

Referring Veterinarian: DR. ANTHONY PEASE MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY VETERINARY TEACHING HOSPITAL G370 EAST LANSING, MI 48824 UNITED STATES

Patient ID: Radiography Date: 459866 15 Sep 2015

Owner/Responsible Person:

TOM EVANS

	and a second star field the second		Patient:				
Patient Name: EPIC Reg. Name: Reg. #: Tattoo: Microchip: 941000016881903				Species: CANINE Breed: GOLDEN RETRIEVER Date of Birth: 13 Sep 2014 Age: 12 mo. Gender: M Weight: 62 lbs.			
			RESULTS				
LEFT	Distraction Index (DI)	0.35	DI is greater than 0.30 with no radiographic evidence of OA. There				
	Osteoarthritis (OA)	None		ping OA as the DI increases; low risk when DI is then DI is close to 0.70 or above.			
1	Cavitation	No					
	Other Findings	Not Applicable					
	Distraction Index (DI)	0.36	DI is greater than 0.30 with no radiographic evidence of OA. There i				
RIGHT	Osteoarthritis (OA)	None		oping OA as the DI increases; low risk when DI is when DI is close to 0.70 or above.			
~	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.

Percentiles											
	90th	80th	70th	60th	50th	40th	30th	20th	10th		
> 90th					Median					< 10th	
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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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