



Reference #: 923803
 Report Date: 22 Oct 2015
 Date Received: 20 Oct 2015

Referring Veterinarian:

DR. RICHARD HOLM

ABBY PET HOSPITAL

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FRESNO, CA 93726-2700

UNITED STATES

Patient ID: 106176

Radiography Date: 20 Oct 2015

Owner/Responsible Person: KIM HERZOG

Patient Name: HOPE		Species: CANINE	
Reg. #: WS50566902	Date of Birth: 29 Dec 2013	Breed: SOUTH AFRICAN BOERBOEL MASTIFF	Gender: F
Reg. Name: A GALLANT HOPE	Age: 22 mo.	Weight: 107 lbs.	
Microchip: 0A02320850	Tattoo:		

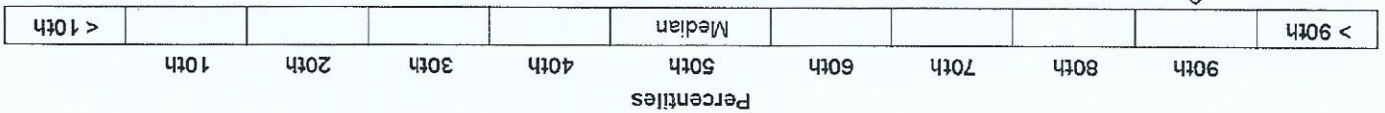
RESULTS

	LEFT		RIGHT	
Distraction Index (DI)	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.30
Osteoarthritis (OA)	None	None	None	None
Cavitation	No	No	No	No
Other Findings	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
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.				
DI is less than or equal to 0.30, with no radiographic evidence of OA.				

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 1,367 CANINE animals of the SOUTH AFRICAN BOERBOEL MASTIFF breed. The median DI for this group is 0.51.



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