Brigburn Ashie

Health Test Results - Progeny Comparison

THE KENNEL CLUB
Making a difference for dogs

BVA/KC Elbow Dysplasia Scheme

Tested	Sex	Result	Date	Age
Brigburn Ashie	Bitch	0	06/05/2011	1 year, 8 months
Brigburn Annie Oakley	Bitch	0	09/05/2013	1 year, 2 months
Brigburn Calamity Jane	Bitch	0	31/05/2013	1 year, 2 months

BVA/KC Hip Dysplasia Scheme

Tested	Sex	Result	Date	Age
Brigburn Ashie	Bitch	3/4 = 7	06/05/2011	1 year, 8 months
Brigburn Annie Oakley	Bitch	3/4 = 7	09/05/2013	1 year, 2 months
Brigburn Calamity Jane	Bitch	2/2 = 4	31/05/2013	1 year, 2 months

BVA/KC/ISDS Eye Scheme

Tested	Sex	Result	Date	Age
Brigburn Ashie	Bitch	Unaffected	04/04/2011	1 year, 6 months
Brigburn Ashie	Bitch	Unaffected	18/06/2013	3 years, 9 months
Brigburn Annie Oakley	Bitch	Unaffected	09/04/2013	1 year, 1 month

DNA test - CNM

Tested	Sex	Result	Date	Age
Brigburn Ashie	Bitch	Clear	21/02/2012	2 years, 5 months
Brigburn Blazeaway	Dog	Hereditary Clear	11/08/2013	-
Brigburn Dark Star	Dog	Hereditary Clear	11/08/2013	-
Brigburn Darleydale	Bitch	Hereditary Clear	11/08/2013	-
Brigburn Domino	Dog	Hereditary Clear	11/08/2013	-
Brigburn Firefly	Bitch	Hereditary Clear	11/08/2013	-
Brigburn Foxhollow	Dog	Hereditary Clear	11/08/2013	-
Brigburn Starlet	Bitch	Hereditary Clear	11/08/2013	-

Brigburn Velvet Night	Bitch	Hereditary Clear	11/08/2013	-

DNA test - EIC

Tested	Sex	Result	Date	Age
Brigburn Ashie	Bitch	Clear	21/02/2012	2 years, 5 months

DNA test - prcd-PRA

Tested	Sex	Result	Date	Age
Brigburn Ashie	Bitch	Hereditary Clear	06/09/2009	-
Brigburn Annie Oakley	Bitch	Hereditary Clear	09/03/2012	-
Brigburn Blazeaway	Dog	Hereditary Clear	11/08/2013	-
Brigburn Buffalo Bill	Dog	Hereditary Clear	09/03/2012	-
Brigburn Calamity Jane	Bitch	Hereditary Clear	09/03/2012	-
Brigburn Dark Star	Dog	Hereditary Clear	11/08/2013	-
Brigburn Darleydale	Bitch	Hereditary Clear	11/08/2013	-
Brigburn Domino	Dog	Hereditary Clear	11/08/2013	-
Brigburn Etta Place	Bitch	Hereditary Clear	09/03/2012	-
Brigburn Firefly	Bitch	Hereditary Clear	11/08/2013	-
Brigburn Foxhollow	Dog	Hereditary Clear	11/08/2013	-
Brigburn Kit Carson	Dog	Hereditary Clear	09/03/2012	-
Brigburn Starlet	Bitch	Hereditary Clear	11/08/2013	-
Brigburn Velvet Night	Bitch	Hereditary Clear	11/08/2013	-

Health Test Descriptions

BVA/KC Elbow Dysplasia Scheme

The current BVA/KC scoring scheme for elbow dysplasia (ED) was launched in 1998. Dysplasia means abnormal development. An elbow grade is a measure of any evidence of elbow dysplasia (abnormal development). Both elbows are graded (between 0-3), but only the higher grade is used as an overall elbow grade for the dog. The lower the grade the better, with the advice given to breeders is to ideally breed from dogs which have an elbow grade of 0.

Which breeds are screened under the Scheme?

Any breed may be screened under the scheme, but there are a number of breeds which have been shown to have a higher incidence of elbow dysplasia. These breeds include: Basset Hounds, Bernese Mountain Dogs, English Mastiffs, German Shepherd Dogs, Golden Retrievers, Great Danes, Irish Wolfhounds, Labrador Retrievers, Newfoundlands and Rottweilers.

How do I get my dog graded under the Scheme?

Owners should make an appointment with their vet who can take the required X-rays of the dog's elbows. The vet then sends the X-rays to the British Veterinary Association where they are examined and "graded" by a panel of experts. Once the X-rays have been graded, the result is returned to the vet, who relates it to the owner, and a copy is sent to the Kennel Club for recording on the registration database and publication in the KC Breed Records Supplement. There is a time limit of 45 days and a set procedure for appealing against results under the Scheme.

More Information

More information can be found at www.thekennelclub.org.uk/item/309

The BVA website can be found at www.bva.co.uk

BVA/KC Hip Dysplasia Scheme

The current BVA/KC scoring scheme for hip dysplasia (HD) has been in operation since 1984 and since then over 250,000 X-rays have been assessed. Dysplasia means abnormal development, and the degree of hip dysplasia present is indicated by a score assigned to each hip. The hip score is the sum of the points awarded for each of nine aspects of the X-rays of both hip joints. The minimum hip score is 0 and the maximum is 106 (53 for each hip). The lower the score the less the degree of hip dysplasia present. An average (or mean) score is calculated for all breeds scored under the scheme, as is the median (or middle) score. Advice for breeders is to use only breeding stock with scores well below the breed mean score and ideally below the median.

The minimum age for hip scoring is one year, and each dog is only ever scored once under the scheme.

Which breeds are screened under the Scheme?

It is generally accepted that hip dysplasia is more common in larger breeds, but any dog of any breed can be scored under the scheme.

How do I get my dog scored under the Scheme?

Owners should make an appointment with their vet who can take the required X-ray of the dog's hips. The vet then sends the X-ray to the British Veterinary Association where it is examined and "scored" by a panel of experts. (Details of the scoring criteria are available in the form of a leaflet from either the Kennel Club or the BVA.) Once the X-ray has been scored, the result is returned to the vet, who relays it to the owner, and a copy is sent to the Kennel Club for recording on the registration database and publication in the Breed Records Supplement.

There is a time limit of 45 days and a set procedure for appealing against results under the Scheme.

More Information

More information can be found at http://www.thekennelclub.org.uk/item/313

The BVA website can be found at www.bva.co.uk

BVA/KC/ISDS Eye Scheme

The BVA/KC/International Sheep Dog Society (ISDS) Eye Scheme offers breeders the possibility of eye testing to screen for inherited eye disease in certain breeds. By screening breeding stock for these diseases, breeders can use the information to eliminate or reduce the frequency of eye disease being passed on to puppies. At the centre of the scheme are two schedules: Schedule A and Schedule B.

Schedule A contains a list of breeds and eye conditions that are known to be inherited in those breeds. Under the Eye scheme one of a specialist group of canine ophthalmologists (the Eye Panel) examines a dog to look for clinical signs of inherited disease known to affect the breed in question. If no clinical signs are noted for these diseases, then the dog is declared 'unaffected'; if signs consistent with one or more Schedule A conditions, then the dog will be declared 'affected' for the relevant disease. These results are passed to the KC for inclusion in the tested dog's registration database. Only the results of Schedule A examinations are available to the Health Test Result Finder. List of breeds and conditions on Schedule A: http://www.thekennelclub.org.uk/download/11216/schedulea.pdf

Schedule B is a list of breeds and conditions which are suspected of being inherited in those breeds. The panellists' observations on Schedule B conditions are noted and returned to the BVA, but these results are not passed to the KC and so the results of Schedule B examinations are not available to the Health Test Result Finder. List of breeds and conditions on Schedule B: http://www.thekennelclub.org.uk/download/11217/scheduleb.pdf

In general, it is recommended that eyes are examined annually (except for glaucoma predisposition which is only done once by gonioscopy), with the advice given to breeders to only breed from dogs that are found to be unaffected (or clear) of all known conditions in the breed.

Key to eye conditions

CEA - Collie eye anomaly
CHC - Congenital hereditary cataract
G - Glaucoma
HC - Hereditary cataract
PHPV - Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous
PLL - Primary lens luxation
PPM - Persistent pupillary membrane
CPRA - Centralised progressive retinal atrophy
GPRA - Generalised progressive retinal atrophy
MRD - Multifocal retinal dysplasia
TRD - Total retinal dysplasia

More information

More information can be found at www.thekennelclub.org.uk/item/310

DNA test - CNM

Details about the disease

CNM causes muscle weakness because of a deficiency of muscle fibres.

Clinical signs

Clinical features of CNM include hypotonia (reduced muscle tone), generalized muscle weakness, abnormal postures, stiff hopping gait, exercise intolerance and increased collapse when exposed to cold. In Labrador retrievers, the first sign is an abnormal, stiff gait, which progresses to a generalized weakness by about 5 months of age.

How it is inherited

The disease is described as an autosomal recessive condition. This means that a dog must inherit two copies of an abnormal gene (one from its mother and one from its father) before its health is affected. A dog that inherits only one copy of the abnormal gene (from its mother or its father) will have no signs of the disease, but will be a carrier and may pass the gene on to any offspring.

For advice on how to breed from your DNA tested dog, why not visit our information guide www.thekennelclub.org.uk/media/324433/breeding_from_your_dna_tested_dog_web.pdf

Which laboratories test for this condition?

A list of laboratories and DNA tests can be found at the following link
www.thekennelclub.org.uk/media/14688/dnatestsworldwide.pdf

DNA test - EIC

Details about the disease

This condition leads to a defect in nerve communication during intense exercise. In affected dogs, certain factors can trigger the collapse including type of exercise, temperature and excitement.

Clinical signs

Dogs clinically affected by EIC will show signs of leg weakness followed by complete collapse after 5-20 minutes of strenuous activity. The severity can vary. Severely affected dogs may collapse with mild exercise - other dogs only exhibit collapse episodes sporadically (occurring at irregular intervals). First clinical signs are usually noticed between 5 months and 3 years of age, but can appear later in life.

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DNA test - prcd-PRA

Details about the disease

The cells of the retina receive light from the external environment and transmit the information to the brain where it is interpreted to become vision. PRA causes cells in the retina at the back of the eye to degenerate and die, even though the cells may have developed normally early in life.

Clinical signs

Owners of affected dogs first notice that their dog becomes night blind, but this eventually progresses to total blindness. The age of onset of first signs varies from breed to breed, however, in all cases puppies are born with perfect vision and their sight begins to degenerate later in life, from around 3 years of age or later.

How it is inherited

The disease is described as an autosomal recessive condition. This means that a dog must inherit two copies of an abnormal gene (one from its mother and one from its father) before its health is affected. A dog that inherits only one copy of the abnormal gene (from its mother or its father) will have no signs of the disease, but will be a carrier and may pass the gene on to any offspring.

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