Owner Copy

PennHIP Hip Evaluation Report

Report Date: 9/16/2010

Reference #: **889823**
Practice #:

Radiography Date: 9/8/2010
Date Received: 9/15/2010

Owner:
DARICE CONRAD
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CANADA

PennHIP Member:
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ANIMAL

PUPPY LOVES MOTLEY IS THE ONLY WEAR Reg. #: PLV46B
CANINE / LABRADOODLE CROSS Microchip:
Date of Birth: 12/17/2009 Sex: M Weight: 20 lbs. Age: 9 mo. Tattoo:

RESULTS

LEFT	Distraction Index (DI)	**0.47**	DI is greater than 0.30 with no radiographic evidence of DJD. There is an increasing risk of developing DJD as the DI increases; low risk when DI is close to 0.30, high risk when DI is close to 0.70 or above.
	Degenerative Joint Disease (DJD)	**None**	
	Cavitation	**No**	
	Other Findings	**Not Applicable**	
RIGHT	Distraction Index (DI)	**0.42**	DI is greater than 0.30 with no radiographic evidence of DJD. There is an increasing risk of developing DJD as the DI increases; low risk when DI is close to 0.30, high risk when DI is close to 0.70 or above.
	Degenerative Joint Disease (DJD)	**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 1,655 CANINE animals of the LABRADOODLE CROSS breed. The median DI for this group is 0.53.

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 CROSS breed in our database. This result means that 1) your animal's hips are tighter than approximately 70% of this group of animals (alternatively, 30% 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.