

**Reference #: 927566**Report Date: 23 Mar 2016

Date Received: 22 Mar 2016

Referring Veterinarian:
JOHN HATHCOCK, DACVR
AUBURN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF
1500 WIRE RD
AUBURN, AL 36849
UNITED STATES

Patient ID: 1126404 Radiography Date: 8 Mar 2016

Owner/Responsible Person:

CANINE PERFORMANCE SCIENCES

	Patient:				
Patient Name	: CREEK	Species: CANINE			
Reg. Name:	CHILL BY HARNESS CREEK	Breed: LABRADOR RETRIEVER			
Reg. #:	Tattoo:	Date of Birth: 30 Dec 2011 Age: 51 mo.			
Microchip:	OAO1484077	Gender: M Weight: 83 lbs.			

RESULTS								
	Distraction Index (DI) 0.23		DI is less than or equal to 0.30, with no radiographic evidence of OA.					
FF	Osteoarthritis (OA)	None						
ᄪ	Cavitation No							
	Other Findings	Not Applicable						
RIGHT	Distraction Index (DI)	0.36	DI is greater than 0.30 with no radiographic evidence of OA. There is an					
	Osteoarthritis (OA)	None	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.					
	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 26,857 CANINE animals of the LABRADOR RETRIEVER breed. The median DI for this group is 0.45.

Percentiles										
	90th	80th	70th	60th	50th	40th	30th	20th	10th	
> 90th					Median					< 10th
•		<u>↑</u>			•		•	•	•	-

The chart above indicates the ranking of your animal's passive hip laxity (DI) in relation to all CANINE animals of the LABRADOR RETRIEVER breed in our database. This result means that 1) your animal's hips are tighter than approximately 80% of this group of animals (alternatively, 20% 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.