ANTECH Imaging Services

PennHIP

Reference #: 929123
Report Date: 26 May 2016
Date Received: 25 May 2016

Referring Veterinarian:
DR. JAMES R. MILES
ST. CHARLES VETERINARY CLINIC
530 DUNHAM RD
ST CHARLES, IL 60174
UNITED STATES

Patient ID: 1782
Radiography Date: 25 May 2016

Owner/Responsible Person:
JULIE NELSON

Patient:

Patient Name:	MACK	Species:	CANINE
Reg. Name:	TURNING POINTS LANDSLIDE	Breed:	BRITTANY
Reg. #:	SR69982601 Tattoo:	Date of Birth:	26 Oct 2011 Age: 55 mo.
Microchip:	985121010374869	Gender:	M Weight: 47 lbs.

RESULTS

LEFT	Distraction Index (DI)	**0.34**	DI is greater than 0.30 with no radiographic evidence of OA. There is an increasing risk of developing OA as the DI increases; low risk when DI is close to 0.30, high risk when DI is close to 0.70 or above.
	Osteoarthritis (OA)	**None**	
	Cavitation	**No**	
	Other Findings	Not Applicable	
RIGHT	Distraction Index (DI)	**0.29**	DI is less than or equal to 0.30, with no radiographic evidence of OA.
	Osteoarthritis (OA)	**None**	
	Cavitation	**No**	
	Other Findings	Not Applicable	

Please note that the PennHIP DI is a measure of hip joint laxity, it does not allude to a "passing" or "failing" hip score.

LAXITY PROFILE RANKING

The laxity profile ranking is based on the hip with the greater laxity (DI). This interpretation is based on a cross-section of 589 CANINE animals of the BRITTANY breed. The median DI for this group is 0.50.

Percentiles

90th	80th	70th	60th	50th	40th	30th	20th	10th	
> 90th				Median					**< 10th**

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The chart above indicates the ranking of your animal's passive hip laxity (DI) in relation to all CANINE animals of the BRITTANY breed in our database. This result means that 1) your animal's hips are tighter than over 90% of the animals in this group, and 2) your animal's hip laxity is in the tighter half of the laxity profile. Breed-specific evaluations are analyzed semi-annually. Consequently, the average laxity and range of laxity for any given group will change over time.

PennHIP does not make specific breeding recommendations. Selection of sire and dam for mating is the decision of the breeder.

NOTE: As a minimum breeding criterion, we propose that breeding stock be selected from the population of animals having hip laxity in the tighter half of the breed (to the left of the median mark on the graph). Higher selection pressure equates to more rapid expected genetic change per generation.

By implementing selection based on passive hip laxity, we expect the breed average DI over the years to move toward tighter hip configuration, meaning lower hip dysplasia susceptibility. The PennHIP database permits scientific adjustment of criteria to reflect these shifts; the average laxity and range of laxity for a particular breed will change over time.