

PennHIP Report

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Patient Information

Client: Piatek, Holly
 Patient Name: PTK- Prissy
 Reg. Name: PTK PRISCILLA'S LIPS OF MISCHIEF
 PennHIP Num: 187650
 Species: Canine
 Date of Birth: 10 Apr 2022
 Sex: Female
 Date of Study: 12 Apr 2023
 Date of Report: 17 Apr 2023

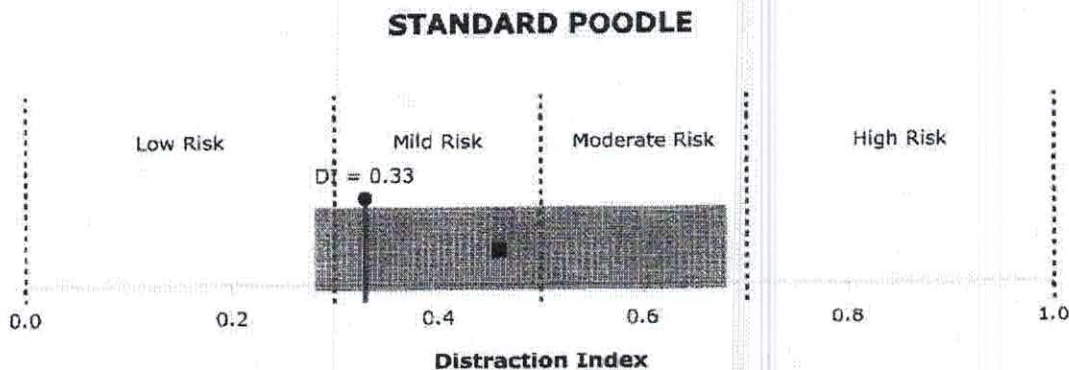
Tattoo Num:
 Patient ID: 22748
 Registration Num:
 Microchip Num: 900235000037669
 Breed: STANDARD POODLE
 Age: 12 months
 Weight: 29.1 lbs/13.2 kgs
 Date Submitted: 14 Apr 2023

Findings

Distraction Index (DI): Right DI = 0.33, Left DI = 0.33.
 Osteoarthritis (OA): No radiographic evidence of OA for either hip.
 Cavitation/Other Findings: No cavitation present.

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 0.33.
 OA Risk Category: The DI is between 0.31 and 0.49. This patient is at mild risk for hip OA.
 Distraction Index Chart:



BREED STATISTICS: This interpretation is based on a cross-section of 6099 canine patients of the STANDARD POODLE breed in the AIS PennHIP database. The gray strip represents the central 90% range of DIs (0.28 - 0.68) for the breed. The breed average DI is 0.46 (solid square). The patient DI is the solid circle (0.33).

SUMMARY: The degree of laxity (DI = 0.33) 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.

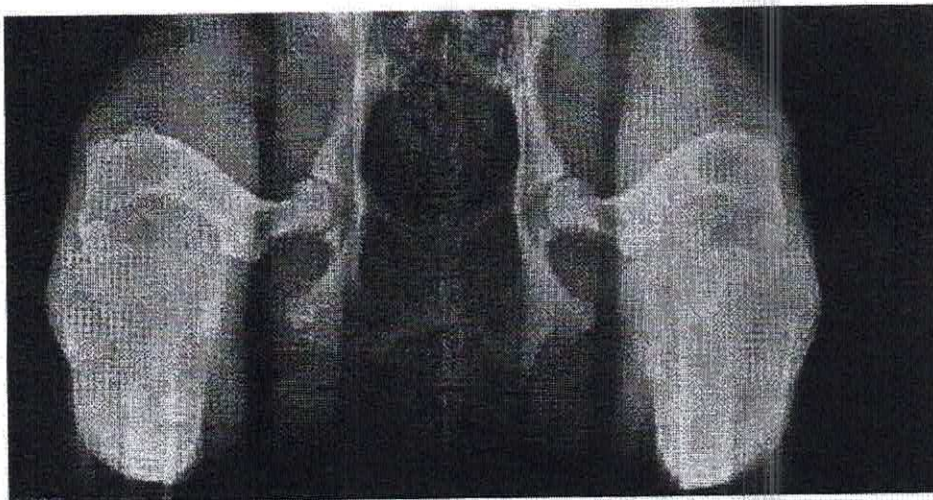
Breeding Recommendations: Please consult the PennHIP Manual.

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

COMMENTS:

1. Please open up the collimator. We need to see the femurs and proximal 1/3 of tibias to evaluate positioning. Improper positioning can affect DI.

Example view:



2. The femurs were too flexed on the Distraction view. The femurs should be angled only slightly forward. An imaginary line (or the transverse collimator line) drawn between the tibial tuberosities should cross the cranial pubis. Another guideline for femoral positioning is to view the dog from the side: the tibial tuberosities should be vertical to the greater trochanters. Femurs that are not well-positioned can decrease the amount of laxity obtained.

3. Regarding the tibias: It is very important to keep the tibias parallel to each other and straight. Do not twist them inwardly about the tibial axis OR angle them inward or outward away from midline. Keep them straight and parallel to each other as this can affect the laxity obtained. Tip: Keep your inner wrist surfaces facing each other as you grasp the tibias to distract.