

# Hip Evaluation Report

Report Date: 9/28/2009

Reference #: 883233

Radiography Date: 9/16/2009

Practice #:

Date Received: 9/23/2009

**Owner:**

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ANIMAL					
NORTHERN WOODS CHEETAH			Reg. #: NKC09-900343108		
CANINE / AMERICAN BULLDOG			Microchip:		
Date of Birth:	3/15/2009	Sex:	F	Weight:	55 lbs.
		Age:	6 mo.	Tattoo:	

RESULTS			
LEFT	Distraction Index (DI)	0.54	DI is greater than 0.30 with no radiographic evidence of DJD. There is an 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)	0.47	DI is greater than 0.30 with no radiographic evidence of DJD. There is an 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.

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 2,211 CANINE animals of the AMERICAN BULLDOG breed. The median DI for this group is 0.54.										
Percentiles										
90th	80th	70th	60th	50th	40th	30th	20th	10th		
> 90th				Median						< 10th
↑										
The chart above indicates the ranking of your animal's passive hip laxity (DI) in relation to all CANINE animals of the AMERICAN BULLDOG breed in our database. Your animal's hip laxity lies within the 50th percentile or median range. 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.