



Reference #: 912248
Practice #: 146426

Radiography Date: 3/11/2014
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Owner:
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ANIMAL

DARBYWOOD'S BARABOO OF SINGING HILLS (BARABOO)
CANINE / AIREDALE TERRIER

Reg. #: RN25944602
Microchip: 985112000936020

Date of Birth: 9/15/2013 Sex: M Weight: 36 lbs. Age: 6 mo.

Tattoo:

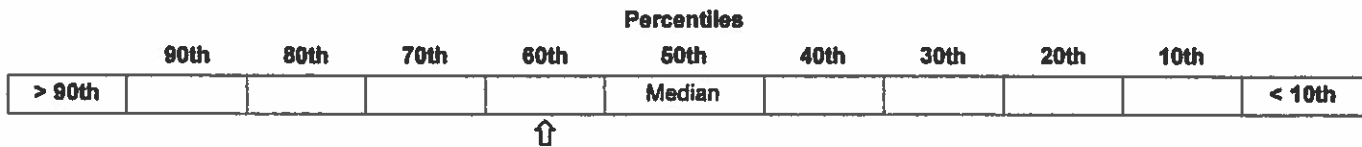
RESULTS

Table with columns for LEFT and RIGHT sides, and rows for Distraction Index (DI), Degenerative Joint Disease (DJD), Cavitation, and Other Findings. Includes descriptive text for DI values.

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 876 CANINE animals of the AIREDALE TERRIER breed. The median DI for this group is 0.55.



The chart above indicates the ranking of your animal's passive hip laxity (DI) in relation to all CANINE animals of the AIREDALE TERRIER 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.