

Blue Eye Disease in Dog with Hyperthermia at Pindi Bhattian District Hafizabad, Pakistan

Sohail Manzoor^{1*}, Zahid Hussain² and Muhammad Mukhtar³

¹Civil Veterinary Hospital, Pindi Bhattian, Hafizabad, Pakistan

²Poultry Research Institute, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

³Poultry Production, Chakwal, Pakistan

Introduction

Blue eye disease is caused by the virus *Blue-eye paramyxovirus* (BEPV), which is a negative sense single stranded RNA (ssRNA) virus. It causes nervous, reproductive and respiratory signs in its domestic host, the pig. The disease is not considered a zoonotic. Generally pigs suffer from anorexia, weight loss, and reluctance to move, dehydration, periorbital and conjunctival swelling (chemosis) and purulent/serious ocular discharge and corneal opacity. The virus also causes neurological signs including tetra paresis, opisthotonus, dysmetria, proprioceptive disorders, tremors, nystagmus mydriasis, blindness, decreased or absent menace response and respiratory signs; tachypnea, dyspnea, and open mouthed breathing. The virus only shows clinical signs in pigs but antibodies can be detected in rabbits, rats, dogs and cats [1]. But in this case a black colored local unidentified breed of male dog developed fever, anorexia and tremors with intense blue color of cornea.

Case description

An adult dog of unidentified breed was presented to Civil Veterinary Hospital, Pindi Bhattian District Hafizabad with the complaint of anorexia and lethargy. Upon clinical examination the rectal temperature was 106.0F fever with intense blue coloration of cornea of both eyes as shown in Figures but no neurological or respiratory signs as usually observed in Pigs were seen in this case. There was no ocular discharge and swelling in the periorbital or conjunctival region.[2] In pig

the blue eye disease is exhibited by opacity of the eyes but the disease seen in Pindi Bhattian has been exhibited by real blue coloration of the cornea of the eyes as shown in the Figure.

Initially Ciprofloxacin (Novidate[®]) and Paracetamol (Calpol[®]) were administered but temperature could be declined only up to 104.0F moreover Tobramycin eye drops and chloramphenicol along with dexamethasone eye drops were also administered in both eyes but all in vain. The animal was continuously housed in the Civil veterinary Hospital Pindi Bhattian indoor ward and was given the above said treatment continuously for one week and at last paired serum samples were sent to Poultry research Institute, Rawalpindi and Poultry Diagnostic Laboratory, Chakwal for Hemagglutination Inhibition test



Figure 1: Blue coloration of the cornea is prominent in both eyes of the Dog.

and Virus neutralization test. Serological testing via virus neutralization (VN) and Hemagglutination Inhibition (HI) confirmed the presence of antibodies against Blue Eye Paramyxovirus (BEPV) [3].

Discussion

This case illustrates that clinical symptom of Blue eye Paramyxovirus may also appear in Dogs as in Pigs but without respiratory or neurological signs. This is a viral disease of pigs that causes nervous symptoms, reproductive failure and opacity or bluing of the cornea. It was seen first in Mexico in 1980 but has also been reported in other countries. It is not seen in Europe. Symptoms in all Pigs include In appetite, Corneal opacity, conjunctivitis, Nervous signs, fits and convulsions, Dog sitting position, Fever, Increased returns Increased weaning to mating intervals, Stillbirths Mummified piglets, High mortality in piglets, Swollen testicles and Loss of libido. There is no effective treatment for this disease. Whole the work has been conducted up till now on pigs but nothing has been done regarding this disease in dogs as this disease has not been seen in dogs previously with too much bluish ting in the cornea of eyes. The case which we have seen was treated with many antibiotics and eye drops but no benefit was found and dog was sent to another place to complete rest of its life [4]. In many dogs Blue eye condition is also seen as cloudy corneas as a result of an adenovirus type 1 infection. Adenovirus type 1 is a severe viral disease affecting dogs of all ages. But in Adenovirus infection usually the liver is affected, hence the name hepatitis, but occasionally the eye is also involved, hence the term 'Hepatitis Blue Eye. But in our case Blue Eye Paramyxovirus (BEPV) was isolated. So we are confident to say that this was not Hepatitis Blue Eye disease because serum taken from the effected dog was negative for any Adenovirus antibodies [5]. Another condition regarding the cloudy appearance of eye in dogs is keratitis (Cloudy Eye) in which inflammation of the eyes is experienced and as the inflammation gets mature cornea becomes milky white and opaque. The most common bacteria which may result into infectious keratitis are Staphylococcus, Streptococcus and Pseudomonas. In this cloudy eye condition the feeling of pain and selling is seen and local application of antibiotics is seen very effective. Therefore it is confidently declared that BEPV with bluish eye coloration has been first seen in Pindi Bhattian, District Hafizabad, Pakistan. Further research on this topic is recommended.

***Corresponding author:** Sohail Manzoor, Civil Veterinary Hospital, Pindi Bhattian, Hafizabad, Pakistan, Tel: +0547525138; E-mail: manzoorsohail76@gmail.com

Received April 23, 2014; **Accepted** July 26, 2014; **Published** August 02, 2014

Citation: Manzoor S, Hussain Z, Mukhtar M (2014) Blue Eye Disease in Dog with Hyperthermia at Pindi Bhattian District Hafizabad, Pakistan. J Antivir Antiretrovir 6: 084-085. doi:10.4172/jaa.1000102

Copyright: © 2014 Manzoor S, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

References

1. Allender MC, Mitchell MA, Dreslik MJ, Phillips CA, Beasley VR (2008) Measuring agreement and discord among hemagglutination inhibition assays against different ophidian paramyxovirus strains in the Eastern massasauga (*Sistrurus catenatus catenatus*). J Zoo Wildl Med 39: 358-361.
2. Bjerk, Ellen (2004) Ocular Disease of the Aging Dog. Proceedings of the 29th World Congress of the World Small Animal Veterinary Association.
3. Schmidt NJ, Dennis J, Lennette EH (1976) Plaque reduction neutralization test for human cytomegalovirus based upon enhanced uptake of neutral red by virus-infected cells. J Clin Microbiol 4: 61-66.
4. Sapienza John S (2002) Corneal Diseases of Dogs and Cats. Proceedings of the 27th World Congress of the World Small Animal Veterinary Association.
5. Stephan H, Gay G, Ramirez T (1988) Encephalomyelitis, reproductive failure and corneal opacity (blue eye) in pigs, associated with a paramyxovirus infection. Vet Rec 122: 6-10.