

Hip Evaluation Report

Report Date: 9/18/2006

Reference #: **861353**

Radiography Date: 8/10/2006

Practice #:

Date Received: 9/14/2006

Owner:
 RICK PARIS
 192 HUCKLEBERRY LANE
 FLORENCE, MT 59833
 UNITED STATES

PennHIP Member:
 DR. RICK SCHERR
 BIG SKY ANIMAL MEDICAL CENTER
 5101 NORTH STAR BLVD
 GREAT FALLS, MT 59405
 UNITED STATES

ANIMAL	
AJKA	Reg. #:
CANINE / GERMAN SHEPHERD	Microchip:
Date of Birth: 11/17/2005 Sex: F Weight: 74lbs. Age: 9 mo.	Tattoo:

RESULTS			
LEFT	Distraction Index (DI)	0.29	DI is less than or equal to 0.30, with no radiographic evidence of DJD.
	Degenerative Joint Disease (DJD)	None	
	Cavitation	No	
	Other Findings	Not Applicable	
RIGHT	Distraction Index (DI)	0.29	DI is less than or equal to 0.30, with no radiographic evidence of DJD.
	Degenerative Joint Disease (DJD)	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 6,858 CANINE animals of the GERMAN SHEPHERD breed. The median DI for this group is 0.40.									
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 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.