

Referring Veterinarian:  
DR. CLIFF R FAVER  
ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES  
37555 N CAVE CREEK ROAD  
CAVE CREEK, AZ 85331  
UNITED STATES

Patient ID: 14109-F  
Radiography Date: 31 Mar 2016

Owner/Responsible Person:  
GERRY PORTER

Patient:			
Patient Name:	PRIMETIME PATCHES	Species:	CANINE
Reg. Name:	PRIMETIME PATCHES	Breed:	LABRADOODLE
Reg. #:		Date of Birth:	31 Oct 2014
Microchip:	981020013515912	Age:	17 mo.
	Tattoo:	Gender:	M
		Weight:	10 lbs.

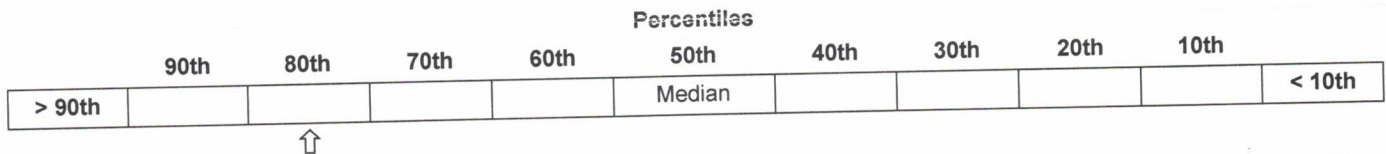
### RESULTS

	Distraction Index (DI)		Cavitation is harmless to the hip, however it potentially increases the measurement of the DI. Therefore, no laxity score is provided, nor will this hip be used in the laxity profile ranking below.
LEFT	Osteoarthritis (OA)	None	
	Cavitation	Yes	
	Other Findings	Not Applicable	
	Distraction Index (DI)	0.40	DI is greater than 0.30 with no radiographic evidence of OA. There is an 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.
Osteoarthritis (OA)	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

One hip can not be used for the laxity profile ranking (see above), therefore, the opposite hip will be used in the analysis. This interpretation is based on a cross-section of 3,876 CANINE animals of the LABRADOODLE 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 LABRADOODLE 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.