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Virginia

Virginia Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine

Phase III, Duckpond Dr., Blacksburg, Virginia 24061-0443

Veterinary Teaching Hospital

CCD_{VIRGINIA} POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY

Client Consent for a Clinical Investigation

understand that I have been requested to participate in a Virginia Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine investigative clinical study. I understand that there is NO expressed or implied penalty if I choose not to participate. The study that my animal is participating in:

Project Title: Longitudinal Study Investigating the Progression and Pathogenesis of Atypical Hyperadrenocorticism in Scottish Terriers.

Funding Source: AKC; **Investigator**: Drs. Kurt Zimmerman, David Panciera. **Contact**: Kurt Zimmerman, 540.231.4621, <u>kzimmerm@vt.edu</u>

F	Main: 540-231-4621 Fax: 540-231-7367		
	Owner Name:		
	Owner Address:		
	Owner Phone:		
	Pet Name:		

Abstract:

Increased serum alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity is common in Scottish Terriers. Findings in our preliminary work indicate that this increased ALP activity is attributable to hyperadrenocorticism (HAC). HAC is a chronic debilitating disorder in dogs and contributes to the development of negative health and behavior outcomes including diabetes mellitus, obesity, musculoskeletal weakness, immune system dysfunction, and inappropriate urination. However, what is unclear is why these affected Scottish Terriers demonstrate laboratory evidence of HAC at an early age and why it appears to be driven by a less common mechanism than seen in other breeds. Specifically in Scottish Terriers, HAC appears to be due to excessive amounts of noncortisol steroids (atypical form of HAC). These findings have prompted our research group to speculate that there might be a unique underlying cause for HAC in this breed. With this question in mind, we propose to examine this disorder from three different perspectives, over a 1-2 year time period, using traditional laboratory, functional, and genetic tests. Specifically we propose to: 1) determine if the severity of the disorder increases over time; 2) determine if the disorder is due to a functional problem of the adrenal gland itself; and 3) determine if there is a problem with the receptors or message pathways which signal for steroid production in the adrenal gland. It is hoped these efforts will help us understand why Scottish Terriers are predisposed to developing atypical HAC and how best to treat and screen for this disorder.

Study Overview

For this portion of the project, 5-10 mls of EDTA blood will be collected by your veterinarian and mailed to our testing laboratory. There are no surgical procedures or anesthetic medications associated with this blood collection. No follow up pain management medication will be necessary. Your participation and any individual genomic findings will remain anonymous.

"I have read and understand this document and consent to the participation of my dog ______ in this investigation."

Owner or Agent's Signature:	Date:	
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Investigator Signature: Kurt Zimmerman Date:	
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