



Hip Evaluation Report

Report Date: 6

Reference #: **914135**
Practice #: 22197-1

Radiography Date: 6
Date Received: 6

PennHIP Member:
DR. GEOFF HAMPTON
ISLANDVIEW VETERINARY HOSPITAL
71 DRIFTWOOD DRIVE
UPPER KINGSCLEAR, NB E3E 1P2
CANADA

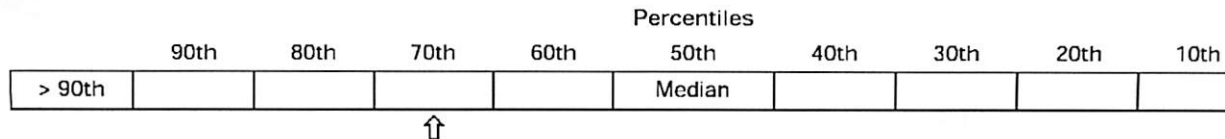
Owner:
TINA STEPHENSON
728 ROUTE 570
MOOUNT PLEASANT, NB E7L 2Y0
CANADA

BARTON MANOR II'S RUBY TUESDAY (RUBY)
CANINE / GREATER SWISS MOUNTAIN DOG
Date of Birth: 6/14/2012 Sex: F Weight: 101 lbs. Age: 24 mo.
Reg. #: 1120631
Microchip: 95600 0008
Tattoo:

Side	Distraction Index (DI)	Value	Interpretation
LEFT	Distraction Index (DI)	0.46	DI is greater than 0.30 with no radiographic evidence of DJD increasing risk of developing DJD as the DI increases; low risk close to 0.30, high risk when DI is close to 0.70 or above.
	Degenerative Joint Disease (DJD)	None	
	Cavitation	No	
	Other Findings	Not Applicable	
RIGHT	Distraction Index (DI)	0.43	DI is greater than 0.30 with no radiographic evidence of DJD increasing risk of developing DJD as the DI increases; low risk close to 0.30, high risk when DI is close to 0.70 or above.
	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.

The laxity profile ranking is based on the hip with the greater laxity (DI). This interpretation is based on a cross-section of 55 animals of the GREATER SWISS MOUNTAIN DOG breed. The median DI for this group is 0.50.



The chart above indicates the ranking of your animal's passive hip laxity (DI) in relation to all CANINE animals of the GREATER SWISS MOUNTAIN DOG breed in our database. This result means that 1) your animal's hips are tighter than approximately 70% of animals (alternatively, 30% of the group has tighter hips than your animal), and 2) your animal's hip laxity is in the tighter half of the profile. Breed-specific evaluations are analyzed semi-annually. Consequently, the average laxity and range of laxity for any 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 with lower laxity in the tighter half of the breed (to the left of the median mark on the graph). Higher selection pressure equates to faster 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 configurations, meaning lower hip dysplasia susceptibility. The PennHIP database permits scientific adjustment of criteria to...