

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

Patient ID: **985112007191135**
Radiography Date: **20 Apr 2016**

Owner/Responsible Person:
LYNN ROWLEY

Patient:	
Patient Name: RIPLEY	Species: CANINE
Reg. Name: VONSILA'S SAVING GRACE	Breed: GERMAN SHEPHERD
Reg. #: DN43379706 Tatton:	Date of Birth: 14 Jun 2015 Age: 10 mo.
Microchip: 985112007191135	Gender: F Weight: 79 lbs.

RESULTS			
LEFT	Distraction Index (DI)	N/A	No distraction index. Repeat later. This hip will not be used in the laxity profile ranking below.
	Osteoarthritis (OA)	None	
	Cavitation	No	
	Other Findings	Not Applicable	
RIGHT	Distraction Index (DI)	0.31	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

One hip can not be used for the laxity profile ranking (see above), therefore, the opposite hip will be used in the analysis. 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. This result means that 1) your animal's hips are tighter than approximately 90% of this group of animals (alternatively, 10% 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.