Orivet

Single Report

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Animal's Details

Registered Name :	**Rowdy Rowleyz ZT Baby Elephant "Ellie"**
Pet Name :	**Ellie**
Registration Number :	**NP94044901**
Breed :	**French Bulldog**
Microchip Number :	[redacted]
Sex :	**Female**
Date of Birth :	**21st Oct 2024**
Colour :	**Lilac Merle Irish Pied**

Sample with Lab ID Number 25A163546 was received at Orivet Genetics, DNA was extracted and analysed with the following result reported

Test Reported : AIRWAY DISTRESS SYNDROME (ADAMTS3) - RISK MARKER

Result : NEGATIVE - NO COPIES OF THE ADAMTS3 VARIANT DETECTED [1]

Gene : ADAMTS3

Variant Detected : c.2786G>A

Unlikely to develop Upper Airway Syndrome. Please note that there is no evidence of any correlation between this risk marker and any of the conditions or symptoms associated with BOAS in Brachycephalic Breeds.

Clarification of Genetic Testing

Genetic inheritance is not a simple process, and may be complicated by several factors. Below is some information to help clarify these factors.

1) Some diseases may demonstrate signs of what Geneticists call "genetic heterogeneity". This is a term to describe an apparently single condition that may be caused by more than one mutation and/or gene

2) It is possible that there exists more than one disease that presents in a similar fashion and segregates in a single breed. These conditions - although phenotypically similar - may be caused by separate mutations and/or genes.

3) It is possible that the disease affecting your breed may be what Geneticists call an "oligogenic disease". This is a term to describe the existence of additional genes that may modify the action of a dominant gene associated with a disease. These modifier genes may for example give rise to a variable age of onset for a particular condition, or affect the penetrance of a particular mutation such that some animals may never develop the condition.

The range of hereditary diseases continues to increase and we see some that are relatively benign and others that can cause severe and/or fatal disease. Diagnosis of any disease should be based on pedigree history, clinical signs, history (incidence) of the disease and the specific genetic test for the disease. Penetrance of a disease will always vary not only from breed to breed but within a breed, and will vary with different diseases. Factors that influence penetrance are genetics, nutrition and environment. Although genetic testing should be a priority for breeders, we strongly recommend that temperament and phenotype also be considered when breeding.