

Hip Evaluation Report

Report Date: 5/22/2013

Reference #: Practice #: 906851

Owner: JOHAN OLOFSSON OLMANAS RINGVAG 402

ASA, 43952 SWEDEN Radiography Date: 4/28/2013 Date Received: 5/20/2013

PennHIP Member: DR. SVEN ODMAN DJURDOKTORN

NYA TANNEFORSVÄGEN 13

582 42 LINKÖPING,

SWEDEN

					A	NIMAL			
ACACIA HILL BUFFY (MOLLY)								Reg. #:	
CANINE / SOUTH AFRICAN BOERBOEL MASTIFF						Microchip: 977200008026214			
Date of Birth:	6/6/2011	Sex:	F	Weight:	0 lbs.	Age:	22 mo.	Tattoo:	

			RESULTS				
	Distraction Index (DI)	0.26	DI is less than or equal to 0.30, with no radiographic evidence of DJD.				
LEFT	Degenerative Joint Disease (DJD)	None					
Cavitation		No					
	Other Findings	Not Applicable					
	Distraction Index (DI)	0.26	DI is less than or equal to 0.30, with no radiographic evidence of DJD.				
RIGHT	Degenerative Joint Disease (DJD)	None					
줎	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 1,111 CANINE animals of the SOUTH AFRICAN BOERBOEL MASTIFF breed. The median DI for this group is 0.52.

	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 SOUTH AFRICAN BOERBOEL MASTIFF 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.