

Doctor's Copy

#### PennHIP Report

Referring Veterinarian: Dr David Reese

Clinic Name: The Animal Hospital at

Murdoch University

Email: DIReports@murdoch.edu.au

Clinic Address: 90 South St

Perth, WA 6150

Phone: 6 (189) 360-2436 Fax:6 (189) 360-6509

#### Patient Information

Client: ELGIE, Lauren

Tattoo Num:

Patient Name: Abby

Patient ID: 204728

Reg. Name: CAREER DOGS SIGNORA STANSIE

Registration Num: N/A

PennHIP Num: 119064

Species: Canine

Microchip Num: 900079000310643 **Breed: LABRADOR RETRIEVER** 

Date of Birth: 19 May 2017

Sex: Female

Age: 13 months

Weight: 57.5 lbs/26.1 kgs

Date of Study: 06 Jun 2018

Date Submitted: 06 Jun 2018

Date of Report: 07 Jun 2018

#### **Findings**

Distraction Index (DI): Right DI = 0.41, Left DI = 0.34.

Osteoarthritis (OA): No radiographic evidence of OA for either hip.

Cavitation/Other Findings: None.

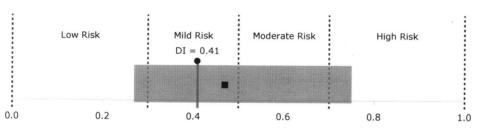
#### Interpretation

Distraction Index (DI): The laxity ranking is based on the hip with the greater laxity (larger DI). In this case the DI used is

OA Risk Category: The DI is between 0.31 and 0.49. This patient is at mild risk for hip OA.

Distraction Index Chart:

#### LABRADOR RETRIEVER



**Distraction Index** 

Breed Statistics: This interpretation is based on a cross-section of 32092 canine patients of the LABRADOR RETRIEVER breed in the AIS PennHIP database. The gray strip represents the central 90% range of DIs (0.27 - 0.75) for the breed. The breed average DI is 0.47 (solid square). The patient DI is the solid circle (0.41).

Summary: The degree of laxity (DI = 0.41) falls within the central 90% range of DIs for the breed. This amount of hip laxity places the hip at a mild risk to develop hip OA. No radiographic evidence of OA for either hip.

Interpretation and Recommendations: No OA/Mild Risk: Low risk to develop radiographic evidence of hip OA early in life, however OA may manifest after 6 years of age or later. Risk of OA increases as DI, age, body weight, and activity level increase. OA susceptibility is breed specific, larger breeds being more susceptible. Recommendations: Evidence-based strategies to lower the risk of dogs developing hip OA or to treat those having OA fall into 5 modalities.\* For detailed information, consult these documents.\* Use any or all of these modalities as needed:

- 1) For acute or chronic pain prescribe NSAID PO short or long term. Amantadine can be added if response is marginal or if a neuropathic component to the pain is suspected.
- 2) Optimize body weight, keep lean, at BCS = 5/9.
- 3) Prescribe therapeutic exercise at intensities that do not precipitate lameness.
- 4) Administer polysulfated glycosaminoglycans IM or SQ, so-called DMOAD.
- 5) Feed an EPA-rich prescription diet preventatively for dogs at risk for OA or therapeutically for dogs already showing radiographic signs of OA.

At the present time there is inadequate evidence to confidently recommend any of the many other remedies to prevent or

treat OA. Studies are in progress. Consider repeating radiographs at periodic intervals to determine the rate of OA progression and adjust treatment accordingly. Older dogs may show clinical signs such as chronic pain, reluctance to go stairs or jump onto the bed, and stiffness particularly after resting. It is unlikely that end-stage hip disease will develop for dogs at this risk level so surgical therapy for the pain of hip OA would rarely be indicated.

Breeding Recommendations: Please consult the PennHIP Manual.

\* From WSAVA Global Pain Council Guidelines and the 2015 AAHA/AAFP Pain Management Guidelines Comments:

None



## CANINE HIP AND ELBOW DYSPLASIA EVALUATION

Diagnostic Imaging Department

Hospital At Murdoch University  1300 652 494 direports@murdoch.edu	information.	
Pedigree Name: CAREER DOGS' SIGNORA STANSIE	Sex: F DOB: 19/05/2017 TAHMUID: 204728	
Pet Name: ABBY	Breed: LABRADOR RETRIEVER	
KC Registration Number:	Microchip Number: 900 079 000 310 643	
PEDIGREE DETAILS MUST BE INCLUDED		
SIRE: "TOMMEE" CROFTSWAY TOMMEE	PGS: GNG CH CAMBREMER TOM COBBLEY OF CHARM PGD: CROFTSWAY ZARITA	
DAM: 45 AMA A CARAMA A CARAMA	MGS: CCI'S ASTA IL	
BAM: "EMMA" CARECK DOGS' PETA	MGD: GUIDINGLIGHT HAWKE	
OWNER'S DETAILS	AND DECLARATION	
Owner/s Name: MS LAUREN ELGIE	Telephone: 0400350229	
Owner's Address: 35 WALLAROO CIRCUIT, NOR		
Owner's Email: lauren@ careerdogs.com.qu		
I/We hereby declare that :		
a) The particulars shown above are correct and relate to the	dog submitted for radiographic examination.	
<ul> <li>b) I give permission for the results of the examination to be u published.</li> </ul>	sed at a future date for the purpose of statistical research which may be	
Owner's Signature: Ashlee LEWIS	Date: 6-6-18	
	LS AND DECLARATION	
Referring Veterinarian: DR CLAUDINE CREASY	Telephone:	
Referring Veterinary Practice: THE ANIMAL HOSPITAL A	T MURDOCH UNIVERSITY	
Address: NYARRIE DRIVE, MURDOCH WA 615		
Email Address:	Date Radiographs Taken: 6/06/2018	
I hereby declare that :  a) The dog presented for radiographs was positively ide b) The radiographs were taken whilst the dog was unde	entified as the dog detailed in the Certificate of Registration and Pedigree.  or general anaesthesia.	
RADIO	LOGIST	
Film Quality: Satisfactory; underexposed; overexposed; extraneous	s marks; not labelled adequately	
Positioning: Satisfactory; tilted laterally left/right; femora not sufficient	tly extended; femora not evenly extended	
HIP JOINT RIGHT LEFT	COMMENT	
Norberg angle		

			dentified as the dog deta der general anaesthesia	ailed in the Certificate of Registration and Pedigree.	
Veterinarian Signature: UM	1			Date: 6/6/18	
		RADIO	DLOGIST		
Film Quality: Satisfactory; underexpose	ed; overexpo	sed; extraneo	ous marks; not labelle	ed adequately	
Positioning: Satisfactory; tilted laterally	left/right; fer	mora not sufficie	ently extended; femora	a not evenly extended	
HIP JOINT	RIGHT	LEFT		COMMENT	
Norberg angle	/				
Subluxation					
Cranial acetabular edge					
Dorsal acetabular edge					
Cranial effective acetabular rim			1-	2000 ( 2000)	
Acetabular fossa				DOWN ONLY	
Caudal acetabular edge		12		N/M	
Femoral head/neck exostosis				AR.	
Femoral head recontouring					
TOTAL (max. possible 53 per column)			TOTAL SCORE (r	nax possible 106)	
Hip Grade: Normal (0) 1 2 3	4 5 6		Breed Average S	core :	
ELBOW JOINT	mm of change	Grade	UAP	COMMENT	
Right Elbow	0	0	Yes (No		
Left Elbow	0	0	Yes/No	1	
Date Radiographs Received:	Date Radiographs Received:		Date Radiographs	Examined: 7 6 / 5	
Date Radiographs Returned:			Examined By:		
Payment: Cheque   Credit Card	□ In Po	erson 🗆	JL	Richardson, BVMS, MVS, FANZCVS (Radiology)	



## **Brisbane Veterinary Specialist Centre**

# OPHTHALMIC EXAMINATION FORM

Owner: Lauren Elgie Address: Po Box 620 North lates Qld 4509	Animal Name: Abby Microchip No: 900079000310643
ANIMAL: Species: dog Breed: Labrador Coat: colour/type: black	Birthdate: 19/5/17 Sex: F
PREVIOUS EXAMINATION: Not prev examined Not a Date of previous examination:/  EXAMINATION TECHNIQUE: Direct ophthalmoscopy Deformicroscopy Other  MYDRIATIC: Pres No	
REGIONS EXAMINED: LIDS CORNEA IRIS	LENS FUNDUS OTHER
Not affected	<u> </u>
Undetermined/suspicious	
Affected	
Right	Left
Right Left	Right Left
$A \bigcirc P \bigcirc ($	
Corne	ea Eyelids
Lens	dus
INHERITED DISEASE: Yes YOO Suspicious Date of Should be re-examined:MonthsYearly SIGNED	1 1.1.





# Certificate of Echocardiography

This is to certify that I, Dr Geoff Nicolson BVSc (Hons I) MVETSTUD Dipl. ECVIM-CA (Cardiology), a qualified **Specialist Veterinary Cardiologist**, have today 23 - 01 - 19 examined the following animal for evidence of cardiac disease:

Animal name: <u>ABBY</u>
Age/DOB: 19/05/2017 Sex: F Breed: Cabrador Petriever  Colour: Black Reg no: NA Microchip no: 900079000310643
Colour: Black Reg no: NA Microchip no: 900079000310643
Owner: Career Doas Australia
Address: PO Box 620, Rlorth Lakes, QW, 4509
Echocardiographic Examination (cardiologist to complete)  Findings:
LVIDd 42.5 LVIDs 30.3 FS% 29
IVSd 5.8 LVFWd 9.2 LA:Ao 1.35 (norm. < 1.6)
Aortic velocity 1.69 m/s (norm. <2m/s) Pulmonic velocity m/s (norm. <2m/s)
MR velocity m/s (norm. 5-6m/s) TR velocity m/s (norm. <3.0m/s)
Certification Statement (cardiologist to complete)
1) No echocardiographic evidence of cardiac Lisease.
_ disease.
1) The above animal has no echocardiographic evidence of cardiac disease 2) The above animal has echocardiographic changes, which I consider to be of no significance with regards to breeding
The above animal has an echocardiographic abnormality, which I consider makes it unsuitable for breeding purposes
Dr Geoff Nicolson
BVSc (Hons I) MVETSTUD Dipl. ECVIM-CA (Cardiology)
Specialist Veterinary Cardiologist

## GENETIC ANALYSIS REPORT



#### **OWNER'S DETAILS**

Lauren Elgie

35 WALLAROO CIRCUIT NORTH LAKES

**BRISBANE** 

Queensland 4509 Australia

#### **COLLECTION DETAILS**

Case Number : 17079771 18th Aug Date of Test 2017

Collected By

Approved Collection: NO

#### **ANIMAL'S DETAILS**

CAREER DOGS' SIGNORA STANSIE Registered Name

(BERNIE)

Pet Name : ABBY

Registration

Number

**Breed** : Labrador Retriever Microchip Number: 900079000310643 : Intact Female : 19th May 2017 Date of Birth

Colour : BLACK

Sample with Lab ID Number 17079771 was received at Orivet Genetics, DNA was extracted and analysed with the following result reported:

#### **GENETIC ANALYSIS SUMMARY**

### **TESTS REPORTED**

## RESULT 1

Urinary system / Urologic - Associated with the kidneys, bladder, ureters and urethra CANINE HYPERURICOSURIA NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED] CYSTINURIA (NEWFOUNDLAND TYPE) NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED]

Musculoskeletal - Associated with muscles, bones and associated structures

CENTRONUCLEAR MYOPATHY (LABRADOR RETRIEVER TYPE)

MYOTUBULAR MYOPATHY X-LINKED

SKELETAL DYSPLASIA 2 (MILD DISPROPORTIONATE

DWARFISM)

NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED] NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED]

NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED]

Nervous system / Neurologic - Associated with the brain, spinal cord and nerves

CONGENITAL MYASTHENIC SYNDROME (LABRADOR

RETRIEVER TYPE)

NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED] **DEGENERATIVE MYELOPATHY** NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED] EXERCISE INDUCED COLLAPSE (RETRIEVER TYPE) CARRIER [ONE COPY OF THE VARIANT DETECTED]

NARCOLEPSY (LABRADOR)

NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED]

Digestive system / Gastrointestinal - Associated with the organs and structures of the digestive system COPPER TOXICOSIS (ATP7B & ATP7A) LABRADOR RETRIEVER

TYPE - RESEARCH ONLY

NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED]

Haemolymphatic - Associated with the blood and lymph

ELLIPTOCYTOSIS B-SPECTRIN (LABRADOR

RETRIEVER/POODLE TYPE)

NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED]

Dermatologic - Associated with the skin

HEREDITARY NASAL PARAKERATOSIS/DRY NOSE (LABRADOR

RETRIEVER TYPE)

NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED]

Metabolic - Associated with the enzymes and metabolic processes of cells

MALIGNANT HYPERTHERMIA NEGATIVE / CLEAR INO VARIANT DETECTEDI PYRUVATE KINASE DEFICIENCY (CANINE) NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED]

Ophthalmologic - Associated with the eyes and associated structures

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Please Note: This is a summary disease and trait report. To view more details on each test, including a DNA profile, please log in to your account and view the detailed single DNA report.

OCULO-SKELETAL DYSPLASIA (LABRADOR RETRIEVER TYPE) PROGRESSIVE ROD CONE DEGENERATION (PRCD) - PRA

Trait (Associated with Phenotype)

A LOCUS (FAWN/SABLE;TRI/TAN POINTS)

BROWN COAT COLOUR PROFILE

D (DILUTE) LOCUS

E LOCUS - (CREAM/RED/YELLOW)

K LOCUS (DOMINANT BLACK)

LONG HAIR GENE (CANINE C95F)

NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED] NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED]

 $a^{t}/a^{t}$  - TAN POINTS/BLACK & TAN or TRICOLOUR MAY BE BRINDLED [SEE K LOCUS]

BB - DOES NOT CARRY BROWN or CHOCOLATE

DD - NO COPY OF MLPH-D ALLELE (DILUTE) - PIGMENT IS NORMAL

EE - DOMINANT BLACK DOES NOT CARRY

YELLOW/RED/WHITE

KK - DOMINANT BLACK - SOLID [WILL NOT BE BRINDLED or

EXPRESS AGOUTI]

**NEGATIVE - NOT SHOWING THE PHENOTYPE** 

#### **RESULTS REVIEWED & CONFIRMED BY:**

Dr. Noam Pik BVSc, BMVS, MBA, MACVS

George Sofronidis BSc(Hons)

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#### **EXPLANATION of RESULT TERMINOLOGY**

The terms below are provided to help clarify certain results phrases on your genetic report. The phrases below are those as reported by Orivet and may vary from one laboratory to the other.

#### NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED]

No presence of the variant (mutation) has been detected. The animal is clear of the disease and will not pass on any disease-causing mutation.

#### CARRIER [ONE COPY OF THE VARIANT DETECTED]

This is also referred to as HETEROZYGOUS. One copy of the normal gene and copy of the affected (mutant) gene has been detected. The animal will not exhibit disease symptoms or develop the disease. Consideration needs to be taken if breeding this animal - if breeding with another carrier or affected or unknown then it may produce an affected offspring.

#### POSITIVE / AT RISK [TWO COPIES OF THE VARIANT DETECTED]

Two copies of the disease gene variant (mutation) have been detected also referred to as HOMOZYGOUS for the variant. The animal may show symptoms (affected) associated with the disease. Appropriate treatment should be pursued by consulting a Veterinarian.

#### POSITIVE HETEROZYGOUS [ONE COPY OF THE DOMINANT VARIANT DETECTED]

Also referred to as POSITIVE ONE COPY or POSITIVE HETEROZYGOUS. This result is associated with a disease that has a dominant mode of inheritance. One copy of the normal gene (wild type) and affected (mutant) gene is present. Appropriate treatment should be pursued by consulting a Veterinarian. This result can still be used to produce a clear offspring.

#### POSITIVE HOMOZYGOUS [TWO COPIES OF THE DOMINANT VARIANT DETECTED]

Also referred to as POSITIVE HOMOZYGOUS. Two copies of the disease gene variant (mutant) have been detected and the animal may show symptoms associated with the disease. Please Note: This disease has dominant mode of inheritance so if mated to a clear animal ALL offspring with be AFFECTED – HETEROZYGOUS ONE COPY.

#### NORMAL BY PARENTAGE HISTORY

The sample submitted has had its parentage verified by DNA. By interrogating the DNA profiles of the Dam, Sire and Offspring this information together with the history submitted for the parents excludes this animal from having this disease. The controls run confirm that the dog is NORMAL for the disease requested.

#### NORMAL BY PEDIGREE

The sample submitted has had its parentage verified by Pedigree. The pedigree has been provided and details (genetic testing reports) of the parents have been included. Parentage could not be determined via DNA profile as no sample was submitted.

#### NO RESULTS AVAILABLE

Insufficient information has been provided to provide a result for this test. Sire and Dam information and/or sample may be required. This result is mostly associated with tests that have a patent/license and therefore certain restrictions apply. Please contact the laboratory to discuss.

#### **INDETERMINABLE**

The sample submitted has failed to give a conclusive result. This result is mainly due to the sample failing to "cluster" or result in the current grouping. A recollection is required at no charge.

#### **DNA PROFILE**

Also known as a DNA fingerprint. This is unique for the animal. No animal shares the same DNA profile. An individual's DNA profile is inherited from both parents and can be used for verifying parentage (pedigrees). This profile contains no disease or trait information and is simply a unique DNA signature for that animal.

#### PARENTAGE VERIFICATION

#### QUALIFIES/CONFIRMED or DOES NOT QUALIFY/EXCLUDED

Parentage is determined by examining the markers on the DNA profile. A result is generated and stated for all DNA parentage requests. Parentage confirmation reports can only be generated if a DNA profile has been carried out for Dam, Offspring and possible Sire/s.

#### **PENDING**

Results for this test are still being processed. Some tests are run independently and are reported at a later date. When completed, the result will be emailed.

#### APPROVED COLLECTION METHOD (NO)

The sample submitted for testing HAS NOT met the requirements recommended by member bodies for the DNA collection process.

#### TRAIT (PHENOTYPE)

A feature that an animal is born with (a genetically determined characteristic). Traits are a visual phenotype that range from colour to hair length, and also includes certain features such as tail length. If an individual is AFFECTED for a trait then it will show that characteristic eg. AFFECTED for the B (Brown) Locus or bb will be brown/chocolate.

#### POSITIVE - SHOWING THE PHENOTYPE

The animal is showing the trait or phenotype tested.

#### **CLARIFICATION OF GENETIC TESTING**

The goal of genetic testing is to provide breeders with relevant information to improve breeding practices in the interest of animal health. However, genetic inheritance is not a simple process, and may be complicated by several factors. Below is some information to help clarify these factors.

- 1) Some diseases may demonstrate signs of what Geneticists call "genetic heterogeneity". This is a term to describe an apparently single condition that may be caused by more than one mutation and/or gene.
- 2) It is possible that there exists more than one disease that presents in a similar fashion and segregates in a single breed. These conditions although phenotypically similar may be caused by separate mutations and/or genes.
- 3) It is possible that the disease affecting your breed may be what Geneticists call an "oligogenic disease". This is a term to describe the existence of additional genes that may modify the action of a dominant gene associated with a disease. These modifier genes may for example give rise to a variable age of onset for a particular condition, or affect the penetrance of a particular mutation such that some animals may never develop the condition.

The range of hereditary diseases continues to increase and we see some that are relatively benign and others that can cause severe and/or fatal disease. Diagnosis of any disease should be based on pedigree history, clinical signs, history (incidence) of the disease and the specific genetic test for the disease.

Penetrance of a disease will always vary not only from breed to breed but within a breed, and will vary with different diseases. Factors that influence penetrance are genetics, nutrition and environment. Although genetic testing should be a priority for breeders, we strongly recommend that temperament and phenotype also be considered when breeding.

Orivet Genetic Pet Care aims to frequently update breeders with the latest research from the scientific literature. If breeders have any questions regarding a particular condition, please contact us on (03) 9534 1544 or admin@orivet.com and we will be happy to work with you to answer any relevant questions.

This report has been generated by Orivet Genetic Pet Care (Case Number : 17079771)