



VIP RECOMMENDED GENETIC AND HEALTH TESTS FOR TOY POODLES

In order to obtain a Canine Health Information Center (CHIC) number, the Toy Poodle must have completed testing and be registered with the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA) in the following areas:

- Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA) DNA testing from an approved laboratory
- Eye clearance by the Canine Eye Registry Foundation (CERF)
- Patellar Luxation OFA evaluation

The above tests are considered the minimum testing required for Toy Poodles that will be used for breeding. Please note that designation with a CHIC number does not show that the dog actually passed the testing, only that the tests were administered.

To check the testing that has been done on a dog, you will need either the dog's OFA number, the CHIC number, the registration number, or the registered name of the dog. To check the dog's testing status, go to: <http://www.offa.org/search.html>.

Many breeders will perform additional testing on their breeding stock. All testing is valuable and gives information regarding the breeder's interest in the future of his/her breeding program. Using the tools that are currently available will allow the breeder to successfully use the entire gene pool in combinations that provide for a healthy future of the breed. Other health problems that can currently be tested for include Legg-Calve-Perthes (LCP), thyroid, elbow dysplasia and von Willebrand's disease.

Also, there is a true difference in types of testing. Very few of our available tests measure genotype (actual DNA sequence of a gene). Most of our tests measure phenotype (a physical evaluation is used to measure the health of an individual in the hope of providing information about genotype). For a variety of reasons, phenotypic testing provides less reliable information about the genes a given dog might pass on to offspring. For a full explanation of the interpretation and use of phenotype testing, see the article found on the OFA web pages: <http://offa.org/hovanart.pdf>.

REQUIRED TESTS FOR TOYS TO OBTAIN CHIC CERTIFICATION

Orthopedic - Stifles for Patellar Luxation

Disorder: The patella, or kneecap, is part of the stifle joint (knee). When the kneecap luxates, the kneecap slips, or pops, out of joint either to the inside or to the outside of the knee. One or both knees may be affected. Patellar luxation is often a hereditary condition although it can also be caused by an injury. Surgery may be required to fix this problem. Patellar luxation may be evident as soon as the puppy begins to walk. Other forms manifest as late as eight years old and may vary in severity. When the kneecap has slipped out of place, the dog will often carry its leg with the knee joint bent and the foot turned inward. For more information on patellar luxation, see: <http://www.offa.org/patluxgeninfo.html>.

Test: Palpation.

When: At 12+ months of age for OFA certification.

Where: Your local veterinarian or orthopedic specialist can do this examination and results should be certified by OFA. Orthopedic specialists (Diplomates) are certified from the American College of Veterinary Surgeons. The OFA recommendation is for all phenotype testing to be done by a specialist, if possible. There are just over 100 of these specialists in the USA. Many states and areas do not have one available; therefore, OFA does accept examination from a veterinarian who has the “advanced training necessary to perform an accurate diagnosis.”

Eyes

Disorder: Poodles may have eye abnormalities which include progressive retinal atrophy (PRA), optic nerve hypoplasia, distichiasis, micropapilla, and microphthalmia. PRA is considered hereditary, and some other eye abnormalities are presumed to be hereditary. Many of these abnormalities lead to blindness, although some can be corrected with surgery. For more information see: <http://www.vmdb.org/cerf.html>.

Test: The OptiGen prcd-PRA test in addition to the CERF eye examination by a board certified veterinary ophthalmologist.

The OptiGen prcd-PRA test is done on a small sample of blood, or from a cheek swab. The test analyzes the specific DNA mutation causing prcd-PRA, the most common form. The OptiGen test detects the mutant, abnormal gene copy and the normal gene copy. The result of the test is a genotype and allows separation of dogs into three groups: normal/clear (homozygous normal), carrier (heterozygous) and affected (homozygous mutant). Affected or carrier status must be bred only with normal/clear to produce non-affected offspring. For more information, go to OptiGen's website at http://www.optigen.com/opt9_test_prcdprabs.html.

When: At about eight weeks of age, the OptiGen DNA tests can be done. The CERF examination may also be done at eight weeks and is performed by a board certified veterinary ophthalmologist. Annual CERF exams should be done, thereafter.

Where: The CERF exam is done by an ophthalmologist at his office or at an eye clinic held in your area sponsored by a breed club. The PRA blood collection or swab collection information for your vet and forms for OptiGen are available from OptiGen's web site. Check the OptiGen website for discounts and 20/20 clinics.

OTHER AVAILABLE TESTS NOT REQUIRED FOR CHIC CERTIFICATION

Orthopedic - Hip Dysplasia (HD)

Disorder: Hip dysplasia is an inherited polygenetic disease that manifests itself in a malformation of the hip joint in which the ball and socket do not properly fit together. Mildly dysplastic dogs may not exhibit any outward signs. Moderate to severe cases may exhibit rear-end lameness and/or discomfort when getting up. Arthritis often occurs over time from wearing on the hip joint. Young dogs, five to ten months, may be affected, and older dogs may develop chronic degenerative joint disease. For more information see: <http://www.offa.org/hipinfo.html>. There are only a handful of Toy breeders who do this certification.

Test: X-ray.

When: At 24+ months for OFA hip certification, at 16+ weeks for PennHIP scores (although a more accurate score may be obtained at six months or even twelve months).

Where: Many veterinarians are experienced in x-raying dogs' hips. These films are sent to the OFA registry for a reading. Only PennHIP certified orthopedic and radiological specialists can do the PennHIP films; however, all PennHIP results can be sent to, and certified by, OFA.

Orthopedic - Elbow Dysplasia

Disorder: Elbow dysplasia is a general term used to identify an inherited polygenetic disease in the elbows of dogs. Young dogs, four to ten months of age, may begin to show lameness. The elbows may seem swollen and are held outward from the chest. Most toy breeders do not do this certification since the Toy Poodle is not considered to be one of the "at risk" breeds for this disease. For more information, see: <http://www.offa.org/elbowgeninfo.html>.

Test: X-ray.

When: At 24+ months for OFA certification.

Where: Many veterinarians are experienced in x-raying dogs' elbows. These films are sent to the OFA registry for a reading.

Orthopedic - Legg-Calve-Perthes Disease (LCP)

Disorder: Legg-Calve-Perthes disease (LCP) is a disorder of hip joint conformation. It is most often seen in the miniature and toy breeds between the ages of four months to a year. OFA evaluates x-rays and certifies whether a dog is clear of LCP. If a dog's hips are evaluated as normal for hip dysplasia, the dog is also considered normal for LCP and the LCP number is issued free upon making application. For more information see: <http://www.offa.org/leggperthinfo.html>.

Test: X-ray.

When: 12+ months for OFA certification.

Where: Many veterinarians are experienced in x-raying dogs' hips. These films are sent to the OFA registry for a reading.

Blood - For Thyroid Malfunction

Disorder: The most common cause of primary hypothyroidism (underactive thyroid) in dogs is autoimmune thyroiditis. Autoimmune thyroiditis is an inheritable disease that is seen in all three varieties of Poodles, but is more common in Standard Poodles. This disorder may affect a dog at any age, but clinical signs are often seen in dogs between two to five years of age. Hypothyroidism is not generally a life-threatening disease, but it is a permanent condition. When diagnosed, the traditional, effective treatment is a daily, or twice daily, dose of a thyroid hormone replacement (synthetic L-thyroxine). Dogs with this condition should not be bred.

Test: Blood sample.

When: Subsequent to sexual maturity in males, and between heat cycles (twelve to sixteen weeks following onset of heat) in females. Breeding animals should be tested yearly for the first four years and, after that, every other year.

Where: Thyroid testing is difficult to do correctly so only a few laboratories are recognized by the OFA. For a list of recognized laboratories, go to the OFA website at <http://www.offa.org/thyinfo.html>.

Blood - For von Willebrand's Disease (vWD)

Disorder: Von Willebrand's disease is an inherited bleeding disorder. In vWD, bleeding is caused by the absence of the von Willebrand's factor which is needed in the early stages of clotting. Most Toy Poodle breeders do not perform the von Willebrand's

disease testing. Though rare, instances of this disease appearing in Toy Poodles have been reported. For more information see: <http://www.vetgen.com/canine-vwd1.html>.

Test: DNA test using a cheek swab.

When: Anytime after birth. If both parents are certified clear and if the parents are certified by the lab as being the parents of the litter, then a “certificate by pedigree” may be issued to the offspring.

Where: Test kits are available from VetGen. See the contact information for VetGen in the address section.

ADDRESSES

Canine Eye Registry Foundation (CERF)

The Veterinary Medical DataBases-VMDB/CERF
1717 Philo Rd.
P O Box 3007
Urbana, Illinois 61803-3007

Phone: 217-693-4800
Fax: 217-693-4801
E-mail: CERF@vmdb.org
Website: <http://www.vmdb.org/cerf.html>

Canine Health Information Center (CHIC)

Eddie Dziuk or Dr. Greg Keller
Orthopedic Foundation for Animals, Inc.
2300 East Nifong Blvd.
Columbia, Missouri 65201

Phone: 800-442-0418
Email: chic@offa.org
Website: <http://www.offa.org>

Erika Werne
AKC Canine Health Foundation
P.O. Box 37941
Raleigh, North Carolina 27627-7941

Phone: 888-682-9696
Email: caninehealth@akcchf.org
OptiGen®, LLC

Cornell Business & Technology Park
767 Warren Road, Suite 300
Ithaca, New York 14850

Phone: 607-257-0301
Fax: 607-257-0353
E-mail: genetest@OptiGen.com
Website: <http://www.OptiGen.com>

If they have not answered your e-mail in two-three days, please resend your e-mail to OptiGen@clarityconnect.com. Some email servers are not accepted by their server "OptiGen.com." You can also fill out a form directly on the website for e-mail.

Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA)
2300 East Nifong Boulevard
Columbia, Missouri 65201-3806

Phone: 573-442-0418
Fax: 573-875-5073
E-mail: ofa@offa.org
Website: <http://www.offa.org>

PennHIP (University of Pennsylvania Hip Improvement Program)

PennHIP Analysis Center
20 Valley Stream Parkway Suite 267
Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355

Website: <http://www.pennhip.org>
Phone: 610-640-1244
Toll free 800-248-8099
Fax: 610-640-5754

Send all CDs of digital images to the following address as they cannot accept digital submissions through the website:

PennHIP Administrative Center
MJR-VHUP
Attn: Tom Gregor
3900 Delancey St.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104-6010

Thyroid

Endocrine Diagnostic Section
Diagnostic Center for Population & Animal Health
4125 Beaumont Road, Room 122
Lansing, Michigan 48910-8104

Phone: 517-353-0621
Or any of the other labs listed at <http://www.caninehealthinfo.org/thylabs.html>.

VetGen

3728 Plaza Drive, Suite 1
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108

Phone: 734-669-8440
Toll Free: 800-483-8436 (US & Canada)
Fax: 734-669-8441
Website: <http://www.vetgen.com/>
For e-mail, fill out a form directly on the website: <http://www.vetgen.com/>.

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Versatility in Poodles
1929 Van Buren Ave., SE
Bemidji MN 56601

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