Index Card

603-447-3435

Rendezvous Royals Angel

Breed:	**Moyen Poodle**
Call Name:	**Angie**
Microchip ID:	**933000320502668**
Sex:	**Female**
D.O.B:	**3/2/2021**
Color	**Caramel & White Parti**
Color Genetics	
Size	
Height	
Weight	25lbs
Sire	Peter- Champion Customs All
Sire Breed	Toy Poodle
Dam	Rendezvous Her Royal Majesty
Dam Breed	Standard Poodle
Registration Num:	
1.	PD-05358661
2.	
Breeder Name	Karla's Pet Rendezvous
Owner Name	Jac Cuddy
Full Title	
Title	

General Notes

Has PRA-PRCD & type 1 IVDD
Predicted weight 25lbs

Guardian Info

,
,

Health Testing Results

Date	Type	Results	Notes

CONTINENTAL KENNEL CLUB®

NAME : RENDEZVOUS ROYALS ANGEL

BREED: POODLE

COLOR : CARAMEL/ WHITE/ PARTI

SIRE: CUSTOMS ALL AMERICAN
PD-04808842

DAM: RENDEZVOUS HER ROYAL MAJESTY
PD-05181719

CKC # : PD-05358661

SEX : FEMALE

BIRTHDATE : Mar 2, 2021

REG DATE : May 24, 2021

BREEDER: KARLA SCHWARZ

MICROCHIP:
933000320502668

SIRE DNA: V646517

PUREBRED

OWNER: KARLA SCHWARZ
ADDRESS: 2289 BIRDSONG LANE
C\S\ZIP NAPLES, FL 34117
COUNTRY: UNITED STATES

4604979

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

Continental Kennel Club
Certified Pedigree

RENDEZVOUS ROYALS ANGEL

BREEDER: KARLA SCHWARZ
CKC NUM: PD-05358661
FEMALE POODLE
COLOR: CARAMEL/ WHITE/ PARTI
BIRTHDATE: 3/2/2021
MICROCHIP # : 933000320502668

SIRE

CUSTOMS ALL AMERICAN
WHITE
PD-04808842 DNA# V646517

ARIA'S DEFEAT AND DEFEND
WHITE
PED10146855

FAUSTINA OBSESSION
WHITE
PED10146857

BROAD BAY PLAY IT AGAIN SAM PED10146861
WHITE

FAUSTINA PRIMA DONNA PED10146862
WHITE

HELLS-A-BLAZEN SIMPLY SOULFUL
WHITE
PED10146858

SOJOURNER SIMPLY DECADENT PED10146863
WHITE

HELLS A BLAZEN HALLELUJAH PED10146864
WHITE

JK'S BLAZEN ANNASTACIA
WHITE
PED10146856

JK'S BLAZIN CADET OF HAGEY
WHITE
PED10146859

HAGEY STRUTTIN HOT SHOT PED10146865
WHITE

HAGEY BLAZEN SUNSHINE SUZI Q PED10146866
APRICOT

JK'S BLAZEN CADET'S SUZETTE
WHITE
PED10146860

JK'S BLAZIN CADET OF HAGEY PED10146859
WHITE

JK'S LA DUCE PED10146868
WHITE

TEELHAVEN'S NEXT BIG THING
RED & WHITE
PED02511250

LARKSAN'S KOWBOY KASANOVA
RED
PED10192316

ZAR'S KING'S KID'S RED EAGLE PED10192320
RED

KITSUE'S JUSTA LITTLE TIPSY PED10192321
WHITE & APRICOT

DAM

RENDEZVOUS HER ROYAL MAJESTY
RED
PD-05181719

KIT-SUE'S DESTINY DELUXE
RED & WHITE
PED10192317

KITSUE'S PETEY YOU RASCAL PED10192322
BLACK & WHITE

KIT-SUE'S ARIZONA THE ZONER PED10192323
BROWN

TEELHAVEN'S CAYENNE
RED
PED10192318

SOONER SHOWSTOPPER N RED PED10192324
RED

TEELHAVEN'S VELVETEEN GARNET PED10192325
BLACK

TEELHAVEN'S PLAYING WITH FIRE II
APRICOT
PED02511251

TEELHAVEN'S CAYENNE PED10192318
RED

TEELHAVEN'S OUI MADAME JOLIE
RED
PED10192319

TEELHAVEN'S FLASHPOINT PED10192327
RED

This Certified Pedigree, dated May 25, 2021, is based on information recorded in Continental Kennel Club's registry.

 4604979

Breed-Relevant Conditions Tested

Angie did not have the variants that we tested for, that are relevant to her breed:

- **Von Willebrand Disease Type I (VWF)**
- **GM2 Gangliosidosis (HEXB, Poodle Variant)**
- **Degenerative Myelopathy, DM (SOD1A)**
- **Neonatal Encephalopathy with Seizures, NEWS (ATF2)**
- **Osteochondrodysplasia, Skeletal Dwarfism (SLC13A1)**

Additional Conditions Tested

Angie did not have the variants that we tested for, in the following conditions that the potential effect on dogs with Angie's breed may not yet be known.

- DR1 Drug Sensitivity (MDR1)
- 2Y12 Receptor Platelet Disorder (P2Y12)
- actor IX Deficiency, Hemophilia B (F9 Exon 7, Terrier Variant)
- Factor IX Deficiency, Hemophilia B (F9 Exon 7, Rhodesian Ridgeback Variant)
- Factor VII Deficiency (F7 Exon 5)
- Factor VIII Deficiency, Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 10, Boxer Variant)
- Factor VIII Deficiency, Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 11, Shepherd Variant 1)
- Factor VIII Deficiency, Hemophilia A (F8 Exon 1, Shepherd Variant 2)
- Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 5, Basset Hound Variant)
- Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 8)
- Thrombopathia (RASGRP1 Exon 5, American Eskimo Dog Variant)
- Von Willebrand Disease Type III, Type III vWD (VWF Exon 4)
- Von Willebrand Disease Type III, Type III vWD (VWF Exon 7)
- Von Willebrand Disease Type II, Type II vWD (VWF)
- Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type I, CLADI (ITGB2)
- Canine Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type III, CLADIII (FERMT3)
- Congenital Macrothrombocytopenia (TUBB1 Exon 1, Cairn and Norfolk Terrier Variant)
- Canine Elliptocytosis (SPTB Exon 30)
- Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia Type I (ITGA2B Exon 12)
- May-Hegglin Anomaly (MYH9)
- Prekallikrein Deficiency (KLKB1 Exon 8)
- Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 5)
- Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7 Labrador Variant)
- Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7 Pug Variant)

Additional Conditions Tested

- inase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 7 Beagle Variant)
- Kinase Deficiency (PKLR Exon 10)
- Neutrophil Syndrome (VPS13B)
- s Membranitis, LM (PLG)
- t factor X receptor deficiency, Scott Syndrome (TMEM16F)
- moglobinemia CYB5R3
- enital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Tenterfield Terrier Variant)
- genital Hypothyroidism (TPO, Rat, Toy, Hairless Terrier Variant)
- nplement 3 Deficiency, C3 Deficiency (C3)
- vere Combined Immunodeficiency (PRKDC)
- evere Combined Immunodeficiency (RAG1)
- X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (IL2RG Variant 1)
- X-linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (IL2RG Variant 2)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rcd1 (PDE6B Exon 21 Irish Setter Variant)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy, rcd3 (PDE6A)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy, CNGA (CNGA1 Exon 9)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy (CNGB1)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy (SAG)
- Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, GR-PRA1 (SLC4A3)
- Golden Retriever Progressive Retinal Atrophy 2, GR-PRA2 (TTC8)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy, crd1 (PDE6B)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy - crd4/cord1 (RPGRIP1)
- X-Linked Progressive Retinal Atrophy 1, XL-PRA1 (RPGR)
- Progressive Retinal Atrophy, PRA3 (FAM161A)

Additional Conditions Tested

- e Anomaly, Choroidal Hypoplasia, CEA (NHEJ1)
- dness, Cone Degeneration, Achromatopsia (CNGB3 Exon 6)
- atopsia (CNGA3 Exon 7 German Shepherd Variant)
- natopsia (CNGA3 Exon 7 Labrador Retriever Variant)
- omal Dominant Progressive Retinal Atrophy (RHO)
- ne Multifocal Retinopathy (BEST1 Exon 2)
- ine Multifocal Retinopathy (BEST1 Exon 5)
- nine Multifocal Retinopathy (BEST1 Exon 10 Deletion)
- anine Multifocal Retinopathy (BEST1 Exon 10 SNP)
- laucoma (ADAMTS10 Exon 9)
- Glaucoma (ADAMTS10 Exon 17)
- Glaucoma (ADAMTS17 Exon 11)
- Glaucoma (ADAMTS17 Exon 2)
- Goniodysgenesis and Glaucoma (OLFM3)
- Hereditary Cataracts, Early-Onset Cataracts, Juvenile Cataracts (HSF4 Exon 9 Shepherd Variant)
- Primary Lens Luxation (ADAMTS17)
- Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (RPE65)
- Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (LRIT3)
- Macular Corneal Dystrophy, MCD (CHST6)
- 2,8-Dihydroxyadenine Urolithiasis, 2,8-DHA Urolithiasis (APRT)
- Cystinuria Type I-A (SLC3A1)
- Cystinuria Type II-A (SLC3A1)
- Cystinuria Type II-B (SLC7A9)
- Hyperuricosuria and Hyperuricemia or Urolithiasis, HUU (SLC2A9)

Additional Conditions Tested

tic Kidney Disease, PKD (PKD1)

y Hyperoxaluria (AGXT)

n Losing Nephropathy, PLN (NPHS1)

ked Hereditary Nephropathy, XLHN (COL4A5 Exon 35, Samoyed Variant 2)

somal Recessive Hereditary Nephropathy, Familial Nephropathy, ARHN (COL4A4 Exon 3)

nary Ciliary Dyskinesia, PCD (CCDC39 Exon 3)

mary Ciliary Dyskinesia, PCD (NME5)

ongenital Keratoconjunctivitis Sicca and Ichthyosiform Dermatosis, Dry Eye Curly Coat yndrome, CKCSID (FAM83H Exon 5)

K-linked Ectodermal Dysplasia, Anhidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia (EDA Intron 8)

Renal Cystadenocarcinoma and Nodular Dermatofibrosis, RCND (FLCN Exon 7)

Canine Fucosidosis (FUCA1)

Glycogen Storage Disease Type II, Pompe's Disease, GSD II (GAA)

Glycogen Storage Disease Type IA, Von Gierke Disease, GSD IA (G6PC)

Glycogen Storage Disease Type IIIA, GSD IIIA (AGL)

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type A, MPS IIIA (SGSH Exon 6 Variant 1)

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIA, Sanfilippo Syndrome Type A, MPS IIIA (SGSH Exon 6 Variant 2)

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII, Sly Syndrome, MPS VII (GUSB Exon 5)

Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII, Sly Syndrome, MPS VII (GUSB Exon 3)

Glycogen storage disease Type VII, Phosphofructokinase Deficiency, PFK Deficiency (PFKM Whippet and English Springer Spaniel Variant)

Glycogen storage disease Type VII, Phosphofructokinase Deficiency, PFK Deficiency (PFKM Wachtelhund Variant)

Lagotto Storage Disease (ATG4D)

Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, NCL 1 (PPT1 Exon 8)

Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 2, NCL 2 (TPP1 Exon 4)

Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, Cerebellar Ataxia, NCL4A (ARSG Exon 2)

Additional Conditions Tested

- al Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 1, NCL 5 (CLN5 Border Collie Variant)
- nal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 6, NCL 6 (CLN6 Exon 7)
- onal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 8, NCL 8 (CLN8 English Setter Variant)
- onal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (MFSD8)
- ronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (CLN8 Australian Shepherd Variant)
- uronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis 10, NCL 10 (CTSD Exon 5)
- euronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (CLN5 Golden Retriever Variant)
- dult-Onset Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (ATP13A2, Tibetan Terrier Variant)
- ate-Onset Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (ATP13A2, Australian Cattle Dog Variant)
- GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 15 Shiba Inu Variant)
- GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 15 Alaskan Husky Variant)
- GM1 Gangliosidosis (GLB1 Exon 2)
- GM2 Gangliosidosis (HEXA)
- Globoid Cell Leukodystrophy, Krabbe disease (GALC Exon 5)
- Autosomal Recessive Amelogenesis Imperfecta, Familial Enamel Hypoplasia (Italian Greyhound Variant)
- Autosomal Recessive Amelogenesis Imperfecta, Familial Enamel Hypoplasia (Parson Russell Terrier Variant)
- Persistent Mullerian Duct Syndrome, PMDS (AMHR2)
- Deafness and Vestibular Syndrome of Dobermans, DVDob, DINGS (MYO7A)
- Shar-Pei Autoinflammatory Disease, SPAID, Shar-Pei Fever (MTBP)
- Neonatal Interstitial Lung Disease (LAMP3)
- Alaskan Husky Encephalopathy, Subacute Necrotizing Encephalomyelopathy (SLC19A3)
- Alexander Disease (GFAP)
- Cerebellar Abiotrophy, Neonatal Cerebellar Cortical Degeneration, NCCD (SPTBN2)
- Cerebellar Ataxia, Progressive Early-Onset Cerebellar Ataxia (SEL1L)

Additional Conditions Tested

- ellar Hypoplasia (VLDLR)
- ocerebellar Ataxia, Late-Onset Ataxia, LoSCA (CAPN1)
- nocerebellar Ataxia with Myokymia and/or Seizures (KCNJ10)
- reditary Ataxia (RAB24)
- nign Familial Juvenile Epilepsy, Remitting Focal Epilepsy (LGI2)
- etal-Onset Neonatal Neuroaxonal Dystrophy (MFN2)
- Hypomyelination and Tremors (FNIP2)
- Shaking Puppy Syndrome, X-linked Generalized Tremor Syndrome (PLP)
- Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, NAD (Spanish Water Dog Variant)
- Neuroaxonal Dystrophy, NAD (Rottweiler Variant)
- L-2-Hydroxyglutaricaciduria, L2HGA (L2HGDH)
- Polyneuropathy, NDRG1 Malamute Variant (NDRG1 Exon 4)
- Narcolepsy (HCRTR2 Intron 6)
- Narcolepsy (HCRTR2 Exon 1)
- Progressive Neuronal Abiotrophy, Canine Multiple System Degeneration, CMSD (SERAC1 Exon 15)
- Progressive Neuronal Abiotrophy, Canine Multiple System Degeneration, CMSD (SERAC1 Exon 4)
- Juvenile Laryngeal Paralysis and Polyneuropathy, Polyneuropathy with Ocular Abnormalities and Neuronal Vacuolation, POANV (RAB3GAP1, Rottweiler Variant)
- Hereditary Sensory Autonomic Neuropathy, Acral Mutilation Syndrome, AMS (GDNF-AS)
- Juvenile-Onset Polyneuropathy, Leonberger Polyneuropathy 1, LPN1 (LPN1, ARHGEF10)
- Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy (DIRAS1)
- Juvenile-Onset Polyneuropathy, Leonberger Polyneuropathy 2, LPN2 (GJA9)
- Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia 1, SDCA1, SeSAME/EAST Syndrome (KCNJ10)
- Spongy Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia 2, SDCA2 (ATP1B2)
- Dilated Cardiomyopathy, DCM1 (PDK4)

Additional Conditions Tested

- ed Cardiomyopathy, DCM2 (TTN)
- QT Syndrome (KCNQ1)
- diomyopathy and Juvenile Mortality (YARS2)
- scular Dystrophy (DMD, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Variant 1)
- uscular Dystrophy (DMD Pembroke Welsh Corgi Variant)
- uscular Dystrophy (DMD Golden Retriever Variant)
- imb Girdle Muscular Dystrophy (SGCD, Boston Terrier Variant)
- Ulrich-like Congenital Muscular Dystrophy (COL6A3, Labrador Variant)
- Centronuclear Myopathy (PTPLA)
- Exercise-Induced Collapse (DNM1)
- Inherited Myopathy of Great Danes (BIN1)
- Myostatin Deficiency, Bully Whippet Syndrome (MSTN)
- Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 7)
- Myotonia Congenita (CLCN1 Exon 23)
- Myotubular Myopathy 1, X-linked Myotubular Myopathy, XL-MTM (MTM1, Labrador Variant)
- Inflammatory Myopathy (SLC25A12)
- Hypocatalasia, Acatalasemia (CAT)
- Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Deficiency (PDP1)
- Malignant Hyperthermia (RYR1)
- Imerslund-Grasbeck Syndrome, Selective Cobalamin Malabsorption (CUBN Exon 53)
- Imerslund-Grasbeck Syndrome, Selective Cobalamin Malabsorption (CUBN Exon 8)
- Inherited Selected Cobalamin Malabsorption with Proteinuria (CUBN)
- Lundehund Syndrome (LEPREL1)
- Congenital Myasthenic Syndrome (CHAT)

Additional Conditions Tested

- enital Myasthenic Syndrome (COLQ)
- genital Myasthenic Syndrome (CHRNE)
- genital Myasthenic Syndrome (COLQ)
- asthenia Gravis Like Syndrome (CHRNE)
- isodic Falling Syndrome (BCAN)
- aroxysmal Dyskinesia, PxD (PGIN)
- Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (SBF2/MTRM13)
- Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (COL7A1)
- Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa (COL7A1)
- Ectodermal Dysplasia, Skin Fragility Syndrome (PKP1)
- Ichthyosis, Epidermolytic Hyperkeratosis (KRT10)
- Ichthyosis (PNPLA1)
- Ichthyosis (SLC27A4)
- Ichthyosis (NIPAL4)
- Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis (FAM83G)
- Hereditary Footpad Hyperkeratosis (DSG1)
- Hereditary Nasal Parakeratosis (SUV39H2)
- Musladin-Lueke Syndrome (ADAMTSL2)
- Oculocutaneous Albinism, OCA (Pekingese Type)
- Bald Thigh Syndrome (IGFBP5)
- Lethal Acrodermatitis (MKLN1)
- Ehlers Danlos (Doberman) (ADAMTS2)
- Cleft Lip and/or Cleft Palate (ADAMTS20)
- Hereditary Vitamin D-Resistant Rickets (VDR)

Additional Conditions Tested

ogenesis Imperfecta, Brittle Bone Disease (COL1A2)

ogenesis Imperfecta, Brittle Bone Disease (SERPINH1)

eogenesis Imperfecta, Brittle Bone Disease (COL1A1)

eletal Dysplasia 2, SD2 (COL11A2)

aniomandibular Osteopathy, CMO (SLC37A2)

aine Syndrome, Canine Dental Hypomineralization Syndrome (FAM20C)

Chondrodystrophy, Norwegian Elkhound and Karelian Bear Dog Variant (ITGA10)

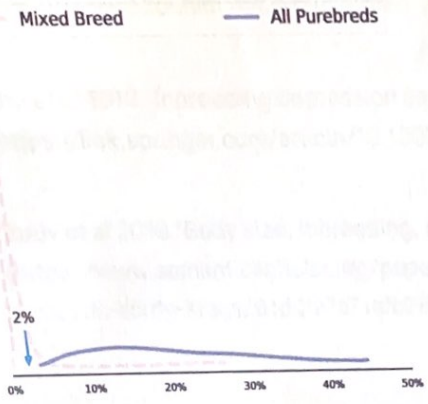
Genetic Diversity and Inbreeding

fficient of Inbreeding (COI)

tic Result: 2%

genetic COI measures the proportion of your dog's genome (her genes) where the genes on mother's side are identical by descent to those on the father's side. The higher your dog's fficient of inbreeding (the percentage), the more inbred your dog is.

ur Dog's COI



This graph represents where your dog's inbreeding levels fall on a scale compared to both dogs with a similar breed makeup to her (the yellow dotted line) and all purebred dogs (the grey line).

Genetic Diversity and Inbreeding

: on the Science

k scientists, along with our research partners at Cornell University, have shown the impact reeding on longevity and fertility and developed a state-of-the-art, peer-reviewed method curately measuring COI and predicting average COI in litters.

tions

ıs & Boyko 2019 "Fine-Scale Resolution of Runs of Homozygosity Reveal Patterns of Inbreeding l Substantial Overlap with Recessive Disease Genotypes in Domestic Dogs" tps://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30429214)

nu et al 2019 "Inbreeding depression causes reduced fecundity in Golden Retrievers" nttps://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00335-019-09805-4)

Yordy et al 2019 "Body size, inbreeding, and lifespan in domestic dogs" (https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Body-size%2C-inbreeding%2C-and-lifespan-in-domestic-Yordy-Kraus/61d0fa7a71afb26f547f0fb7ff71e23a14d19d2c)

About Embark

Veterinary is a canine genetics company offering research-grade genetic tests to pet and breeders. Every Embark test examines over 200,000 genetic markers, and provides for over 200 genetic health conditions, breed identification, clinical tools, and more.

:k is a research partner of the Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine and ɔorates with scientists and registries to accelerate genetic research in canine health. We ɜ it easy for customers and vets to understand, share and make use of their dog's unique ɜtic profile to improve canine health and happiness.

ɹn more at embarkvet.com

terinarians and hospitals can send inquiries to veterinarians@embarkvet.com.

Health Report

ssive Retinal Atrophy, prcd (PRCD Exon 1)

ndezvous Royal's Angel inherited one copy of the variant we tested

does this result mean?

result should not impact Angie's health but it could have consequences for siblings or other ted dogs if they inherited two copies of the variant. We recommend discussing this result with r owners or breeders if you are in contact.

pact on Breeding

ur dog carries this variant and will pass it on to ~50% of her offspring.

hat is Progressive Retinal Atrophy, prcd?

RA-prcd is a retinal disease that causes progressive, non-painful vision loss. The retina contains ells, called photoreceptors, that collect information about light and send signals to the brain. There are two types of photoreceptors: rods, for night vision and movement, and cones, for day vision and color. This type of PRA leads to early loss of rod cells, leading to night blindness before day blindness.

When signs & symptoms develop in affected dogs

The age affected dogs will first show signs of visual impairment varies by breed. However, most begin showing clinical signs in early adulthood.

How vets diagnose this condition

Veterinarians use a focused light to examine the pupils. In affected dogs, the pupils will appear more dilated and slower to contract. Your vet may also use a lens to visualize the retina at the back of the eye to look for changes in the optic nerve or blood vessels. You may be referred to a veterinary ophthalmologist for a definitive diagnosis.

How this condition is treated

Currently, there is no definitive treatment for PRA. Supplements, including antioxidants, have been proposed for management of the disease, but have not been scientifically proven effective.

Actions to take if your dog is affected

- Careful monitoring by your veterinarian will be required for the rest of your affected dog's life as secondary complications, including cataracts, can develop.
- With blind dogs, keeping furniture in the same location, making sure they are on a leash in unfamiliar territory, and training them to understand verbal commands are some of the ways to help them at home.

Orthopedic Foundation for Animals

Elbow Dysplasia Evaluation Report

A Not-for-Profit Organization

RENDEZVOUS ROYALS ANGEL
registered name

POODLE
breed

film/test/lab #

933000320502668
tattoo/microchip/DNA profile

2376906
application number

07/11/2022
date of report

PD05358661
registration no.

F
sex

03/02/2021
date of birth

15
age at evaluation in months

Owner
KARLA SCHWARZ
238 HIGHLAND PARK RD
FRYEBURG ME 04037

Veterinarian
NORWAY VETERINARY HOSPITAL
10 MAIN ST
NORWAY ME 04268

Preliminary Elbow Dysplasia Evaluation Report

ELBOW JOINTS -- FLEXED LATERAL VIEW
√ negative for elbow dysplasia — L √ R √

ELBOW DYSPLASIA

GRADE I	L _____	R _____
GRADE II	L _____	R _____
GRADE III	L _____	R _____

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

degenerative joint disease (DJD)	L _____	R _____
ununited anconeal process (UAP)	L _____	R _____
fragmented coronoid process (FCP)	L _____	R _____
osteochondrosis	L _____	R _____

G.G. KELLER, DVM, MS, DACVR
CHIEF OF VETERINARY SERVICES

2300 E Nifong Blvd | Columbia MO 65201 | Phone (573) 442-0418 | Fax (573) 875-5073 | ofa@offa.org | www.ofa.org

ORTHOPEDIC FOUNDATION FOR ANIMALS, INC.

RENDEZVOUS ROYALS ANGEL
registered name

POODLE
sex/breed

film/test/lab #

933000320502668
tattoo/microchip/DNA profile

2376906
application number

07/11/2022
date of report

PD05358661
registration no.

F

03/02/2021
date of birth

15
age at evaluation in months

A Not-For-Profit Organization

PO-PA9032/15F/S-VPI
O.F.A. NUMBER

This number issued with the right to correct or revoke by the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals.

RESULTS:

The results of the examination submitted to OFA indicate that no evidence of patellar luxation was recognized.

NORMAL - SPECIALIST

owner
KARLA SCHWARZ
238 HIGHLAND PARK RD
FRYEBURG ME 04037

OFA eCert

Verify QR scan

G.G.KELLER. D.V.M., M.S., DACVR
CHIEF OF VETERINARY SERVICES

www.ofa.org

This electronic OFA certificate was generated on: 07/11/2022

This certification can be verified on the OFA website by entering the dog's registration number into the orange search box located at the top of the page or by scanning the QR code above.

If there are any errors on this certificate, please email CORRECTIONS@OFFA.ORG to request a correction.

Orthopedic Foundation for Animals, Inc.
2300 E. Nifong Blvd.
Columbia, MO 65201-3806

OFA website: www.ofa.org
E-mail address: ofa@offa.org
Phone number: 573-442-0418
Fax number: 573-875-5073

AIS PennHIP

(877) 727-6800 www.antechimagingservices.com

Owner's Copy

PennHIP Report

Referring Veterinarian: Dr Todd Gauger	Clinic Name: Antech Imaging Services
Email: office@norwayvet.com	Clinic Address: 10 Main StreetPO Box 273
	Norway, ME 04268
	Phone: (207) 743-6384
	Fax:(207) 744-0255

Patient Information

Client: Schwarz, Karla	Tattoo Num:
Patient Name: Angie	Patient ID: 114161
Reg. Name: Rendezvous Royals Angel	Registration Num: PD05358661
PennHIP Num: 175860	Microchip Num: 933000320502668
Species: Canine	Breed: STANDARD POODLE
Date of Birth: 02 Mar 2021	Age: 15 months
Sex: Female	Weight: 14.5 lbs/6.6 kgs
Date of Study: 30 Jun 2022	Date Submitted: 01 Jul 2022
Date of Report: 03 Jul 2022	

Findings

Distraction Index (DI): Right DI = 0.44, Left DI = 0.44.

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

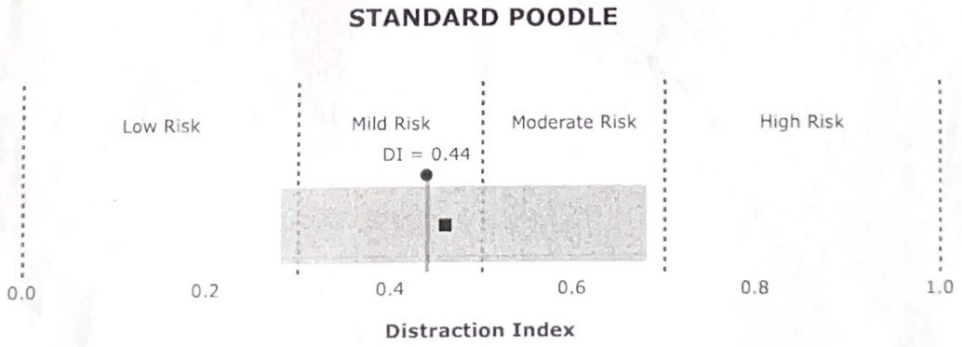
Cavitation/Other Findings: No cavitation present.

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 0.44.

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 5574 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 (0.44).

SUMMARY: The degree of laxity (DI = 0.44) 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.**