ANTECH Imaging Services

PennHIP

Reference #: 927480
Report Date: 22 Mar 2016
Date Received: 18 Mar 2016

Referring Veterinarian:
DR. REID SHUFER
ALTA RANCHO PET AND BIRD HOSPITAL
8677 19TH ST.
ALTA LOMA, CA 91701
UNITED STATES

Patient ID: 58401
Radiography Date: 18 Mar 2016

Owner/Responsible Person:
NANCY CHADWICK

Patient:

Patient Name:	FARLEY	Species:	CANINE
Reg. Name:	FARLEY SANITACTEAM DAY	Breed:	GOLDEN RETRIEVER
Reg. #:	SR86380802 Tattoo:	Date of Birth:	9 Jul 2014 Age: 20 mo.
Microchip:	836623096	Gender:	M Weight: 73 lbs.

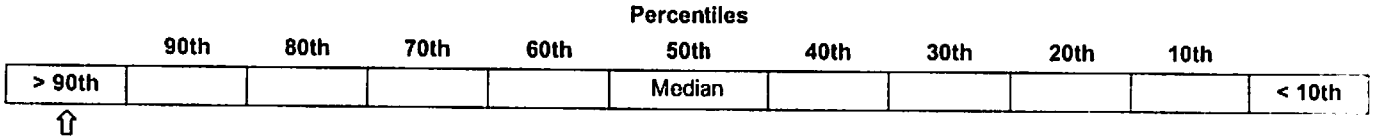
RESULTS

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)	**0.30**	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 15,997 CANINE animals of the GOLDEN RETRIEVER breed. The median DI for this group is 0.54.



The chart above indicates the ranking of your animal's passive hip laxity (DI) in relation to all CANINE animals of the GOLDEN RETRIEVER 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.

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