



Hip Evaluation Report

Report Date: 4

Reference #: **912741**
 Practice #: 0a01634323

Radiography Date: 4
 Date Received: 4

PennHIP Member:
 DR. JENNIFER SHOCKLEY
 HIGGINSVILLE ANIMAL CLINIC
 2400 HWY BLVD
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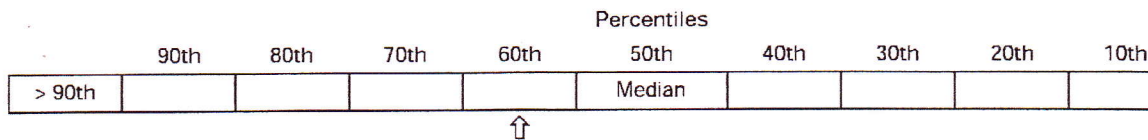
Owner:
 GINA GRAMLICH
 7158 STATE ROAD UU
 FULTON, MO 65251
 UNITED STATES

OAK VIEW BIETJIE
 CANINE / SOUTH AFRICAN BOERBOEL MASTIFF
 Date of Birth: 1/9/2013 Sex: F Weight: 0 lbs. Age: 15 mo.
 Reg. #: Microchip: Tattoo:

LEFT	Distraction Index (DI)	0.48	DI is greater than 0.30 with no radiographic evidence of DJD increasing risk of developing DJD as the DI increases; low risk when DI is 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)	0.45	DI is greater than 0.30 with no radiographic evidence of DJD increasing risk of developing DJD as the DI increases; low risk when DI is 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 1,1 animals of the SOUTH AFRICAN BOERBOEL MASTIFF breed. The median DI for this group is 0.52.



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 approximately 60 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 profile. Breed-specific evaluations are analyzed semi-annually. Consequently, the average laxity and range of laxity for any breed can 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 hip 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...