Report Viewer

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PennHIP Report

Referring Veterinarian: Dr Kim Somjen Email: customerservice@bmvet.com

Clinic Name: Belle Mead Animal Hospital Clinic Address: 872 Route 206 Hillsborough, NJ 08844 Phone: (908) 874-4447 Fax:(908) 874-4144 Owner's Copy

Patient Information

Client: GRISWA, Karen	Tattoo Num:	1
Patient Name: CARRY	Patient ID: 6270CARRY	
Reg. Name: Ch. Cliffwalk's She's A Keeper	Registration Num: SR86422302	
PennHIP Num: 106359	Microchip Num: 981020013484712	
Species: Canine	Breed: ENGLISH COCKER SPANIEL	
Date of Birth: 25 Jan 2015	Age: 26 months	
Sex: Female	Weight: 28 lbs/12.7 kgs	
Date of Study: 31 Mar 2017	Date Submitted: 01 Apr 2017	
Date of Report: 03 Apr 2017		

Findings

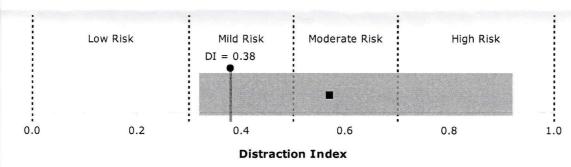
Distraction Index (DI):Right DI = 0.38, Left DI = 0.34. Osteoarthritis (OA):No radiographic evidence of OA for either hip. Cavitation/Other Findings:None.

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 0.38.

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

ENGLISH COCKER SPANIEL



Breed Statistics: This interpretation is based on a cross-section of 140 canine patients of the ENGLISH COCKER SPANIEL breed in the AIS PennHIP database. The gray strip represents the central 90% range of DIs (0.32 - 0.92) for the breed. The breed average DI is 0.57 (solid square). The patient DI is the solid circle (0.38).

Summary:The degree of laxity (DI = 0.38) 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