

Office Use Only

APPL _____

RAD _____

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Orthopedic Foundation for Animals

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A Not-for-Profit Organization

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Application for Patellar Luxation Database

Registered name:			AKC registration number:			Other registry name:		
						Other registry #:		
Breed:			Sex:			Date of birth (MM/DD/YY):		
Microchip/tattoo:			Registration number of sire:			Registration number of dam:		
Owner name:			Date of evaluation (MM/DD/YY):					
Co-owner name:			Examining veterinary clinic:					
Mailing address:			Mailing address:					
City:		State:	Zip/postal code:		City:		State:	Zip/postal code:
Phone:		E-mail:		Phone:		E-mail:		

I hereby certify that the information submitted is of the animal described on this application. I understand that by submitting these results to the OFA, if the animal was 12 months or older at the time of the exam, the results will be released to the public. Exams on animals under 12 months of age are considered preliminary, are not eligible for OFA certification numbers, and the results will not be released to the public.

Signature of owner or authorized representative

Patellar Examination Results

1. Normal

☐ normal right ☐ normal left

2. Patellar Luxation

<input type="checkbox"/> bilateral	<input type="checkbox"/> right	<input type="checkbox"/> left
<input type="checkbox"/> unilateral:	<input type="checkbox"/> medial	<input type="checkbox"/> lateral
<input type="checkbox"/> luxated:	<input type="checkbox"/> intermittent	<input type="checkbox"/> permanent
luxation is:	<input type="checkbox"/> < 2 months	<input type="checkbox"/> 2-6 months
age of onset:	<input type="checkbox"/> 6-12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> > 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 microchip/tattoo on this dog ☐ I DID NOT verify microchip/tattoo on this dog

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

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

Kennel rate:
Individuals submitted as a group, owned/co-owned by the same person
Minimum of 5 individuals \$10.00 each

Card number

Exp MM/YY

CV

07/2024 Submit thru <https://online.ofa.org> - OR - provide payment details here if mailing or emailing

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 condition 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 crepitation 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.