 (60.2%)	260 (59.8%)	144 (65.5%)	150 (62.0%)

Table 7 - Obedience Characteristics by Colour

4.2.6. Aggressive

31 (1.6%) owners considered that their Cavalier was **aggressive**.

Of the returns provided two owners had added the comment that their Cavalier was aggressive either to food or to "kennel" mates.

Of the four colours, the Black and Tans were considered to be the most aggressive.

	Total	Blenheim	Tricolour	Black & Tan	Ruby
Aggression	31 (1.6%)	17 (1.7%)	5 (1.1%)	1 (0.5%)	8 (3.3%)

Table 8 - Aggression Characteristics by Colour

4.2.7. Noisy

222 (11.8%) owners considered that their Cavalier was **noisy**.

Of the four colours, the Rubies were considered to be slightly more noisy than the other colours.

	Total	Blenheim	Tricolour	Black & Tan	Ruby
Noisy	222 (11.8%)	115 (11.7%)	50 (11.5%)	25 (11.4%)	32 (13.2%)

Table 9 - Noise Characteristics by Colour

4.2.8. Excitable

516 (27.4%) owners considered that their Cavalier was **excitable**.

Of the four colours, the Rubies were considered to be slightly more excitable than the other colours.

	Total	Blenheim	Tricolour	Black & Tan	Ruby
Excitable	516 (26.7%)	263 (26.7%)	118 (27.1%)	58 (26.4%)	77 (31.8%)

Table 10 - Excitable Characteristics by Colour

4.2.9. Nervous

196 (10.4%) owners considered that their Cavalier was **nervous**.

There was no significant difference for the four colours.

Figure 3 illustrates the distribution by colour for the Noisy, Excitability and Nervous Characteristics.

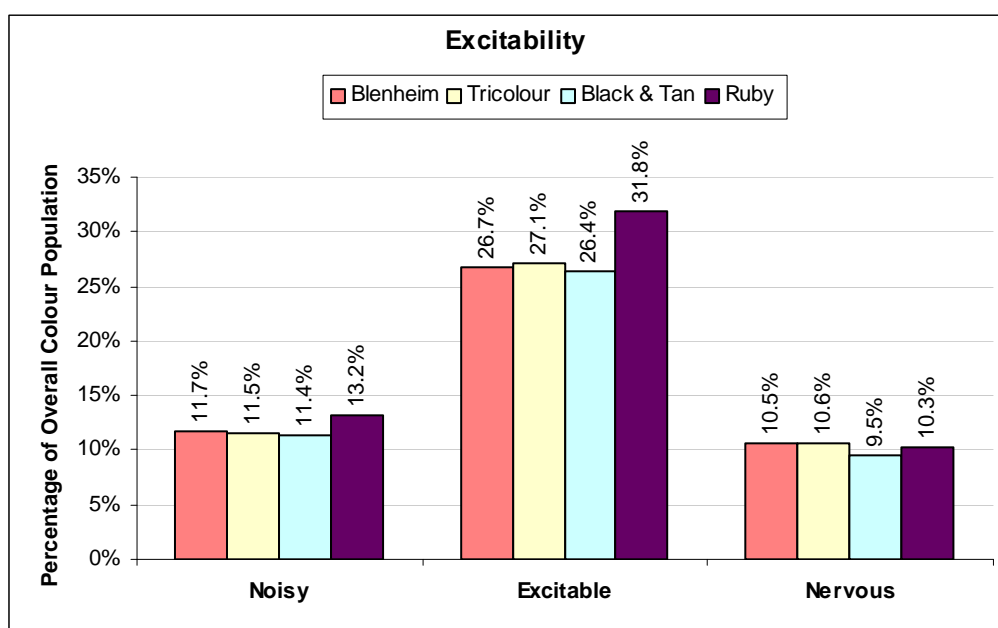


Figure 3 - Observed Noisy, Excitability and Nervous Characteristics

4.2.10. Spayed or Neutered

433 (54.7%) of Cavalier dogs were reported as **neutered**.

555 (50.9%) of Cavalier bitches were reported as **spayed**.

4.2.11. Lazy or Active

206 (10.9%) owners considered that their Cavalier was **lazy**.

1031 (54.8%) owners considered that their Cavalier was **active**.

4.2.12. Exercise

1283 (68.1%) owners reported that their Cavalier was **regularly exercised**.

412 (21.9%) owners reported that their Cavalier received **limited exercise**.

Of the top Veterinary Diagnosed Conditions, those owners who stated that their Cavalier received limited exercise:

- 147 (7.8%) also reported that their Cavalier also had a diagnosed Heart Condition.
- 48 (2.6%) also reported that their Cavalier had also been diagnosed with Chiari Malformation.
- 49 (2.6%) also reported that their Cavalier had also been diagnosed with Syringomyelia.
- 41 (2.2%) also reported that their Cavalier had also been diagnosed with Arthritis.

Of those owners who stated that their Cavalier received limited exercise, 116 (6.2%) owners also considered that their Cavalier was slightly or totally deaf.

There were no other reported common conditions associated with limited exercise.

4.2.13. Housing

1630 (86.6%) owners reported that their Cavalier **lived in the house**.

89 (4.7%) owners reported that their Cavalier **lived partly in the house and partly in a kennel**.

16 (0.8%) owners reported that their Cavalier **lived in a kennel**.

4.2.14. Hearing

Some owners had reported in this section that their dog was slightly deaf or totally deaf but did not record this under "Health Conditions - Hearing Loss". This could indicate that a Veterinary Practitioner did not confirm the hearing loss.

1410 (74.9%) owners considered that their Cavalier had **good hearing**.

207 (11.0%) owners considered that their Cavalier was **slightly deaf**.

99 (5.3%) owners considered that their Cavalier was **totally deaf**.

Figure 4 illustrates the ages, as a percentage of the number of dogs in any year age band, for the Cavaliers where owners considered that they had impaired hearing. This figure does not indicate the age of the onset of deafness.

The median value, which is that used in the UK 2004 KC/BVSA Health Survey, reported age for slight or total deafness is 9.25 years.

The average (mean value) reported age for slight or total deafness is 9.42 years.

The most occurring (mode value) reported age for slight or total deafness is 8 years.

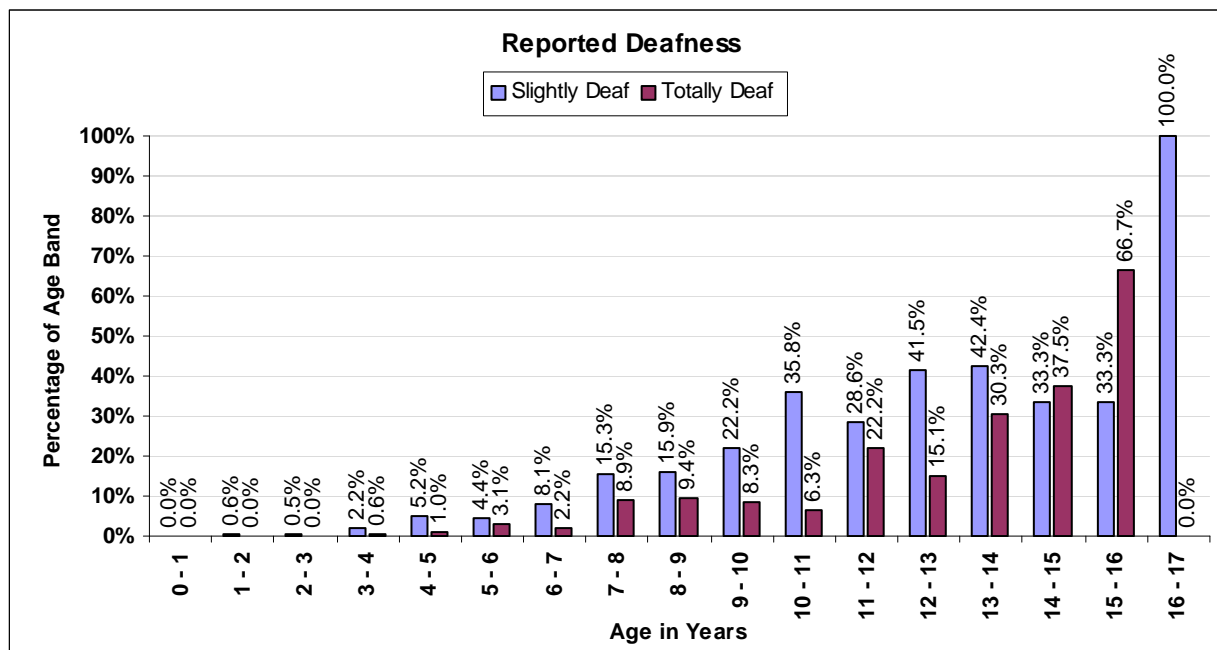


Figure 4 - Reported Considered Deafness by Age

4.3. HEALTH QUESTIONS

4.3.1. Introduction

Owners were asked to identify any health condition that had been diagnosed by a Veterinary Practitioner.

Reporting of Chiari Malformation, Syringomyelia, Dry Eye / Curly Coat and Episodic Falling conditions could be considered arbitrary, as owners may have reported on the results of diagnostic scanning and DNA tests even though a Veterinary Practitioner may not have confirmed that the dog is clinically affected. No attempt has been made to adjust the analysis for this situation.

4.3.2. Summary of Returns

The following paragraphs are ordered in the same sequence as the Census Form. Analysis of the defined conditions does not include any related conditions reported on in the “Any other condition not listed” question, these are reported on separately in paragraph 4.3.41.

Detailed breakdowns are given for specific conditions that are either covered by UK Club Screening Schemes, UK BVA/KC Screening Schemes and DNA tests. Additionally the analysis of some conditions has been expanded to identify trends by age, sex or coat colour.

Where percentages are given against the colours, these are for the total colour population.

Figure 5 illustrates the reported conditions as percentages of the total number of returns received for the USA and Canada.

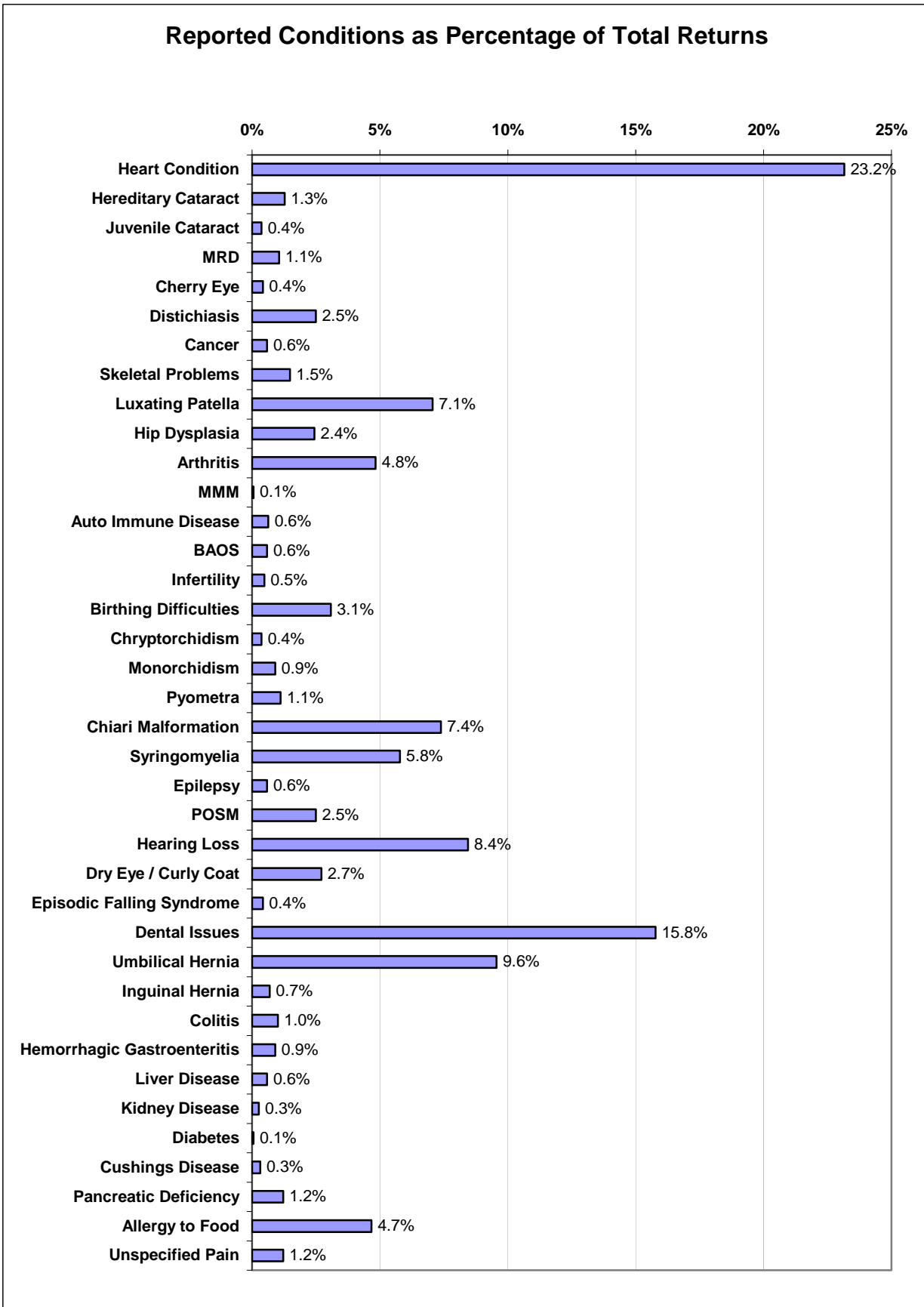


Figure 5 - Reported Veterinary Diagnosed Conditions

Table 11 is a summary of the returns against each identified condition along with the percentage of the total number of UK returns received.

Condition	No of Report	% of Total Reports	See Para
Heart Condition	436	23.2%	4.3.3
Hereditary Cataract	24	1.3%	4.3.4
Juvenile Cataract	7	0.4%	4.3.5
Multi Retinal Dysplasia	20	1.1%	4.3.6
Cherry Eye	8	0.4%	4.3.7
Distichiasis	47	2.5%	4.3.8
Cancer	11	0.6%	4.3.9
Skeletal Problems	28	1.5%	4.3.10
Luxating Patella	133	7.1%	4.3.11
Hip Dysplasia	46	2.4%	4.3.12
Arthritis	91	4.8%	4.3.13
MMM	1	0.1%	4.3.14
Auto Immune Disease	12	0.6%	4.3.15
BAOS	11	0.6%	4.3.16
Infertility	9	0.5%	4.3.17
Birthing Difficulties	58	3.1%	4.3.18
Chryptorchidism	7	0.4%	4.3.19
Monorchidism	17	0.9%	4.3.20
Pyometra	21	1.1%	4.3.21

Condition	No of Report	% of Total Reports	See Para
Chiari Malformation	139	7.4%	4.3.22
Syringomyelia	109	5.8%	4.3.23
Epilepsy	11	0.6%	4.3.24
POSM	47	2.5%	4.3.25
Hearing Loss	159	8.4%	4.3.26
Dry Eye / Curly Coat	51	2.7%	4.3.27
Episodic Falling Syndrome	8	0.4%	4.3.28
Dental Issues	297	15.8%	4.3.29
Umbilical Hernia	180	9.6%	4.3.30
Inguinal Hernia	13	0.7%	4.3.31
Colitis	19	1.0%	4.3.32
Hemorrhagic Gastroenteritis	17	0.9%	4.3.33
Liver Disease	11	0.6%	4.3.34
Kidney Disease	5	0.3%	4.3.35
Diabetes	1	0.1%	4.3.36
Cushing's Disease	6	0.3%	4.3.37
Pancreatic Deficiency	23	1.2%	4.3.38
Allergy to Food	88	4.7%	4.3.39
Unspecified Pain	23	1.2%	4.3.40

Table 11 - Summary of Health Conditions

4.3.3. Heart Condition

436 (23.2%) owners reported that their Cavalier had a diagnosed **Heart condition**.

The youngest reported age was 10 months and the oldest 16 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the onset of any heart condition.

This condition has been analysed using the two age bands “under 5” and “over 5” in line with the UK Cavalier Club’s Heart Screening scheme. Percentages given are for the occurrence by overall colour and sex population.

	Under 5 Years			Over 5 Years		
	All	Dogs	Bitches	All	Dogs	Bitches
All Colours	36 (1.91%)	14 (1.77%)	22 (2.02%)	400 (21.24%)	189 (23.86%)	211 (19.34%)
Blenheim	18 (1.83%)	8 (1.99%)	10 (1.72%)	198 (20.08%)	89 (22.08%)	109 (18.70%)
Tricolour	5 (1.15%)	2 (1.06%)	3 (1.21%)	119 (27.36%)	56 (29.79%)	63 (25.51%)
Black & Tan	4 (1.82%)	2 (2.08%)	2 (1.61%)	36 (16.36%)	15 (15.63%)	21 (16.94%)
Ruby	9 (3.72%)	2 (1.90%)	7 (5.11%)	47 (19.42%)	29 (27.62%)	18 (13.14%)

Table 12 - Diagnosed Heart Condition Distribution by Colour, Sex and Age

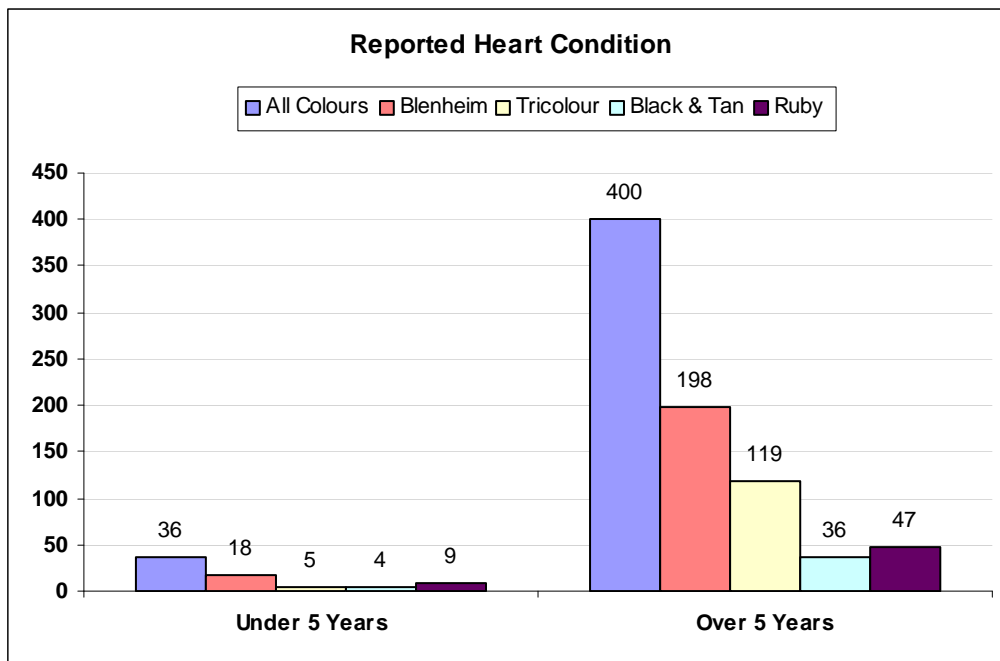


Figure 6 - Diagnosed Heart Condition Distribution by Colour and Age

4.3.4. Hereditary Cataract

24 (1.3%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Hereditary Cataract**.

There were 11 dogs and 13 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 8 (0.81%) Blenheims, 10 (2.30%) Tricolours, 3 (1.36%) Black and Tans and 3 (1.24%) Rubies.

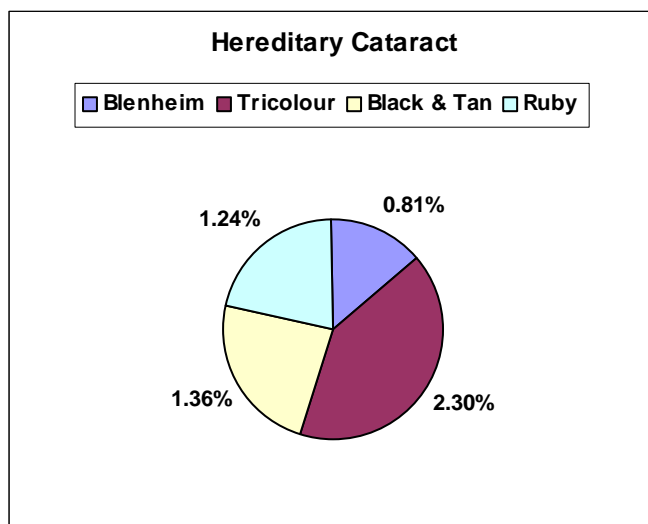


Figure 7 – Colour Distribution for Hereditary Cataract

The youngest reported age was 4 years and the oldest 14 years 6 months. These figures do not indicate the age of the onset of any Hereditary Cataract.

4.3.5. Juvenile Cataract

7 (0.4%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Juvenile Cataract**.

There were 3 dogs and 4 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 3 (0.30%) Blenheims, 2 (0.46%) Tricolours, 1 (0.45%) Black and Tan and 1 (0.41%) Ruby.

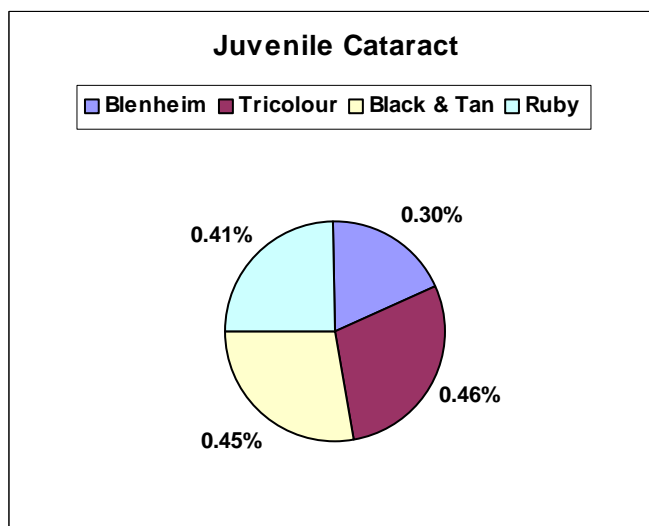


Figure 8 - Colour Distribution for Juvenile Cataract

The youngest reported age was 2 years and the oldest 12 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the onset of Juvenile Cataract.

4.3.6. Multi Retinal Dysplasia

20 (1.1%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Multi Retinal Dysplasia**.

There were 8 dogs and 12 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 7 (0.71%) Blenheims, 4 (0.92%) Tricolours, 2 (0.91%) Black and Tans and 7 (2.89%) Rubies.

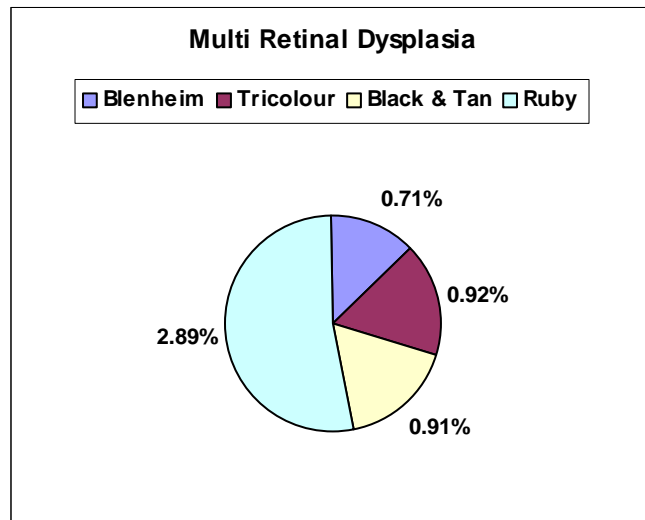


Figure 9 - Colour Distribution for Multi Retinal Dysplasia

The youngest reported age was 1 year and the oldest 12 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the onset of Multi Retinal Dysplasia.

4.3.7. Cherry Eye

8 (0.4%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Cherry Eye**.

There were 3 dogs and 5 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 5 (0.51%) Blenheims, 2 (0.46%) Tricolours and 1 (0.41%) Ruby.

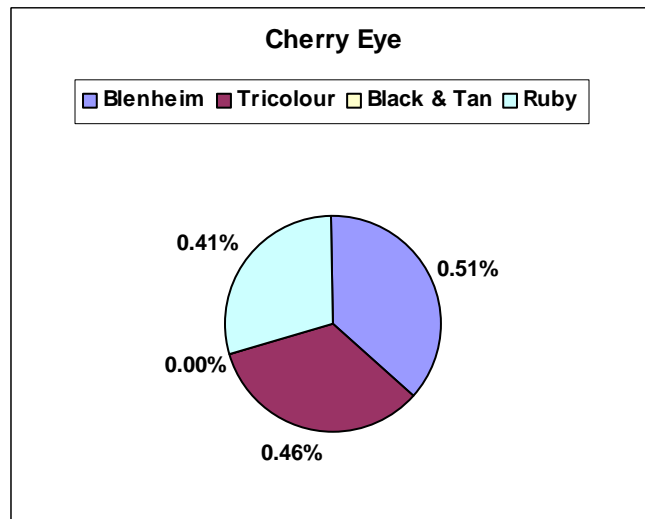


Figure 10 - Colour Distribution for Cherry Eye

The youngest reported age was 2 years 6 months and the oldest 10 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the onset of Cherry Eye.

4.3.8. Distichiasis (extra eyelashes)

47 (2.5%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Distichiasis**.

There were 13 dogs and 34 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 31 (3.14%) Blenheims, 9 (2.07%) Tricolours, 4 (1.82%) Black and Tans and 3 (1.24%) Rubies.

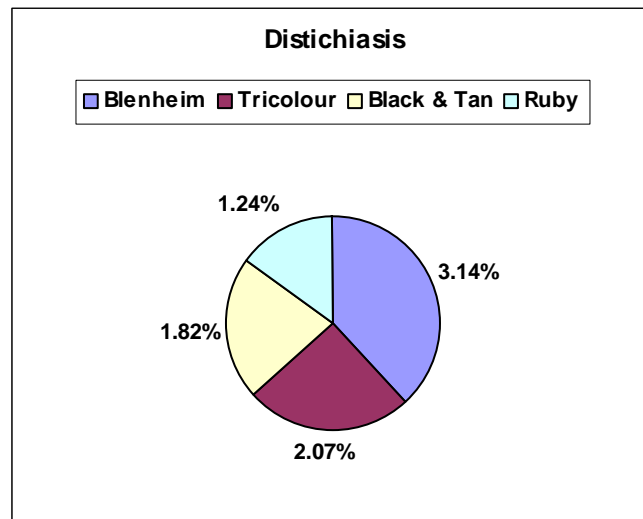


Figure 11 - Colour Distribution for Distichiasis

The youngest reported age was 1 year and the oldest 15 years 6 months. These figures do not indicate the age of the onset of Distichiasis.

4.3.9. Cancer

11 (0.6%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Cancer**.

There were 3 dogs and 8 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 5 (0.51%) Blenheims, 4 (0.92%) Tricolours and 2 (0.91%) Black and Tans.

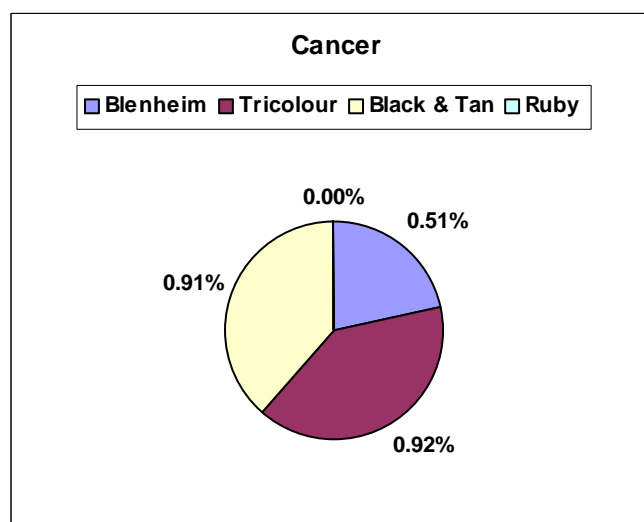


Figure 12 - Colour Distribution for Cancer

The youngest reported age was 8 years and the oldest 14 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the onset of Cancer.

4.3.10. Skeletal Problems

28 (1.5%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Skeletal Problems**.

There were 15 dogs and 13 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 9 (0.91%) Blenheims, 10 (2.30%) Tricolours, 4 (1.82%) Black and Tans and 5 (2.07%) Rubies.

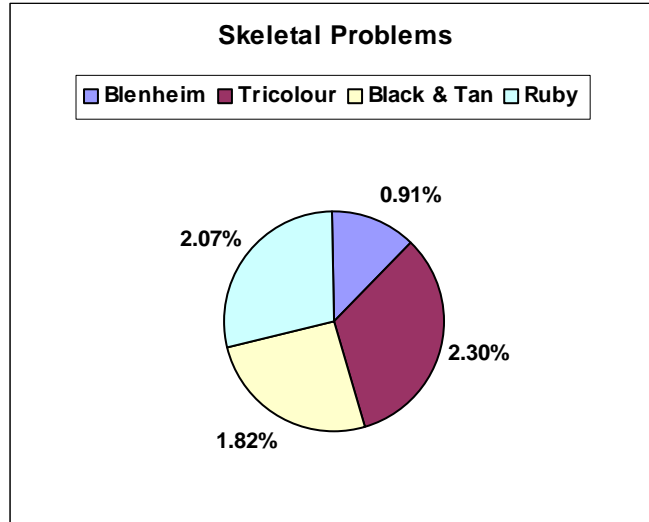


Figure 13 - Colour Distribution for Skeletal Problems

The youngest reported age was 2 years and the oldest 14 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the onset of Skeletal Problems.

4.3.11. Luxating Patella (Slipping Patella)

133 (7.1%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Luxating Patella**.

There were 46 dogs and 87 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 64 (6.49%) Blenheims, 37 (8.51%) Tricolours, 13 (5.91%) Black and Tans and 19 (7.85%) Rubies.

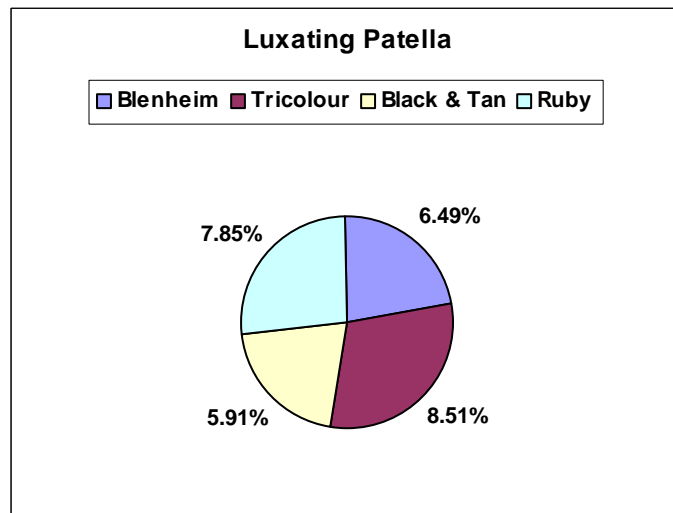


Figure 14 - Colour Distribution for Luxating Patella

The youngest reported age was 8 months and the oldest 14 years. This figure does not indicate the age of the onset of Luxating Patella.

4.3.12. Hip Dysplasia

46 (2.4%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Hip Dysplasia**.

There were 24 dogs and 22 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 22 (2.23%) Blenheims, 12 (2.76%) Tricolours, 10 (4.55%) Black and Tans and 2 (0.83%) Rubies.

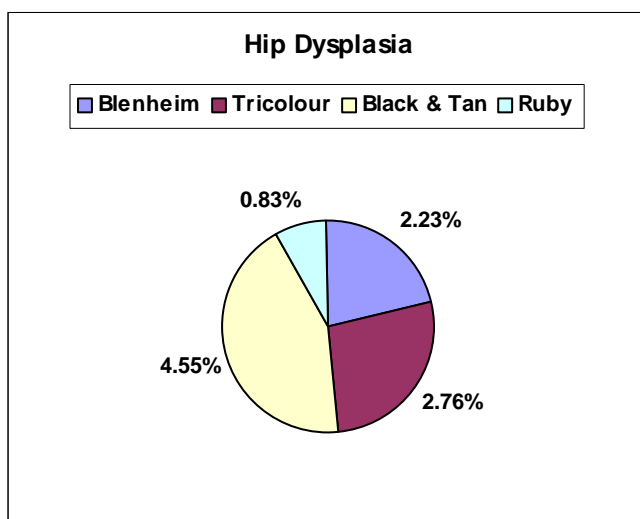


Figure 15 - Colour Distribution for Hip Dysplasia

The youngest reported age was 1 year and the oldest 14 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the onset of Hip Dysplasia.

4.3.13. Arthritis

91 (4.8%) owners reported that their Cavalier had a diagnosed **Arthritis** condition.

There were 45 dogs and 46 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 45 (4.56%) Blenheims, 28 (6.44%) Tricolours, 8 (3.64%) Black and Tans and 10 (4.13%) Rubies.

The youngest reported age was 2 years and the oldest 15 years 8 months. These figures do not indicate the age of the onset of Arthritis.

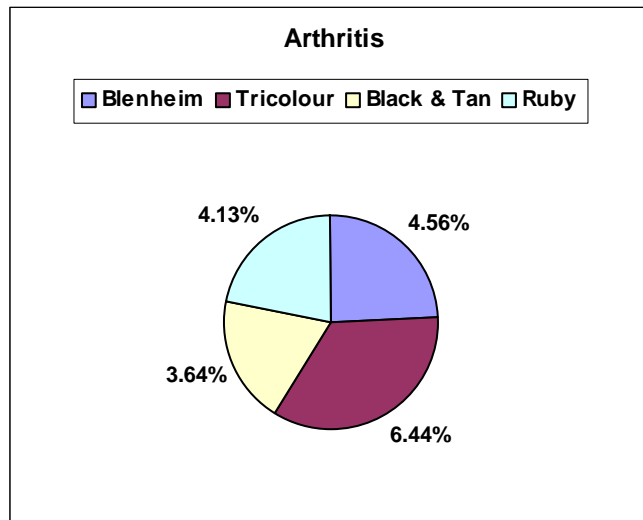


Figure 16 - Colour Distribution for Arthritis

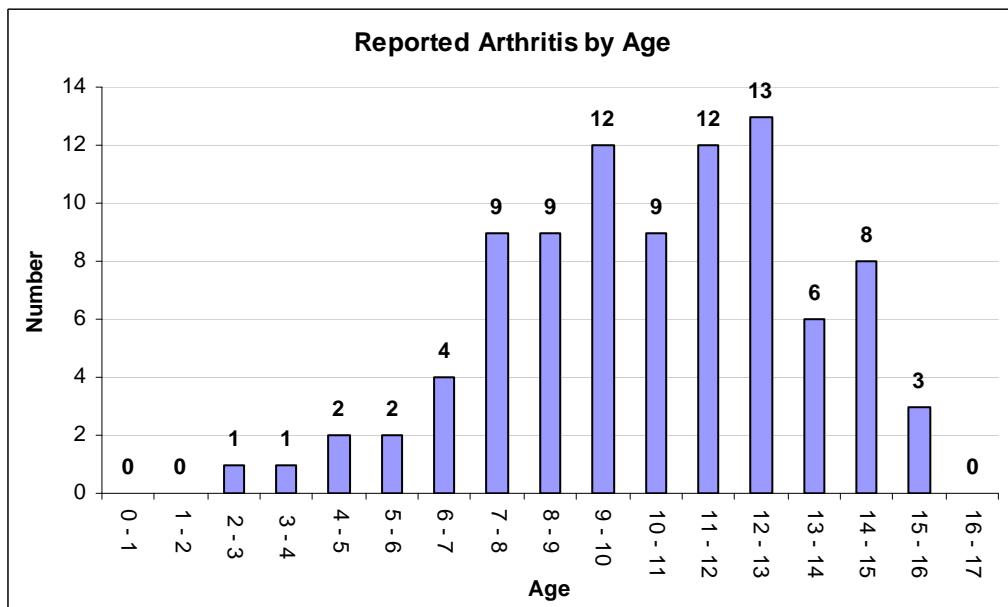


Figure 17 – Reported Occurrences of Diagnosed Arthritis By Age

4.3.14. MMM (Masticatory Muscle Myositis)

1 (0.1%) owner reported that their Ruby (0.41%) bitch Cavalier, aged 1 year 9 months, had been diagnosed with **Masticatory Muscle Myositis**.

4.3.15. Auto-immune Disease

12 (0.6%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Auto-immune Disease**.

There were 6 dogs and 6 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 5 (0.51%) Blenheims, 3 (0.69%) Tricolours, 3 (1.36%) Black and Tans and 1 (0.41%) Ruby.

The youngest reported age was 5 years and the oldest 14 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the onset of Auto-immune disease.

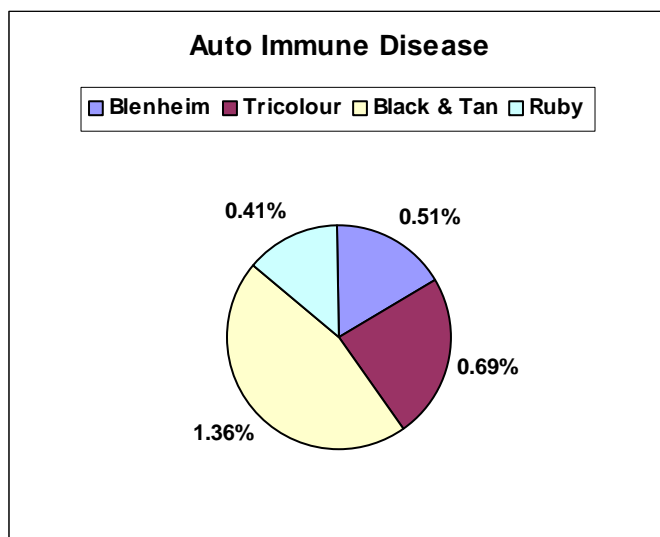


Figure 18 - Colour Distribution for Auto Immune Disease

4.3.16. BAOS (Brachycephalic Airways Obstruction)

11 (0.6%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Brachycephalic Airways Obstruction**.

There were 5 dogs and 6 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 9 (0.91%) Blenheims, 1 (0.23%) Tricolour and 1 (0.41%) Ruby.

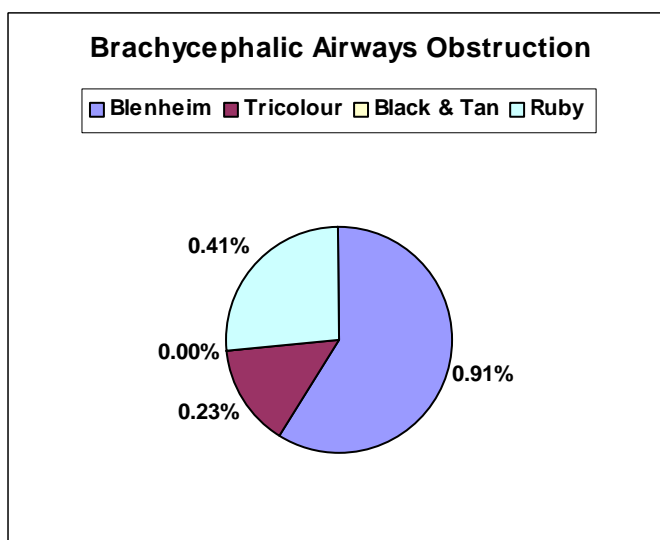


Figure 19 - Colour Distribution for Brachycephalic Airways Obstruction

The youngest reported age was 4 years and the oldest 13 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the onset of Brachycephalic Airways Obstruction.

4.3.17. Infertility

9 (0.5%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Infertility** problems.

Of those reported 4 were bitches, 2 (0.20%) Blenheim, 1 (0.23%) Tricolour and 1 (0.45%) Black and Tan. Of those reported 5 were dogs, 4 (0.41%) Blenheim and 1 (0.41%) Ruby.

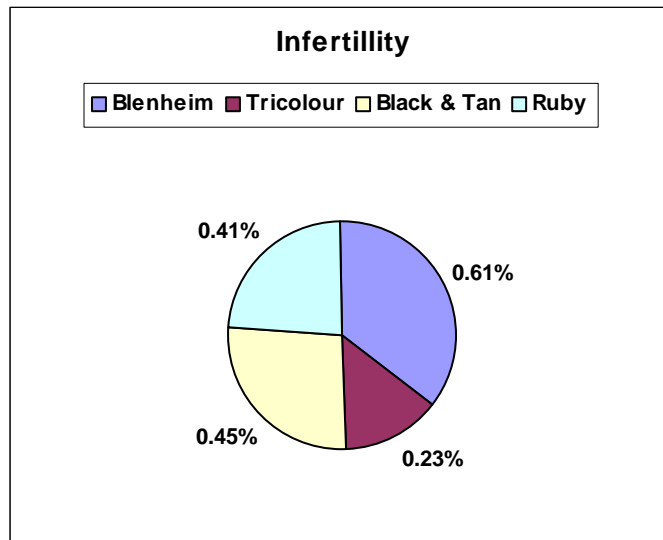


Figure 20 - Colour Distribution for Infertility

The youngest reported age was 5 years and the oldest 12 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the onset of Infertility.

4.3.18. Birthing Difficulties, i.e. required caesarean section

58 (3.1%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Birthing difficulties**.

Of those reported, there were 36 (3.65%) Blenheims, 8 (1.84%) Tricolours, 5 (2.27%) Black and Tans and 9 (3.72%) Rubies.

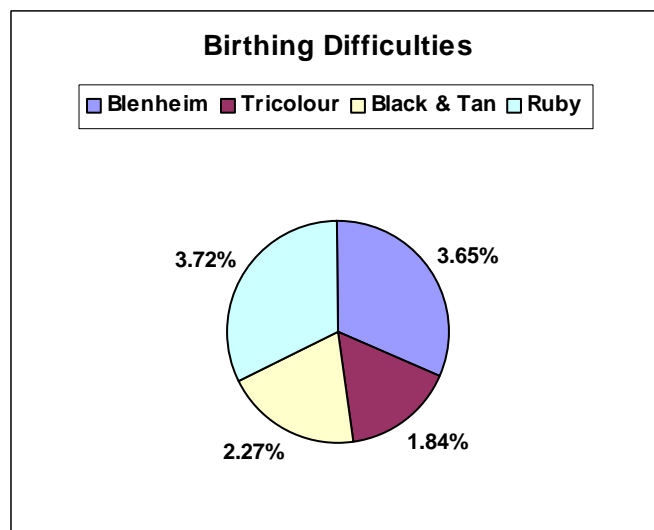


Figure 21 - Colour Distribution for Birthing Difficulties

The youngest reported age was 3 years and the oldest 15 years 8 months. These figures do not indicate the age of the onset of Birthing difficulties.

4.3.19. Cryptorchidism (no testicles descended in the scrotum)

7 (0.4%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Cryptorchidism**.

Of those reported, there were 4 (0.41%) Blenheims, 2 (0.46%) Tricolours and 1 (0.45%) Black and Tan.

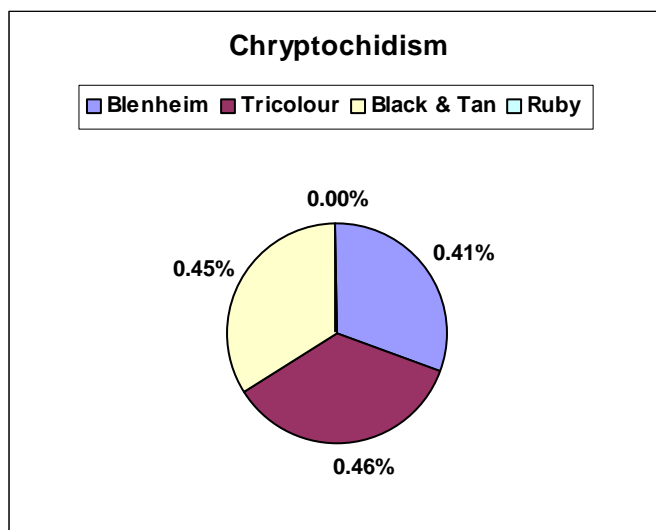


Figure 22 – Colour Distribution for Chryptorchidism

4.3.20. Monorchidism (one testicle)

17 (0.9%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed as a **Monorchid**.

Of those reported, there were 10 (1.01%) Blenheims, 3 (0.69%) Tricolours, 3 (1.36%) Black and Tans and 1 (0.41%) Ruby.

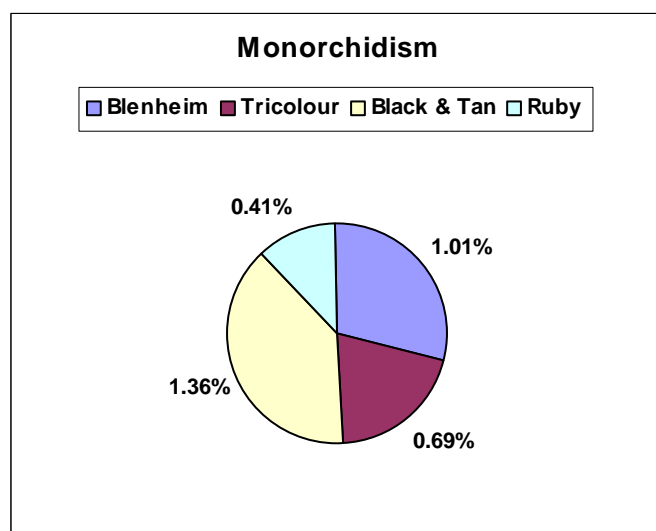


Figure 23 - Colour Distribution for Monorchidism

4.3.21. Pyometra

21 (1.1%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Pyometra**.

Two owners reported that their dog (male) had been diagnosed with Pyometra; these reports have been omitted from the subsequent analysis for this condition.

Of those reported, there were 7 (0.71%) Blenheims, 9 (2.07%) Tricolours, 1 (0.45%) Black and Tan and 4 (1.65%) Rubies.

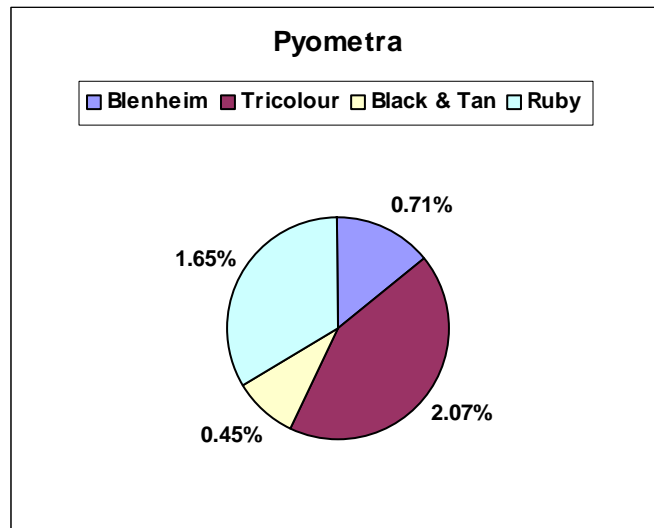


Figure 24 - Colour Distribution for Pyometra

The youngest reported age was 1 year and the oldest 14 years 9 months. These figures do not indicate the age of the initial occurrence of Pyometra.

4.3.22. Chiari Malformation

Owners were asked in the Census for the occurrence of Chiari Malformation as diagnosed by a Veterinary Practitioner. Owners were not asked for the Grade or whether the Cavalier was Symptomatic or Asymptomatic. No conclusions should therefore be made on these points from the returns received.

This condition has been analysed using the three age bands "0 to 3", "3 to 5" and "over 5" in line with the "UK BVA/KC Chiari Malformation / Syringomyelia Scheme". Percentages given are for the occurrence by overall colour and sex population.

139 (7.4%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Chiari Malformation**.

	0 to 3 Years			3 to 5 Years			Over 5 Years		
	All	Dog	Bitch	All	Dog	Bitch	All	Dog	Bitch
All Colours	20 (1.06%)	12 (1.52%)	8 (0.73%)	28 (1.49%)	7 (0.88%)	21 (1.92%)	91 (4.83%)	34 (4.29%)	57 (5.22%)
Blenheim	11 (1.12%)	5 (1.24%)	6 (1.03%)	16 (1.62%)	5 (1.24%)	11 (1.89%)	45 (4.56%)	19 (4.71%)	26 (4.46%)
Tricolour	3 (0.69%)	3 (1.60%)	0 (0.00%)	5 (1.15%)	2 (1.06%)	3 (1.21%)	24 (5.52%)	9 (4.79%)	15 (6.07%)
Black & Tan	2 (0.91%)	1 (1.04%)	1 (0.81%)	3 (1.36%)	0 (0.00%)	3 (2.42%)	10 (4.55%)	2 (2.08%)	8 (6.45%)
Ruby	4 (1.65%)	3 (2.86%)	1 (0.73%)	4 (1.65%)	0 (0.00%)	4 (2.92%)	12 (4.96%)	4 (3.81%)	8 (5.84%)

Table 13 - Distribution of Chiari Malformation by Colour and Age

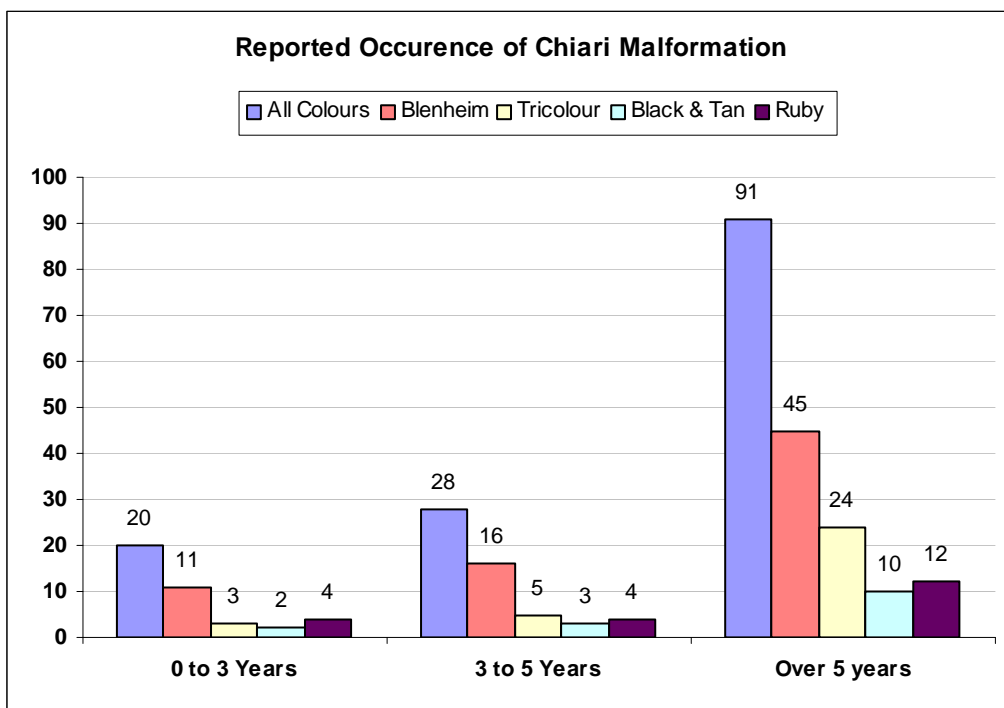


Figure 25 - Reported Occurrences of Diagnosed Chiari Malformation

The youngest reported age was 9 months and the oldest 164 years. These figures do not indicate the age of initial onset of Chiari Malformation.

4.3.23. Syringomyelia

Owners were asked in the Census for the occurrence of Syringomyelia as diagnosed by a Veterinary Practitioner. Owners were not asked for the Grade or whether the Cavalier was Symptomatic or Asymptomatic. No conclusions should therefore be made on these points from the returns received.

This condition has been analysed using the three age bands “0 to 3”, “3 to 5” and “over 5” in line with the “UK BVA/KC Chiari Malformation / Syringomyelia Scheme”. Percentages given are for the occurrence by overall colour and sex population.

109 (5.8%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Syringomyelia**.

	0 to 3 Years			3 to 5 Years			Over 5 Years		
	All	Dog	Bitch	All	Dog	Bitch	All	Dog	Bitch
All Colours	12 (0.64%)	8 (0.42%)	4 (0.21%)	14 (0.74%)	3 (0.16%)	11 (0.58%)	83 (4.41%)	31 (1.65%)	52 (2.76%)
Blenheim	7 (0.71%)	3 (0.30%)	4 (0.41%)	10 (1.01%)	3 (0.30%)	7 (0.71%)	43 (4.36%)	18 (1.83%)	25 (2.54%)
Tricolour	2 (0.46%)	2 (0.46%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.23%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.23%)	22 (5.06%)	7 (1.61%)	15 (3.45%)
Black & Tan	1 (0.45%)	1 (0.45%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	9 (4.09%)	2 (0.91%)	7 (3.18%)
Ruby	2 (0.83%)	2 (0.83%)	0 (0.00%)	3 (1.24%)	0 (0.00%)	3 (1.24%)	9 (3.72%)	4 (1.65%)	5 (2.07%)

Table 14 - Distribution of Syringomyelia by Colour and Age

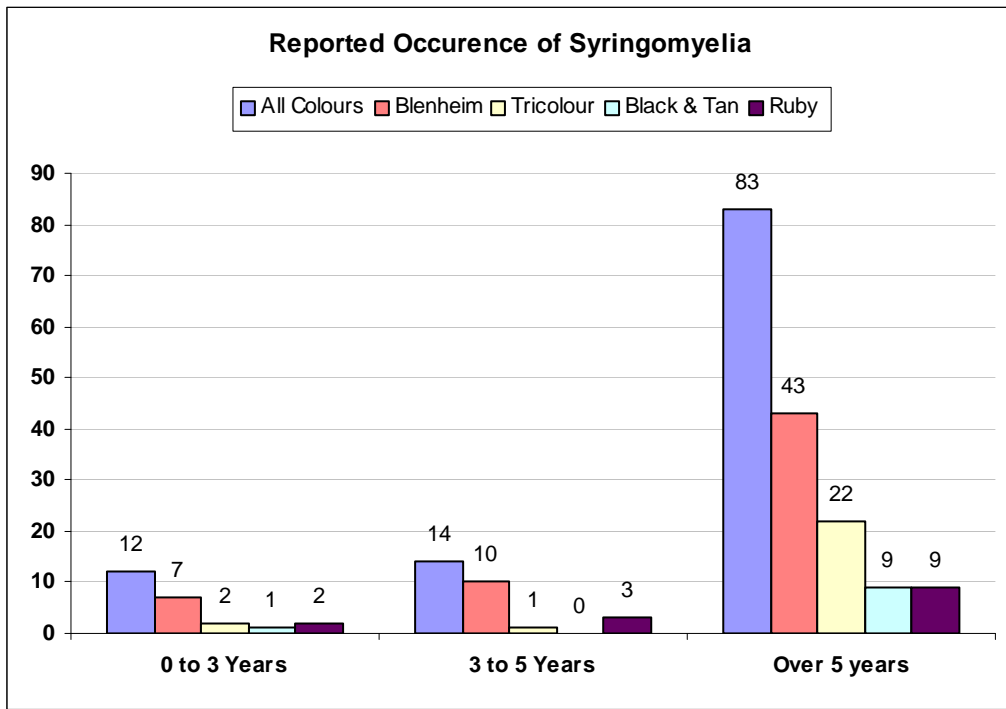


Figure 26 - Reported Occurrences of Diagnosed Syringomyelia

The youngest reported age was 9 months and the oldest 16 years. These figures do not indicate the age of initial onset of Syringomyelia.

4.3.24. Epilepsy

11 (0.6%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Epilepsy**.

There were 5 dogs and 6 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 6 (0.61%) Blenheims, 2 (0.46%) Tricolours, 2 (0.91%) Black and Tans and 1 (0.41%) Ruby.

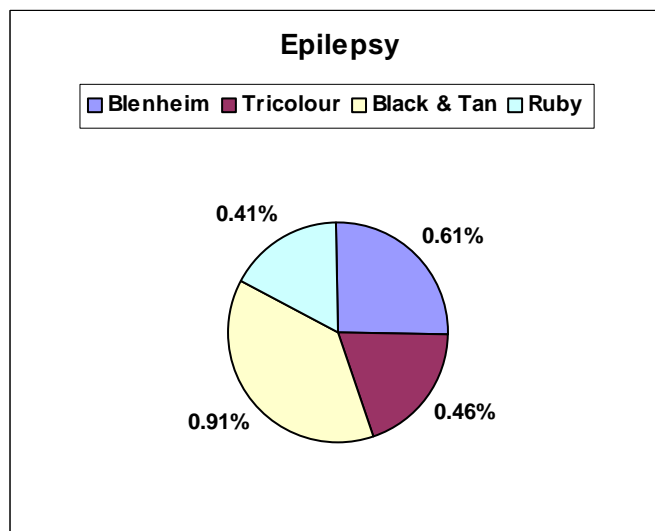


Figure 27 - Colour Distribution for Epilepsy

The youngest reported age was 2 years and the oldest 13 years. These figures do not indicate the age of initial onset of Epilepsy.

4.3.25. PSOM (Primary Secretary Otitis Media) Also known as “glue ear”

47 (2.5%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Primary Secretary Otitis Media**.

There were 13 dogs and 34 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 28 (2.84%) Blenheims, 12 (2.76%) Tricolours, 4 (1.82%) Black and Tans and 3 (1.24%) Rubies.

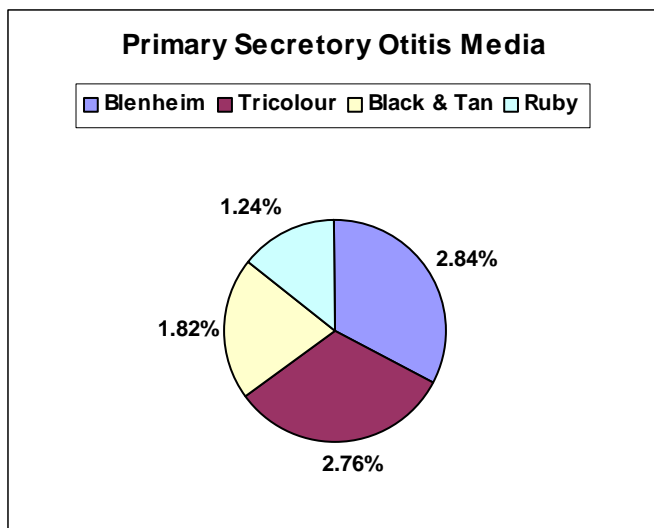


Figure 28 - Colour Distribution for Primary Secretary Otitis Media

The youngest reported age was 2 years 4 months and the oldest 14 years. These figures do not indicate the age of initial onset of Primary Secretary Otitis Media.

4.3.26. Hearing Loss

Some owners had reported under “Observations” that their dog was slightly deaf or totally deaf but did not record this under “Health Conditions - Hearing Loss”. This could indicate that a Veterinary Practitioner did not confirm the hearing loss. These observations have not been included in the analysis of this condition.

159 (8.4%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Hearing Loss**.

There were 59 dogs and 100 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 83 (8.42%) Blenheims, 49 (11.26%) Tricolours, 9 (4.09%) Black and Tans and 18 (7.44%) Rubies.

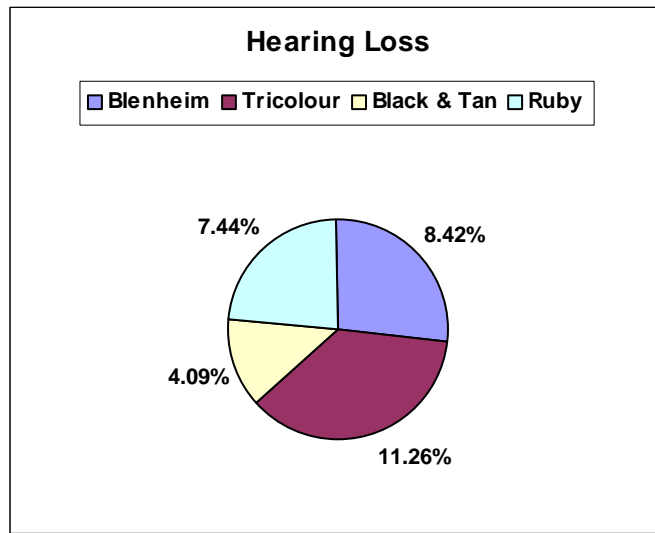


Figure 29 - Colour Distribution for Diagnosed Hearing Loss

The youngest reported age was 3 years and the oldest 16 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the initial loss of hearing.

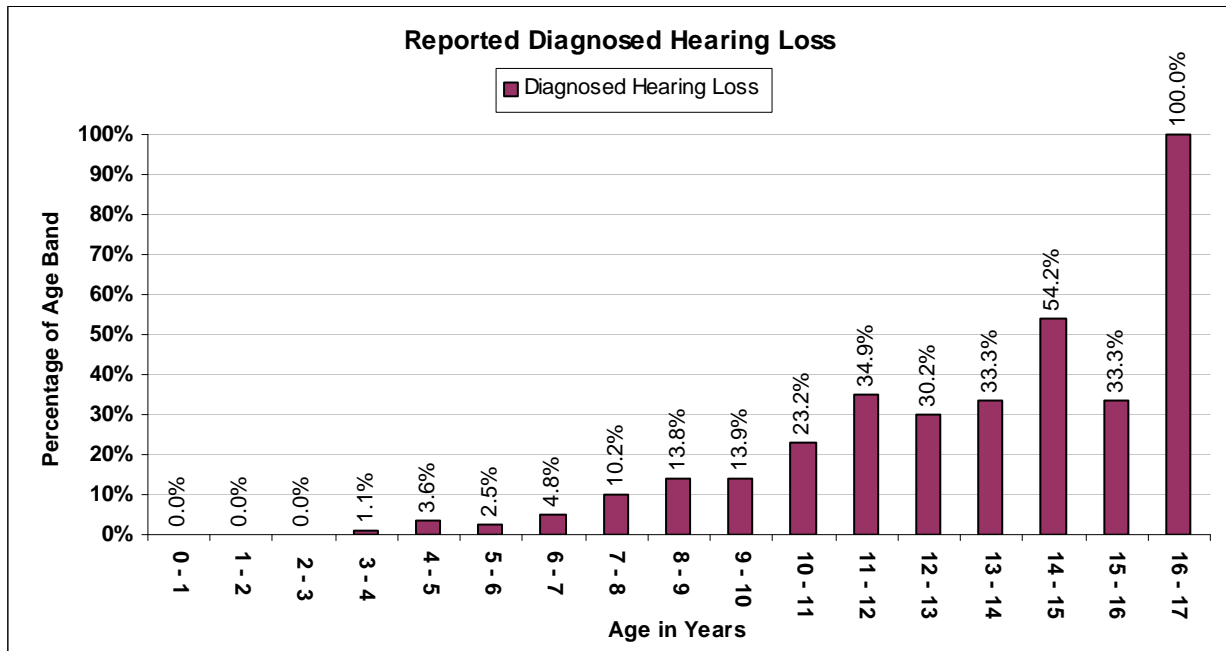


Figure 30 - Diagnosed Hearing Loss as a Percentage of Age Band

4.3.27. Dry Eye/Curly Coat

Owners were asked in the Census for the occurrence of Dry Eye / Curly Coat as diagnosed by a Veterinary Practitioner. Owners were not asked for the results of any DNA test or whether the Cavalier was Symptomatic or Asymptomatic. No conclusions should therefore be made on these points from the returns received.

51 (2.7%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Dry Eye / Curly Coat**.

There were 26 dogs and 25 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 26 (2.64%) Blenheims, 15 (3.45%) Tricolours, 5 (2.27%) Black and Tans and 5 (2.07%) Rubies.

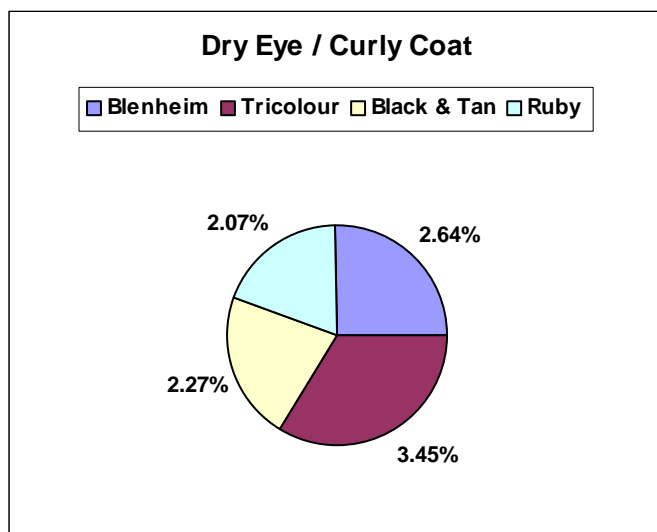


Figure 31 - Colour Distribution for Dry Eye / Curly Coat

The youngest reported age was 1 year 3 months and the oldest 14 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the initial onset of Dry Eye / Curly Coat.

4.3.28. Episodic Falling Syndrome

Owners were asked in the Census for the occurrence of Episodic Falling Syndrome as diagnosed by a Veterinary Practitioner. Owners were not asked for the results of any DNA test or whether the Cavalier was Symptomatic or Asymptomatic. No conclusions should therefore be made on these points from the returns received.

8 (0.4%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Episodic Falling Syndrome**.

There were 4 dogs and 4 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 2 (0.20%) Blenheims, 3 (0.69%) Tricolours, 1 (0.45%) Black and Tan and 2 (0.83%) Rubies.

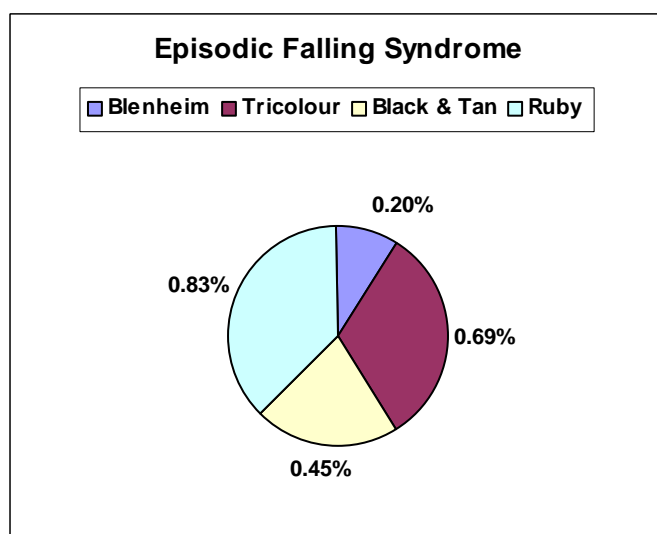


Figure 32 - Colour Distribution for Episodic Falling Syndrome

The youngest reported age was 1 year and the oldest 11 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the initial onset of Episodic Falling Syndrome.

4.3.29. Dental Issues

297 (15.8%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Dental Issues**.

There were 127 dogs and 170 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 151 (15.31%) Blenheims, 79 (18.16%) Tricolours, 35 (15.91%) Black and Tans and 32 (13.22%) Rubies.

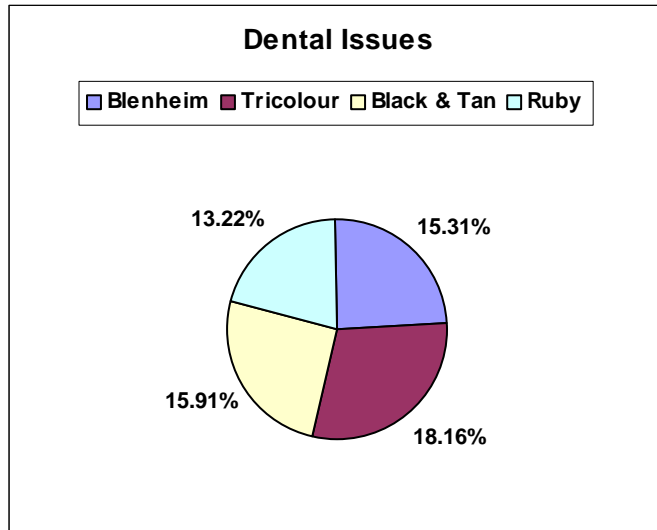


Figure 33 - Colour Distribution for Dental Issues

The youngest reported age was 5 months and the oldest 15 years. This figure does not indicate the age of the initial onset of Dental Issues.

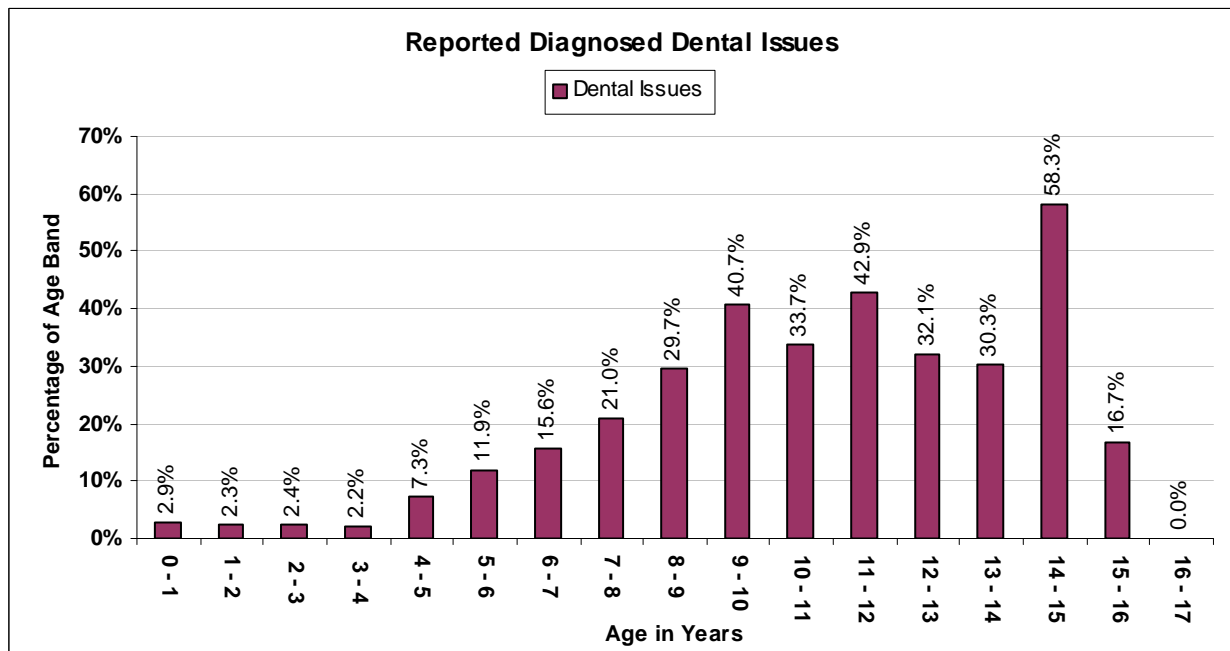


Figure 34 - Diagnosed Dental Issues as a Percentage of Age Band

4.3.30. Umbilical Hernia

180 (9.6%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with an **Umbilical Hernia**.

There were 71 dogs and 109 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 77 (7.81%) Blenheims, 39 (8.97%) Tricolours, 33 (15.00%) Black and Tans and 31 (12.81%) Rubies.

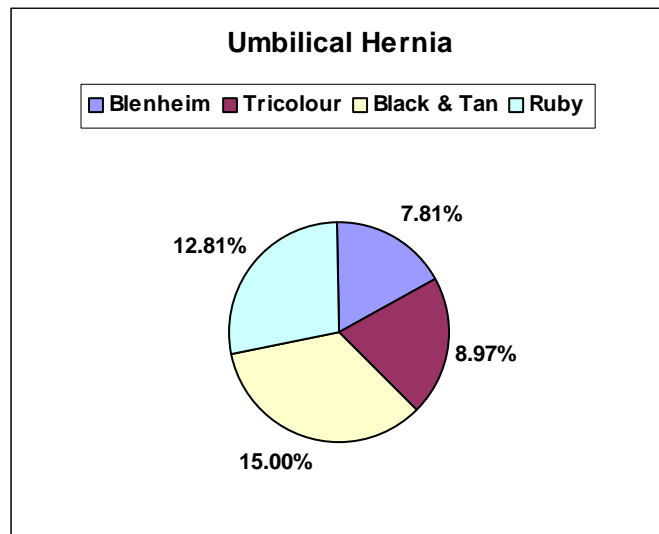


Figure 35 - Colour Distribution for Umbilical Hernia

The youngest reported age was 3 months and the oldest 15 years 6 months. These figures do not indicate the age of the initial onset of Umbilical Hernia.

4.3.31. Inguinal Hernia

13 (0.7%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with an **Inguinal Hernia**.

There were 3 dogs and 10 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 4 (0.41%) Blenheims, 4 (0.92%) Tricolours, 3 (1.36%) Black and Tans and 2 (0.83%) Rubies.

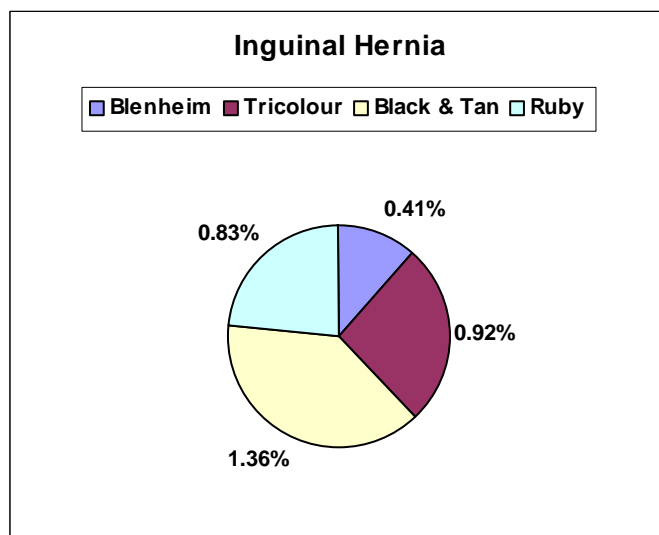


Figure 36 - Colour Distribution for Inguinal Hernia

The youngest reported age was 1 year and the oldest 11 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the initial onset of Inguinal Hernia.

4.3.32. Colitis

19 (1.0%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Colitis**.

There were 9 dogs and 10 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 9 (0.91%) Blenheims, 5 (1.15%) Tricolours, 2 (0.91%) Black and Tans and 3 (1.24%) Rubies.

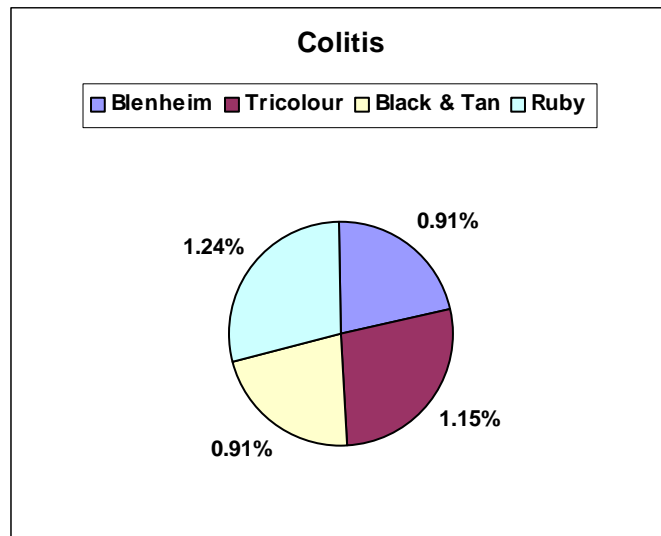


Figure 37 - Colour Distribution for Colitis

The youngest reported age was 3 year and the oldest 14 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the initial onset of Colitis.

4.3.33. Hemorrhagic Gastroenteritis

17 (0.9%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Hemorrhagic Gastroenteritis**.

There were 6 dogs and 11 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 10 (1.01%) Blenheims, 3 (0.69%) Tricolours, 2 (0.91%) Black and Tans and 2 (0.83%) Rubies.

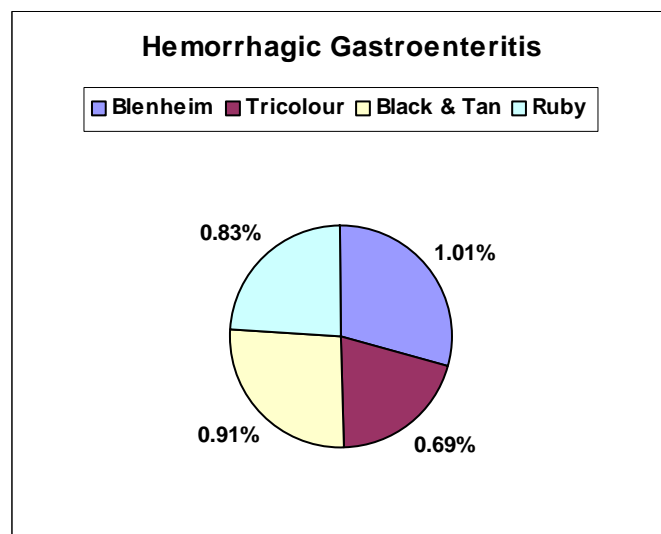


Figure 38 - Colour Distribution for Hemorrhagic Gastroenteritis

The youngest reported age was 2 years 9 months and the oldest 12 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the initial onset of Hemorrhagic Gastroenteritis.

4.3.34. Liver Disease

11 (0.6%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Liver Disease**.

There were 5 dogs and 6 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 6 (0.61%) Blenheims, 3 (0.69%) Tricolours and 2 (0.83%) Rubies.

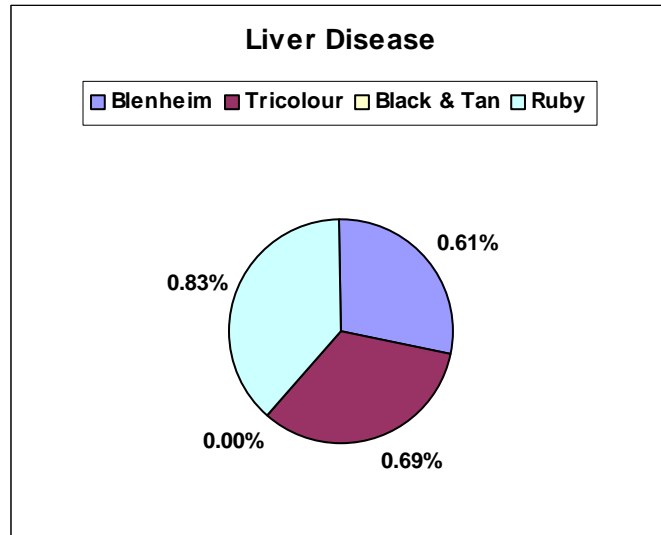


Figure 39 - Colour Distribution for Liver Disease

The youngest reported age was 7 years and the oldest 14 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the initial onset of Liver Disease.

4.3.35. Kidney Disease

5 (0.27%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Kidney Disease**.

There were 3 dogs and 2 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there was 1 (0.10%) Blenheim, 3 (0.69%) Tricolours and 1 (0.45%) Black and Tan.

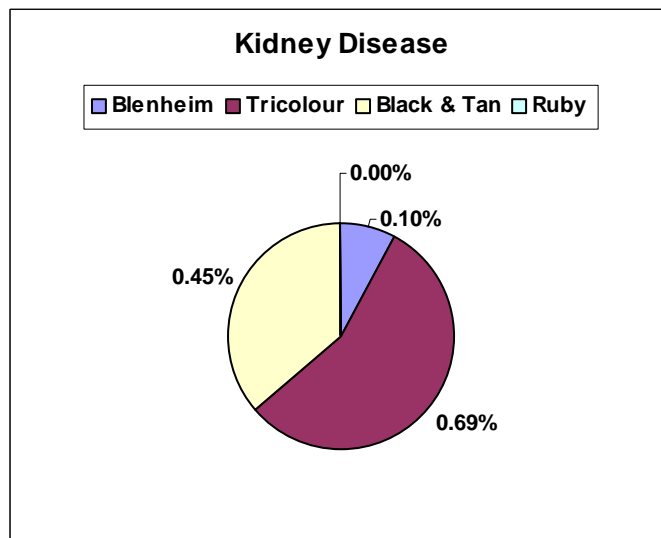


Figure 40 - Colour Distribution for Kidney Disease

The youngest reported age was 8 years and the oldest 14 years 6 months. These figures do not indicate the age of the initial onset of Kidney Disease.

4.3.36. Diabetes

1 (0.1%) owner reported that their Black and Tan (0.45%) Cavalier dog, aged 9 years, had been diagnosed with **Diabetes**. This figure does not indicate the age of the initial onset of Diabetes.

4.3.37. Cushing's Disease

6 (0.3%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Cushing's Disease**.

There were 4 dogs and 2 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 2 (0.20%) Blenheim, 3 (0.69%) Tricolours and 1 (0.41%) Ruby.

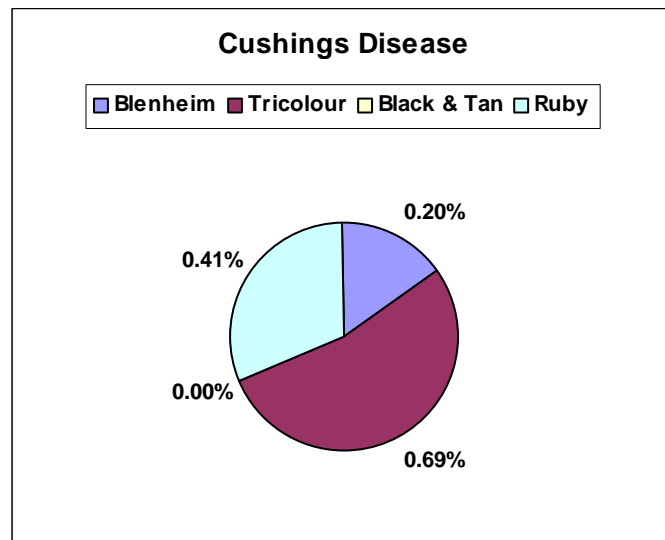


Figure 41 – Colour Distribution for Cushing's Disease

The youngest reported age was 3 years 9 months and the oldest 15 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the initial onset of Cushing's Disease.

4.3.38. Pancreatic Deficiency

23 (1.2%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with **Pancreatic Deficiency**.

There were 10 dogs and 13 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 7 (0.71%) Blenheims, 10 (2.30%) Tricolours, 4 (1.82%) Black and Tans and 2 (0.83%) Rubies.

The youngest reported age was 3 years and the oldest 13 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the initial onset of Pancreatic Deficiency.

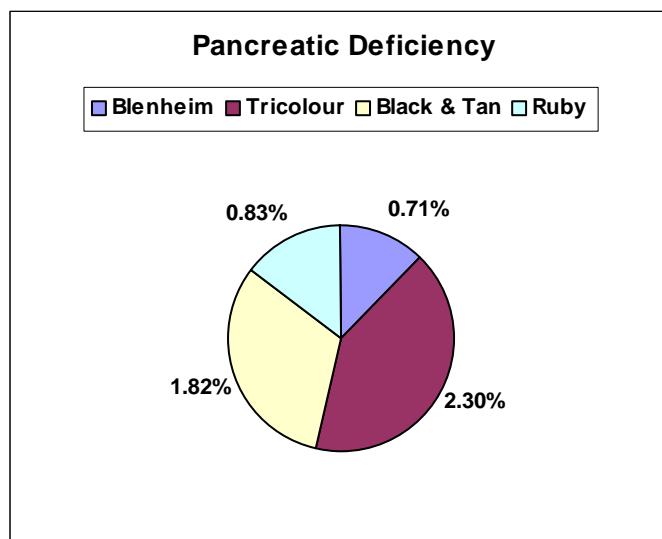


Figure 42 - Colour Distribution for Pancreatic Deficiency

4.3.39. Allergy to Food

88 (4.7%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with an **Allergy to Food**.

There were 48 dogs and 40 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 51 (5.17%) Blenheims, 18 (4.14%) Tricolours, 8 (3.64%) Black and Tans and 11 (4.55%) Rubies.

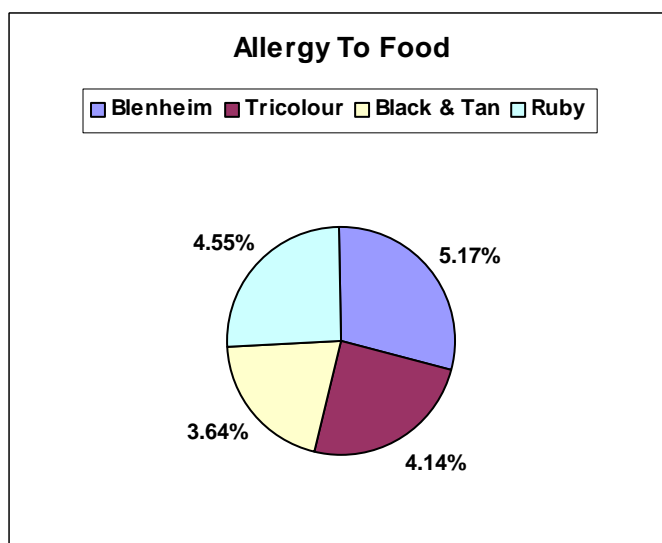


Figure 43 - Colour Distribution for Allergy To Food

The youngest reported age was 1 year and the oldest 14 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the initial onset of Allergy to Food.

4.3.40. Unspecified pain

23 (1.2%) owners reported that their Cavalier had been diagnosed with an **Unspecified Pain**.

There were 15 dogs and 8 bitches reported as affected.

Of those reported, there were 10 (1.01%) Blenheims, 6 (1.38%) Tricolours, 5 (2.27%) Black and Tans and 2 (0.83%) Rubies.

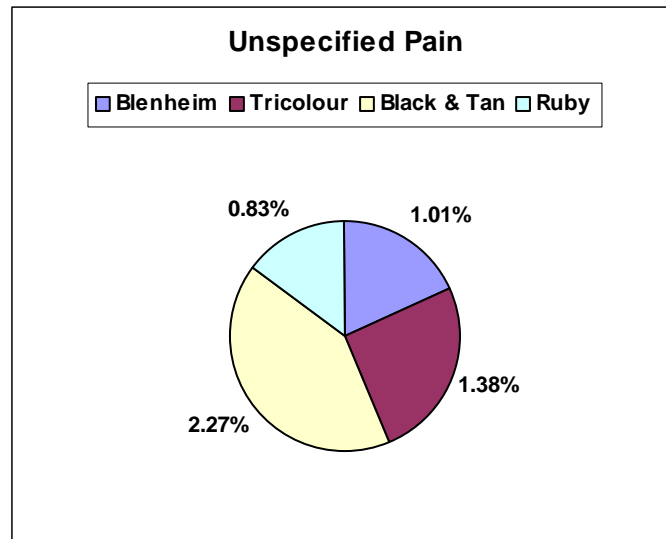


Figure 44 - Colour Distribution for Unspecified Pain

The youngest reported age was 1 year and the oldest 14 years. These figures do not indicate the age of the initial onset of Unspecified Pain.

4.3.41. Any other condition not listed

Owners were given the option of identifying any other condition not specifically listed on the form. 327 owners responded with additional conditions or expansion of the listed conditions. Some owners used this section to identify the grades resulting from DNA and screening tests. The 327 unedited responses are listed in ANNEX B.

Analysis of this item is subjective and as such they have been categorised by the most identifiable condition.

Category	No of Reports	Annex B	Category	No of Reports	Annex B
Acid Reflux	3	B.1	Intolerance	4	B.28
Aggression	3	B.2	Juvenile Cellulitis	1	B.29
Allergy	36	B.3	Liver	1	B.30
Anal Gland	5	B.4	Lymphangiectasia	1	Error! Reference source not found.
Anxiety	3	B.5	Monorchidism	3	B.32
Arthritis	2	B.6	Mouth	4	B.33
Bladder	6	B.7	Nervous	2	B.34
Blood	1	B.8	Neurological	10	B.35
Brain	1	B.9	Noisy	1	B.36
Breathing	4	B.10	Nose	2	B.37
Chiari Malformation	4	B.11	Obsession	1	B.38
Cushing's Disease	2	B.12	Pain	1	B.39
Cysts	1	B.13	Pancreatitis	4	B.40

Category	No of Reports	Annex B
Deafness	1	B.14
Dental	9	B.15
Diabetes	1	B.16
Ears	8	B.17
Episodic Falling Syndrome	5	B.18
Eyes	40	B.19
Fertility	4	B.20
Gall Stones	1	B.21
Gastro-intestinal	3	B.22
General	20	B.23
Heart	43	B.24
Hydrocephalus	1	B.25
Inflamatory Bowel Syndrome (IBS)	7	B.26
Intestines	1	B.27

Category	No of Reports	Annex B
Patella	4	B.41
PSOM	2	B.42
Pyometra	2	B.43
Seizures	3	B.44
Skeletal	22	B.45
Skin	5	B.46
Syringomyelia	12	B.47
Test Results	7	B.48
Thyroid	8	B.49
Tumour	4	B.50
Urinary	6	B.51
Warts	1	B.52
Weight	1	B.53

ANNEX A. CENSUS FORM**GENERAL QUESTIONS** - Those marked with an asterisk are mandatory

NAME OF OWNER		
PET NAME/CALL NAME OF DOG		
AGE *	COLOUR *	SEX *

Do you consider this Cavalier is happy?	Yes	No
-----------------------------------------	-----	----

OBSERVATIONS – for you to tell us about this Cavalier – please tick ANY that apply:

Correct Weight	Overweight	Underweight	Greedy	Poor eater
Friendly	Sociable	Obedient	Aggressive	Noisy
Excitable	Nervous	Lazy	Active	Spayed /Neutered
Regularly Exercised	Exercise Limited	Lives in the house	Lives in a kennel	Lives part house/part kennel
Good hearing	Slightly deaf	Totally deaf		

HEALTH QUESTIONS

Has this Cavalier ever been **DIAGNOSED BY A VET** to have any of these conditions?
Please tick any that apply.

Heart Condition	Chiari Malformation
Hereditary Cataract	Syringomyelia
Juvenile Cataract	Epilepsy
Multi Retinal Dysplasia	PSOM (Primary Secretory Otitis Media) Also known as “glue ear)
Cherry Eye	Hearing Loss
Distichiasis (extra eyelashes)	Dry Eye/Curly Coat
Cancer	Episodic Falling Syndrome
Skeletal problems	Dental Issues
Luxating Patella (Slipping Patella)	Umbilical Hernia
Hip Dysplasia	Inguinal Hernia
Arthritis	Colitis
MMM (Masticatory Muscle Myositis)	Hemorrhagic Gastroenteritis
Auto-immune disease	Liver Disease
BAOS (Brachycephalic Airways Obstruction)	Kidney Disease
Infertility	Diabetes
Birthing difficulties, i.e. required caesarean section	Cushing’s Disease
Chryptorchidism (no testicles descended in the scrotum)	Pancreatic Deficiency
Monorchidism (one testicle)	Allergy to Food
Pyometra	Unspecified pain
Any other condition not listed – please specify	

ANNEX B. OTHER CONDITIONS - RESPONSES

Owners were given the option of identifying any other condition not specifically listed on the form. The 327 unedited responses are listed below. Analysis of these responses is subjective and as such they have been categorised by the most identifiable condition. Some owners used this section to identify the grades resulting from DNA and screening tests.

B.1. Acid Reflux

- Acid reflux
- Acid Reflux. Must be noted she is a puppy mill rescue and her anxieties may stem from that experience.
- He sometimes has problems with an acid stomach in the morning.

B.2. Aggression

- Aggressive when needing to maintain pecking order with another dog that lives with us...not aggressive to people or outside dogs.
- food aggression
- Only aggressive over food.

B.3. Allergy

- Allergic to peanuts
- Allergies in spring. Itchy/scratching
- Allergies sometimes to pollen or mold (in the fall) in our area which is really bad.
- allergies to airborne substances causing ear problems when exposed to these pollens
- Allergies, tested positive to 19 different trees, grasses etc. She is a rescue, had her less than a year, so I do not know all of her health issues just current ones. I heard from previous owner that there was infertility issues. She also has lots of non cancerous skin growths.
- Allergies: tree pollens, flea, cotton lintens, dust mites, etc which result in severe itching. tx with injections 2x/mo.
- Allergies--mold. dust mites, certain grasses
- Atopy/allergic dermatitis; corneal dysplasia (fat) OU
- Corneal deposits, anal gland issues (probably allergy related), environmental allergies
- Dust Allergy, Ear Infection
- Environmental allergies
- Environmental allergies
- Environmental allergies and currently doing elimination diet for food allergies
- Flea allergy
- Flea Allergy - moderatey severe, some fly catching but that may be due to ophthalmological aging - floaters increase with age
- Food allergies
- Food intolerance (digestive issues as opposed to causing itching/hot spots) in addition to food allergies, and seasonal allergies. Also has an allergy to a commonly type of stitches commonly used in surgery (granuloma after spay requiring additional surgery).
- General allergies and Grade 3 HM currently slowly increasing since 5 yrs old. No meds no limitation
- Is sensitive under his arms
- Maggie eats only grain-free food. Grain causes lot of scratching.
- Mildly Allergic to KY Blue Grass
- MRSP non resistant skin infection
- My dog has skin allergies and was diagnosed with adrenocarcinoma.
- Seasonal allergies
- Seasonal allergies
- Seasonal allergies.
- severe skin allergy, dry eyes

- She is allergy to something, but we have not found out what yet. we are working on that.
- Skin Allergies
- Skin allergies
- Skin, drug allergy, platelet disorder, sebaceous cyst toe,
- Summer allergies as well.
- Unknown allergy
- Vaccine reactions
- Various allergies to foods and environmental things (I.e., grasses, some trees)
- Winston has grain allergies & eats only grain-free food. His allergies cause vigorous scratching.

B.4. Anal Gland

- Anal gland congestion/infection- needs glands expressed by the vet.
- Chronic Infected Anal Glands, Spondylilosis, Lame (2 years)
- Full anal glands
- Full anal glands
- Impacted anal glands, anal glad rupture

B.5. Anxiety

- Generalized Anxiety Disorder
- Separation anxiety. pretty bad, has to take medication. surprised this is not more common in cavs since they develop such close bonds with their owners
- Stress problems cause bloody stool.

B.6. Arthritis

- Arthritis, benign tumor on wrist pad of right foreleg.
- Back injury - causes the arthritis

B.7. Bladder

- Bladder infection
- Bladder stones
- Bladder stones requiring surgery; severely inflamed lymph nodes (not lymphoma); gastritis
- Frequent urinary tract infections, bladder stones
- Had bladder stones
- One incident of bladder stones

B.8. Blood

- Anemia

B.9. Brain

- MRI shows brain lesion- reason still undiagnosed.

B.10. Breathing

- Collapsing trachea
- Laranynx collapses on occasion
- Sometimes when he gets excited he has a little "asthma attack." As soon as he calms down it goes away.
- Very loud snoring

B.11. Chiari Malformation

- Chiari Malformation - Severely symptomatic
- Mild CM
- Surgical correction of the chairi malformation
- Very mild CM

B.12. Cushing's Disease

- Dylan has Cushing's Disease, which is very unusual in such a young dog. It is under control with the medication Vetoryl.
- I live in US, but she came from the UK. Possible Cushings disease.

B.13. Cysts

- Interdigital Cysts

B.14. Deafness

- Not sure about the hearing - could be totally deaf or slightly deaf with "mother-deafness"!

B.15. Dental

- All teeth extracted 5 yrs ago at puppy mill, tongue hangs down but dog can move it if necessary
- Dental, at 7 yrs old the dental vet discovered some of the teeth were not in the bone and removed.
- Despite brushing her teeth daily, at the age of 2 many teeth had to be pulled. Her remaining teeth are healthy.
- Missing front adult tooth
- Mod overbite, did not tolerate dissolving sutures 4 months of seroma's and treatment, difficulties with rectal glands.
- Periodontal disease at 7 years of age; no murmur at age 14
- Severe overbite
- Underbite
- Wry mouth

B.16. Diabetes

- Diabetic

B.17. Ears

- Chronic ear infection
- Chronic ear infection
- Deafness not diagnosed, just suspected. May be she hears if she is focused on me, not if misbehaving.
- Ear fungus
- Ear infections
- Numerous ear infections
- Prone to ear infections
- Sensorineural hearing loss unrelated to PSOM

B.18. Episodic Falling Syndrome

- Diagnosed with episodic falling by DNA - NOT VET
- Diagnosed with episodic falling by DNA - NOT VET
- EF Affected without any symptoms
- Episodic dizziness, weak muscle control, vomiting last 3-5 hours (every 5-90 days), crate at onstart, then OK after sleeping it off, unknown trigger after diagnosis by vet/ neurologist; treated for low thyroid (corrected now, no other treatment); does best without beef
- Episodic falling diagnosed by DNA - not vet

B.19. Eyes

- A few fat deposits in both eyes
- After injury to eye, developed an old age cataract in one eye within last year after clear annual eye specialist exams before that. He recently lost a couple incisors as he ages. He is heart clear per cardiologist and has good hips OFA and knees.
- Blind from progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)

- Cataract probably from injury, corneal dystrophy, retinal folds, retinal detached in small area
- Cataract, not appearing to be hereditary or juvenile, first present at age 4.
- Cataracts non hereditary
- Clogged tear ducts
- Corneal Dystrophy, Canine Compulsive Disorder
- Corneal Dystrophy---age 5
- Corneal Dystrophy--both eyes (age 4)
- Crys sometimes for unknown reason. Catches flies. A couple of shaking seizures a while back but no problem since then. Goopy eyes, chronic inflammation in one ear.
- Diagnosed with Corneal Dystrophy at 2 years aof age
- Dry eye
- Dye Eye - no curly coat. Idiopathic Epilepsy incident at age 3 only.
- Ectropin - her lower eyelids turn outwards creating improper draining of tears and staining
- Eye injury by another dog
- Eyes do not reabsorb tears ...
- Fat deposits in eye - not significant
- Fatty build up in eyes, and multiple fatty tumors
- Geographic Retinal Dysplasia - only one place on one retina
- Geographic Retinal Dysplasia - right eye
- I don't she can see very well
- Iris Hypoplasia
- Keratitis sicca
- Keratoconjunctivitis Sicca
- Lipid Deposits / Eyes
- Lipid Deposits / Eyes
- Lipid deposits in eyes. Vision not affected.
- Litter born with eye issues; she has opacities in both eyes but the eyes are not changing since we got her at 5 months old
- Madison developed extreme dry eye or another unexplained situation at 6 wks, we removed her eye this year. Hoping to save her other eye although she has limited sight.
- No tear production, severe dry eye.
- One blue eye with cysts in the iris
- Only has dry eye not curly coat
- Partial Blindness
- Retinal atrophy Was happy and outgoing in his younger days.
- Retinal fold
- Tear ducts are not open so he has excessive tearing. Surgery didn't work.
- Tetracycline in one eye - not sure of the name of the condition
- This dog has dry eye but not curly coat...however there was only one box to tick
- Old age cataracts

B.20. Fertility

- Conceived twice out of 4 breedings, both produced only dead puppies.
- Had c-section due to large singleton puppy
- Had c-section for water puppy. Morgan died May 21, 2013 due to ingestion of toxic Yew bush twig
- She had the c-section because of a transvers pup

B.21. Gall Stones

- Calcium stones in the gall bladder

B.22. Gastro-intestinal

- Gastrointestinal
- Pookie died from HGE. Hungarian import.

- Protein-losing enteropathy, gastroenteritis

B.23. General

- Heart checked OK, eyes checked OK no health problems
- Heart checked OK, eyes checked OK no health problems
- Heart clear at 6 yrs
- Heart clear at 7 yrs
- Heart clear at 7 yrs 3 mos
- Heart clear at 8 yrs 8 mos
- Heart Clear at 8 yrs by cardiologist
- Heart Clear at 9 yrs old
- I think he is gay...not kidding.
- Memory problems. Walks into a corner and forgets that she should turn around.... but it doesn't bother her
- Mentally Retarded
- Prepuce loosening/retracting and not covering penis -- surgery to try to correct it
- She knows when storms are coming.....I assume due to barometric pressure. Much better than the weatherman.
- Sometimes pain in hind quarters
- Staph infection once caused by scratching at flea bites. Giardia.
- Sully was rescued from a puppy mill where he was a stud. He had been abused for at least 4 years before this rescue.
- Surrendered and rescued at 7 yrs old, after being used as " a breeding dog"
- Was recently rescued from a puppy mill--was a breeding female.
- Whelped 4 litters prior to her spaying.
- Would eat food excessively, if allowed

B.24. Heart

- Additional Note: Cardiac auscultation Clear, tested by Board Certified Cardiologist at 3
- Additional Notes: Cardiac auscultation Clear, tested by Board Certified Cardiologist at 6. Pain treatment 25mg Lyrica 3x a day for pain (well managed)
- At age 7 yr plus, was diagnosed with mild MVD
- At this time Truday is very healthy. We do agility! Cardiac Vet thought she might be hearing a soft murmur every 3 or 4 beat. Might have Grade 1 murmur next year was her comment.
- Cardiac cleared by cardiologist at age 11 years. No health concerns.
- Congenital heart condition, murmurs, enlarged heart, pulmonary stenosis
- Congenital Heart Disease not MVD
- FYI, Heart clear at 10 by cardiologist based on auscultation and echocardiogram!
- Grace has Grade 4 MVD and is now having oxygen challenges that cause her to cough, faint, seize. Only happened 3 times so far.
- Grade 1 heart murmur
- Grade 1 murmur
- Grade 1 murmur
- Grade 1/2 heart murmur, no meds
- Grade 1/2 murmur detected at 10 yrs
- Grade 2 murmur no meds or symptoms. Does a lot of neck itching but does not cry out in pain.
- Grade 3 heart murmur
- Grade 3 murmur on Vetmedin for 3 years
- Grade 3 murmur on Vetmedin for 3 years
- Grade 4 murmur on Vetmedin for 1year
- Grade 4 murmur..a "solid 2" at 3.5 years.zoomed to a 4 by age 4+..has stayed the same, no symptoms, heart xray shows no enlargement. Had a couple extra teeth. Has been a somewhat excitable dog, all along, the more "wired" pup.. calm at home, excited in public,

Fabulous with people in the hospital as therapy work, because of excitability, works only short spans.

- Grade one murmur
- Grade one murmur, recently lost 8 teeth, mild to moderate Chiari malformation of the skull--no syrinx
- Grade one murmur detected over 8
- Has a low-grade heart murmur
- Healthiest, least expensive vet bills on any dog I've owned. Just barely, barely noticed a murmur at this age, a month ago..not even really grade-able and I've checked regularly. Still working therapy dog...calm, that nice inner core of self control and confidence, always has been from puppyhood. Teeth, the usual at this age/toy breed.. still has almost all of them.
- Healthy; very slight grade one murmur at old age; onset age 12. No medications. All my Cavaliers live in the home.
- Heart murmur first diagnosed at 9 yrs old
- Heart Murmur
- Heart murmur detected over 5 yrs old - mammary gland cancer - surgically removed
- Heart murmur first detected age 6
- Heart murmur since 5 yrs old with no progression, no meds, no limitations
- Heart was a 1 on exam
- Just a heart murmur from birth,no meds yet
- Just diagnosed murmur
- Mild grade 1 murmur
- Murmur at old age (13.8 years); no symptoms
- Murmur at very old age (13.8 years); no symptoms; no health concerns.
- Murmur detected at age 10
- MVD, congestive heart failure
- MVD, congestive heart failure (he and his brother had vasectomies and still have testicles), enlarged prostate, allergies
- She had a slight case of Parvo as a baby due to having MMM she was on steroids during this time. She was born with Pulmonic Stenosis right side heart.She no longer has the MMM
- Stage 2 murmur
- This bitch was cardiologist cleared normal just a few days short of 11 1/2 yrs, just recently developed mur

B.25. Hydrocephalus

- Hydrocephalus. GI issues- is on home cooked food. Often gets diarrhea-??? Medication related?

B.26. Irritable Bowel Syndrome

- IBD diagnosed by Scope & On Prescription Diet only. One of her 3 litter mates a male tri had EFS. She and her other siblings had no symptoms.
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) Dry eye but ot curly coat
- Inflammatory bowel disease (diagnosed by endoscopy)
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD), food intolerance (not allergy)
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD), food intolerance (not allergy)
- Irritable Bowel Disease
- Irritable Bowel Syndrome

B.27. Intestine

- Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth

B.28. Intolerance

- Protein intolerant; living happily as a vegetarian for over 10 years; she is going blind.

- Sensitive gut from puppyhood. Follows a novel protein diet.
- Sensitive stomach
- Sensitive stomach

B.29. Juvenile cellulitis

- Juvenile cellulitis (puppy strangles)

B.30. Liver

- Liver Failure

B.31. Lymphangiectasia

- Lymphangiectasia

B.32. Monorchidism

- One testicle did not descend; neutered
- Undescended testicle (one)
- Undescended testicle, just neutered today at 3+ years (slight heart murmur), undescended testicle very small and difficult to find and remove.

B.33. Mouth

- Eosinophilic stomatitis
- Hanging tongue syndrome
- Mild oral eosinophilic granuloma (her mother --now deceased -- had it also)
- Ulcers in mouth

B.34. Nervous

- Anxiety related drooling.
- Very nervous with loud noises, afraid of new situations, often afraid of men, will not go out to potty if outside noises too loud

B.35. Neurological

- Fly catchers syndrome
- Fly catchers syndrome
- Fly catcher's syndrome - no symptoms with Phenobarbital
- Fly Catcher's syndrome....extremely sensitive ears.
- Fly catching
- Had vestibular syndrome last year
- Nerve Damage in back
- Neuropathy affecting rear legs
- Old dog vestibular syndrome
- Vestibular Disease

B.36. Noisy

- Loud!!!!

B.37. Nose

- Nose drips a lot.
- Nose drips a lot.

B.38. Obsession

- A bit obsessive compulsive

B.39. Pain

- Pain when lift her underarms

B.40. Pancreatitis

- Acute pancreatitis
- He has chronic pancreatitis.
- Pancreatitis
- The EPI manifested one year only at age 8--episodes about once every 8 days then subsided.

B.41. Patella

- Luxating patellas. Required surgery on both rear knees.
- Patella surgery, due to accident
- Patella surgically corrected before 1 yr old
- Unilateral patella luxated after an injury while in season and in hospital with parvo, even tho' vaccinated

B.42. POSM

- PSOM is suspected not definitively diagnosed.
- PSOM was treated for this at 5 years old. No symptoms but found during MRI for breeding purposes.

B.43. Pyometra

- Had pyometra but was treated, bred and is now expecting
- Pyometra at 10 years old. Then spayed.

B.44. Seizures

- Occasional sleep and focal seizures, unknown cause, but might be related to a car accident with a prior owner.
- Seizure
- Seizures

B.45. Skeletal

- After injury, one side of hips is possibly mildly dysplastic.
- Back disease
- Bi-lateral Patella surgery at one yr. Deformed left & right stifles..advised no surgery as might make it worse. He has done just fine.
- Broken tail. Healing nicely
- Disc issues in his back
- Disk issues due to injury
- DM Degenerative Myelopathy
- Elbow Dysplasia
- Extreme overbite, papiloma warts, sebaceous cyst
- Had osteotomy on both hips
- Had surgery for PDA
- Herniated discs, chronic ear infections
- Ligaments in feet are broken down. Has pain in front feet.
- Medial Canthal Trichiasis
- Medial canthal trichiasis
- Minor disc disease, minor chiari malformation
- Missing a front leg
- Rosie periodically has limping issues, especially in the front paw joints- the vet was unable to diagnose the cause of this. I believe it is
- Slightly dislocated disk in her back (we think from injury)
- Slipped disc in neck-recurring
- Spondylitis (sp.?) intermittent back pain
- Wobbly dew claws. Also, she will be spayed at 6 1/2 months. Still too young.

B.46. Skin

- Currently being worked up for hair loss/possible hypothyroidism
- Dry flaky skin, scrappy coat
- Lip Fold Dermatitis
- Skin and ear infections
- Skin issues -- recurrent areas of staph infections/hair loss -- now under control

B.47. Syringomyelia

- Beginning to show mild SM symptoms but no vet diagnosis yet
- Beginning to show mild SM symptoms but not diagnosed by vet yet
- Could have Syringomyelia
- Dog is not on any SM med's, if nervous like in a strange place does he scratch. occasionally gets hot at nite panting, he does get duralactin & glucosamine chondroitin which may help with inflammation. he had a problem with loose stools, until ginger was added to his food.
- Dog takes medicine to keep him happy in managing his SM otherwise he would not be as happy & would then be more aggressive towards other dogs
- May have Syringomyelia. Looks down all the time but only as he got older
- Not mri confirmed, but strongly suspect SM
- Possible SM- symptomatic, but waiting to do surgery for PSOM to determine if that is causing symptoms.
- Surgery done for Syringomyelia at 7 months old. On gabapentin 3Xday and prednisone which is continually being decreased.
- Suspect Syringomyelia, but no MRI done. She is constantly rubbing jaws against crate wiring, fence grate,
- Suspected SM (by vet) but not confirmed with MRI
- When MRI'd in 5/2010 he was diagnosed with a "pre-syrinx"

B.48. Test Results

- CM0/SM0 MRI I test for Hips, Heart, eyes, Patellas, DE/CC EF and MRI for CM/ SM This questionnaire is not giving the whole picture. So if I do not answer it appears that is not tested or is it clear.
- CM0/SM0 MRI I test for Hips, Heart, eyes, Patellas, DE/CC EF and MRI for CM/ SM This questionnaire is not giving the whole picture. So if I do not answer it appears that is not tested or is it clear.
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B.49. Thyroid

- Hypothyroid
- Hypothyroidism
- Hypothyroidism
- Hypothyroidism
- Hypothyroidism
- Thyroid doesnt work right.
- Thyroid disease, platelet disorder, skin

- Thyroid tested within normal limits

B.50. Tumour

- Benign tumor removal
- Mammary tumor removed
- Mass outside of stomach, biopsies atypical.
- Small splenic tumour. Laryngeal paralysis. Collapsing trachea.

B.51. Urinary

- Chronic cystitis
- constant, repeated urinary tract infections. Also, her bladder is soft and never gets small, so she leaks urine at night.
- Had chronic urinary tract infections for about a year.
- Lily has a hooded vulva which has been a cause of white blood cells in her urine/also 1 small seizure at about 6 months
- Recurrent UTI's, bladder crystals
- Vaginal hyperplasia

B.52. Warts

- Warts on paw

B.53. Weight

- Very overweight when we adopted her. She has lost 14 lbs.

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