



PennHIP

Reference #: **926273**
 Report Date: 25 Mar 2016
 Date Received: 8 Feb 2016

Referring Veterinarian:
 DR. JEFFREY BRUBAKER
 STAYTON VETERINARY HOSPITAL
 1308 NORTH FIRST AVENUE
 STAYTON, OR 97383
 UNITED STATES

Patient ID: 26676
 Radiography Date: 8 Feb 2016
 Owner/Responsible Person:
 MIKE & SYDNEY GARFIAS

Patient:	
Patient Name: PARSON'S AKIO-YODASAN VANZAY	Species: CANINE
Reg. Name:	Breed: WHITE SWISS SHEPHERD DOG
Reg. #:	Date of Birth: 30 Mar 2015 Age: 11 mo.
Tattoo:	Gender: M Weight: 84 lbs.
Microchip: 939000002407795	

RESULTS			
LEFT	Distraction Index (DI)	0.22	DI is less than or equal to 0.30, with no radiographic evidence of OA.
	Osteoarthritis (OA)	None	
	Cavitation	No	
	Other Findings	Not Applicable	
RIGHT	Distraction Index (DI)	0.21	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 43 CANINE animals of the WHITE SWISS SHEPHERD DOG breed. The median DI for this group is 0.36.

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 WHITE SWISS SHEPHERD DOG 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.