



PennHIP

Reference #: 927463

Report Date: 19 Mar 2016

Date Received: 18 Mar 2016

Referring Veterinarian:
 DR. GLENN FAHNESTOCK
 EASTVIEW VETERINARY CLINIC
 P.O. BOX 237
 PENN YAN, NY 14527
 UNITED STATES

Patient ID: 16031802139
 Radiography Date: 18 Mar 2016

Owner/Responsible Person:
 KAY FRANK

Patient:

Patient Name: FAITH

Reg. Name:

Reg. #:

Microchip: 085112007191809

Tattoo:

Species: CANINE

Breed: GERMAN SHEPHERD

Date of Birth: 25 May 2015 Age: 10 mo

Gender: F Weight: 62 lbs.

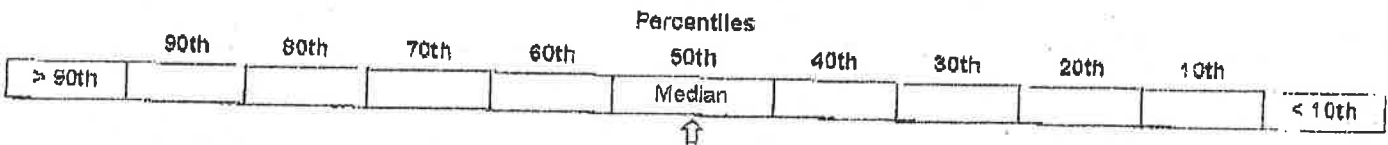
RESULTS

LEFT	Distraction Index (DI)	0.28	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)	0.40	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 12,012 CANINE animals of the GERMAN SHEPHERD breed. The median DI for this group is 0.40.



The chart above indicates the ranking of your animal's passive hip laxity (DI) in relation to all CANINE animals of the GERMAN SHEPHERD breed in our database. Your animal's hip laxity lies within the 50th percentile or median range. 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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