ANTECH Imaging Services

PennHIP

Reference #: 930356
Report Date: 19 Jul 2016
Date Received: 18 Jul 2016

Referring Veterinarian:
JESSICA KIRKPATRICK
SORENSEN VETERINARY HOSPITAL
215 BOLINGER RD.
BELGRADE, MT 59714
UNITED STATES

Patient ID: 15658
Radiography Date: 18 Jul 2016

Owner/Responsible Person:
KELLY COOKE

Patient:

Patient Name: BLISS	Species: CANINE
Reg. Name: TURNIN THE HERD BLISSFUL @ OUTWEST	Breed: AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD
Reg. #: DN43095703 Tattoo:	Date of Birth: 19 Jun 2015 Age: 13 mo.
Microchip:	Gender: F Weight: 60 lbs.

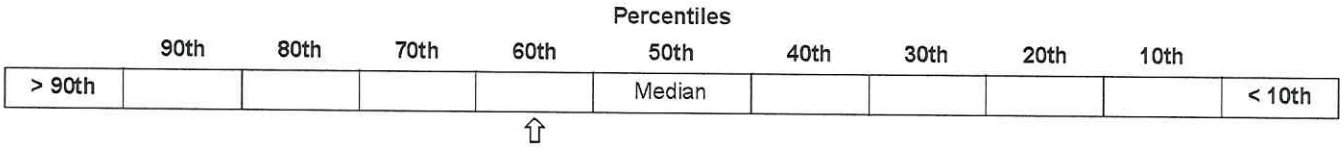
RESULTS

LEFT	Distraction Index (DI)	**0.43**	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	
RIGHT	Distraction Index (DI)	**0.33**	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 1,132 CANINE animals of the AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD breed. The median DI for this group is 0.44.



The chart above indicates the ranking of your animal's passive hip laxity (DI) in relation to all CANINE animals of the AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD breed in our database. This result means that 1) your animal's hips are tighter than approximately 60% of this group of animals (alternatively, 40% 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.

ANTECH Imaging Services

PennHIP

Reference #: **930373**
Report Date: 20 Jul 2016
Date Received: 19 Jul 2016

Referring Veterinarian:
JESSICA KIRKPATRICK
SORENSEN VETERINARY HOSPITAL
215 BOLINGER RD.
BELGRADE, MT 59714
UNITED STATES

Patient ID: 17167
Radiography Date: 18 Jul 2016

Owner/Responsible Person:
KELLY COOKE

Patient:

Patient Name:	OUT WEST'S DJ PLAY THAT FUNKY MUSIC	Species:	CANINE
Reg. Name:	OUT WEST'S DJ PLAY THAT FUNKY MUSIC	Breed:	AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD
Reg. #:	Tattoo:	Date of Birth:	25 Feb 2016 Age: 20 wks.
Microchip:		Gender:	F Weight: 32 lbs.

RESULTS

LEFT	Distraction Index (DI)	**0.51**	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	
RIGHT	Distraction Index (DI)	**0.48**	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 1,132 CANINE animals of the AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD breed. The median DI for this group is 0.44.

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 AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD breed in our database. This result means that 1) your animal's hips are tighter than approximately 40% of this group of animals (alternatively, 60% of the group has tighter hips than your animal), and 2) your animal's hip laxity is in the looser 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.

ANTECH Imaging Services

PennHIP

Reference #: 930350
Report Date: 20 Jul 2016
Date Received: 18 Jul 2016

Referring Veterinarian:
JESSICA KIRKPATRICK
SORENSEN VETERINARY HOSPITAL
215 BOLINGER RD.
BELGRADE, MT 59714
UNITED STATES

Patient ID: 16444
Radiography Date: 18 Jul 2016

Owner/Responsible Person:
KELLY COOKE

Patient:

Patient Name:	STELLA	Species:	CANINE
Reg. Name:	OUT WEST STELLA LUNA BLUE	Breed:	AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD
Reg. #:	Tattoo:	Date of Birth:	29 Oct 2015 Age: 9 mo.
Microchip:		Gender:	F Weight: 39 lbs.

RESULTS

LEFT	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	
RIGHT	Distraction Index (DI)	**0.44**	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 1,132 CANINE animals of the AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD breed. The median DI for this group is 0.44.

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 AUSTRALIAN 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.