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APPL _____
RAD _____
CK _____

Orthopedic Foundation for Animals
2300 E Nifong Blvd, Columbia, MO 65201-3806
Phone: (573) 442-0418; Fax: (573)875-5073
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Application for Patellar Luxation Database

Registered name: Lucky Country's Life of Riley

Registration number: ☐ AKC ☐ CKC

Other registry name: ALCA

Other registry #: 168-11172016-005-L

Breed: Australian Labradoodle

Sex: Male

Date of Birth (month-day-year): 11-18-2016

ID Number (if any): ☐ Tattoo ☑ Microchip AVID*842*534*117

Registration number of sire: C023-07222012-012-LD1

Registration number of dam:

Owner name: Lori Klingler

Date of evaluation (month-day-year): 05-24-2018

Co-Owner name:

Examining veterinarian's name or veterinary hospital: ELIZABETH BAUER, DVM

Mailing address: [redacted]

Mailing Address: 6629 NC Hwy 42W

City: Wake Forest **State:** NC **Zip/postal code:** 27587

City: GARNER **State:** NC **Zip/postal code:** 27529

Phone: 727-743-4821 **E-mail:** lori@luckydood.com

Phone: 919-662-3200 **E-mail:** staff@candmranchvets.com

I hereby certify that the information submitted is of the animal described on this application. I understand that only normal results will be released to the public unless the initials of a registered owner appear in the authorization box below which permits the OFA to release abnormal results to the public.

Signature of owner or authorized representative _____

Authorization to Release Abnormal Results

I hereby authorize the OFA to release the results of its evaluation of the animal described on this application to the public if the results are abnormal _____ *(initials of registered owner).*

Patellar Examination Results

1. Normal

☑ right ☑ left

2. Patellar Luxation

☐ bilateral

☐ unilateral: ☐ right ☐ left

☐ luxated: ☐ medial ☐ lateral

luxation is: ☐ intermittent ☐ permanent

age of onset: ☐ < 2 months ☐ 2-6 months ☐ 6-12 months ☐ > 12 months

3. Classification of luxation

☐ *Grade 1*—The patella easily luxates manually at full extension of the stifle joint, but returns to the trochlea when released.

☐ *Grade 2*—There is frequent patellar luxation which, in some cases becomes more or less permanent.

☐ *Grade 3*—The patella is permanently luxated with torsion of the tibia and deviation of the tibial crest of between 30 degrees and 50 degrees from the cranial/caudal plane.

☐ *Grade 4*—The tibia is medially twisted and the tibial crest may show further deviation medially with the result that it lies 50 degrees to 90 degrees from the cranial/caudal plane.

☐ I certify that the examination was performed according to the OFA procedure.

☑ **I DID** verify tattoo/microchip on this dog ☐ **I DID NOT** verify tattoo/microchip on this dog

Elizabeth Bauer, DVM 5/24/2018

Veterinarian Signature Specialty: ☐ Practitioner, ☐ Specialist Date

Fees Animals over 12 months ..... $15.00 each
A litter of 3 or more submitted together ..... $30.00 total

Exams on animals under 12 months of age are considered preliminary evaluations and are not eligible for OFA numbers

Kennel rate:
Individuals submitted as a group, owned/co-owned by the same person
Minimum of 5 Individuals ..... $7.50 each

Payments can be made by check, money order (U.S. funds drawn on a U.S. bank), cash, Visa, or Mastercard, payable to the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals.

Visa/Master Card Number _____ Name on Card _____ Exp Date _____ CVV (security code) _____

4/11/12

Affected dogs and resubmits are no charge

Classification

A method of classifying the degree of luxation and bony deformity is useful for diagnosis, and can be applied to either medial or lateral luxations by reversing the medial-lateral directional references. The position of the patella can most easily be palpated by starting at the tibial tubercle and working proximally along the patellar ligament to the patella.

Grade 1

The patella easily luxates manually at full extension of the stifle joint, but returns to the trochlea when released. No crepitation is apparent. The medial, or very occasionally, lateral deviation of the tibial crest (with lateral luxation of the patella) is only minimal, and there is very slight rotation of the tibia. Flexion and extension of the stifle joint is in a straight line with no abduction of the hock.

Grade 2

There is frequent patellar luxation which, in some cases, becomes more or less permanent. The limb is sometimes carried, although weight bearing routinely occurs with the stifle remaining slightly flexed.

As much as 30 degrees of medial tibial torsion and a slight medial deviation of the tibial crest may exist. When the patella is resting medially the hock is slightly abducted. If the condition is bilateral, more weight is thrown onto the forelimbs.

Many cases in this grade live with the conditional reasonably well for many years, but the constant luxation of the patella over the medial lip of the trochlea causes erosion of the articulating surface of the patella and also the proximal area of the medial lip. This results in creptitation becoming apparent when the patella is luxated manually.

Grade 3

The patella is permanently luxated with torsion of the tibia and deviation of the tibial crest of between 30 degrees and 50 degrees from the cranial/caudal plane. Although the luxation is not intermittent, many animals use the limb with the stifle held in a semi-flexed position. Flexion and extension of the joint causes abduction and adduction of the hock. The trochlea is very shallow or even flattened.

Grade 4

The tibia is medially twisted and the tibial crest may show further deviation medially with the result that it lies 50 degrees to 90 degrees from the cranial/caudal plane.

The patella is permanently luxated. The patella lies just above the medial condyle and a space can be palpated between the patellar ligament and the distal end of the femur. The trochlea is absent or even convex.

The limb is carried, or the animal moves in a crouched position, with the limb partly flexed.