ANTECH Imaging Services **PennHIP**

Reference #: 927082
Report Date: 7 Mar 2016
Date Received: 3 Mar 2016

Referring Veterinarian:
DR. JAMIE MULCAHY
GREENCROSS VETS MUDGEERABA
2 WORONGARY RD
MUDGEERABA, QLD 4213
AUSTRALIA

Patient ID: 18994848
Radiography Date: 4 Mar 2016

Owner/Responsible Person:
KAYLENE STEFFENS

Patient:

Patient Name: NICNAK TIGER WOODS	Species: CANINE
Reg. Name: NICNAK TIGER WOODS	Breed: LABRADOODLE
Reg. #: Tattoo:	Date of Birth: 8 Jun 2015 Age: 9 mo.
Microchip: 900079000032847	Gender: M Weight: 38 lbs.

RESULTS

LEFT	Distraction Index (DI)	**0.39**	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)	**0.40**	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	

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 3,876 CANINE animals of the LABRADOODLE breed. The median DI for this group is 0.50.

Percentiles

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

The chart above indicates the ranking of your animal's passive hip laxity (DI) in relation to all CANINE animals of the LABRADOODLE breed in our database. This result means that 1) your animal's hips are tighter than approximately 80% of this group of animals (alternatively, 20% of the group has tighter hips than your animal), 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.