# Canine Sebaceous Adenitis Study

**UC Davis**

Date _____

Owner's Name _____

Address _____

_____

State _____ Zip code _____ E-mail Address _____

Phone _____ Dog's Breed _____

Dog's Registered Name _____ Dog's Call Name _____

Dog's Registration Number _____ Date of Birth _____ Date of Submission _____

**Please fill out this form for each dog submitted to the study.**

Sex _____ Intact Neutered (circle one) Age at Spay/Neuter _____

Is this dog affected by sebaceous adenitis (SA)? No_____ Yes_____

**How has this dog been affected by sebaceous adenitis (SA)?**

1. Suffers from SA_____ At what age did disease appear? _____ Mild, moderate or severe _____

   Is currently on medication _____ Name of drug or drugs _____

   How was the diagnosis made? Clinical appearance _____ Biopsy _____

2. Has never suffered from SA _____

3. This dog is not related to any dog that has developed SA (to my knowledge) _____

4. This dog is related to a dog or dogs that have developed SA _____ If yes, what is the relationship(s)_____

5. Has this dog developed other immunologic diseases? No_____ Yes_____

   If so, what specific disorder?_____

**Please enclose a copy of the biopsy or other report that confirms the diagnosis of SA (if obtainable).**

**Mail form with blood or buccal swab to: Dr. Niels C. Pedersen**
**Room 213 CCAH building**
**UC Davis**
**One Shields Avenue**
**Davis, CA 95616**

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*Directions for collecting and shipping samples*

The study will require two basic things: 1) an accurate diagnosis, and 2) a source of DNA. The preferred source for DNA is 5 ml of whole not clotted blood (EDTA) because it will yield the most DNA for the initial studies and any future studies that might spin off from it. Blood collection will require someone trained to take the sample into a sterile tube. This is usually a veterinarian. Some veterinarians will do this for no cost, especially if done as part of a yearly health examination or a recheck on a disease condition. Some veterinarians may charge a nominal fee for this service; especially if it is not part of a health check or disease recheck. Show them this form to confirm the participation of your dog in this study. Blood samples do not need to be refrigerated either prior to shipment or during shipment if they are mailed promptly by priority mail. If samples are held more than 48 hrs before mailing, please place them in the refrigerator (not freezer), and mail them priority mail with a small ice pack. Wrap the sample and ice pack in several layers of loose news paper for insulation.

If obtaining a whole blood sample is not possible, either for economic or other reasons, a buccal swab will suffice. It will provide ample DNA for the initial study, but may or may not yield DNA of sufficient amount and quality for future studies. Buccal swabs in dogs require a special cytology brush as used in humans.

You can obtain a buccal swab kit by emailing ncpedersen@ucdavis.edu. A kit will be required for each dog sampled. There are 2-4 brushes per kit - use each one of them. Brush inside of cheek several times with some vigor (but not enough that can cause bleeding). Use both cheeks. It is often helpful to have someone hold the dog so that you can concentrate on the brushing. Air dry the brushes before placing them in the paper envelope. (Do not use plastic ziploc bags, as these will not allow the samples to dry).

Mail the blood sample(s) in a small crush proof container (not a padded envelope) to the address on the form. Buccal swabs can be mailed in regular envelopes. Remember to label each blood tube or brush kit with the name of the dog. Please include a filled out form for each dog sampled. An AKC registration number would be nice for the record and for any future research. Pedigrees would also be nice, but are not required at this point.

Tissue samples other than blood are not required. However, it is essential that the diagnosis of sebaceous adenitis be confirmed through histopathologic examination of the tissues. If you cannot afford the cost of having a licensed veterinary pathologist examine skin biopsies for the disease, arrangements can be made to have pathologists at UC Davis study the tissues. Have your veterinarian take biopsies as normal, fix them in formalin, but have them sent to me rather than to his/her regular veterinary pathologist. Digital pictures of the lesions from a distance (several feet) and close up would be helpful. Digital files can be included with these forms or emailed to me ncpedersen@ucdavis.edu .

Thank you for your cooperation.

Niels C. Pedersen, DVM PhD
Center for Companion Animal Health
School of Veterinary Medicine
University of California

(http://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/CCAH/)