

# Breed-Specific Strategies: Session B Strategies to address exaggerated anatomical features


(including BSI)  
Post-workshop summary  
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# Proposals Work Shop 2012

- ▶ The cynological organizations, in close collaborations with representative veterinary profession and genetics, are urgent to review their:
  - Rules and regulations
  - Breed standards
  - Education and training show judges

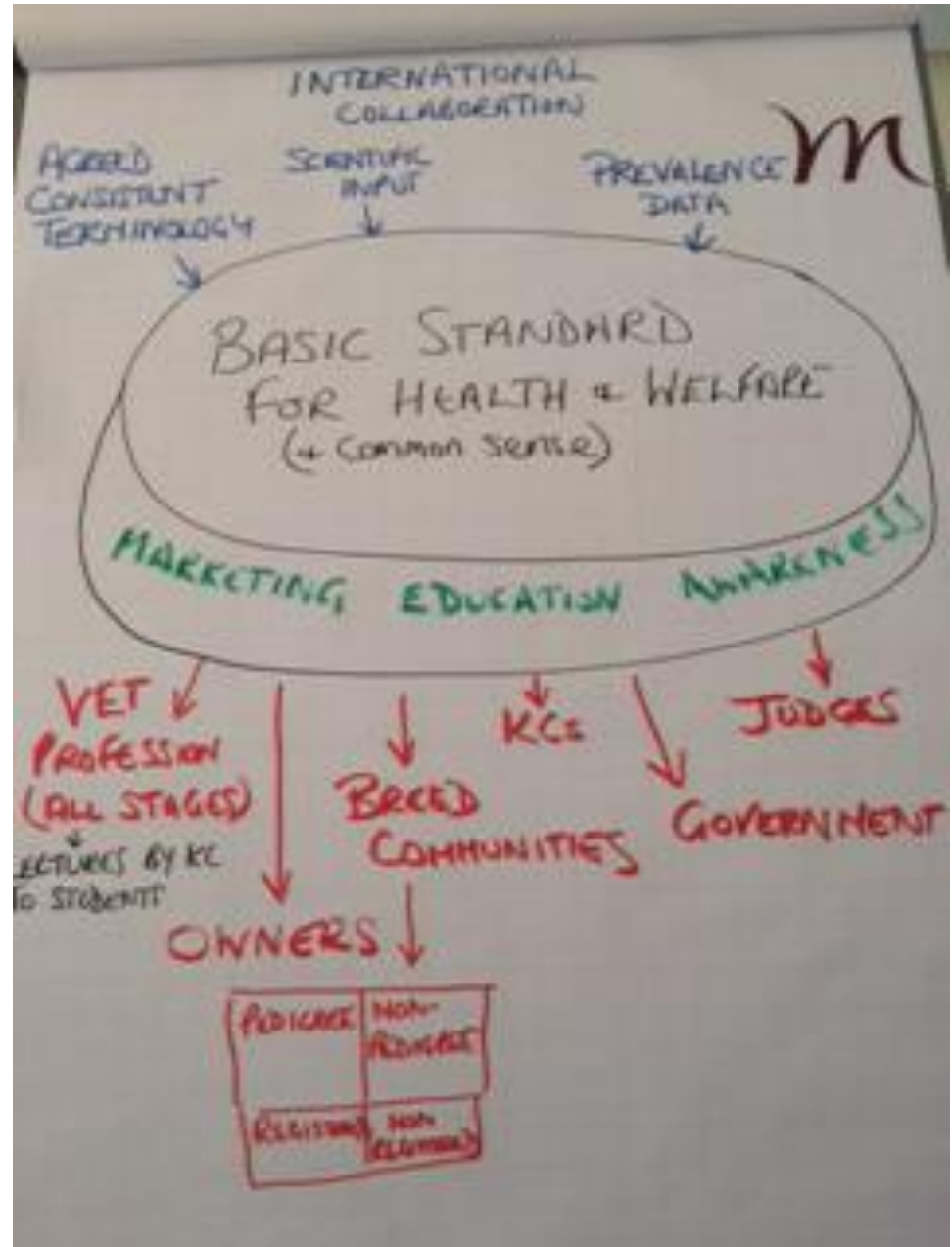
# Gaps

- ▶ International sharing of data
- ▶ Lack of anatomical standards, definitions, define problems
- ▶ Lack of prevalence data
- ▶ Information to correlate anatomical extremes to chronic health problems
- ▶ Geneticists to help judges with phenotype
- ▶ How to communicate with non pedigree dog owners
  - General breeding standard also for non-pedigree dogs
  - Judgment/description of functional anatomy and soundness
  - Screening tests, DNA tests etc also for non-pedigree dogs

- ▶ Judges education, focus on responsibility
  - ▶ Education of owners – what you should be aware of when buying a dog
  - ▶ Breed standards need to be more precise
  - ▶ Collect information on accurate health information
  - ▶ Public demand without education may lead to acquiring extreme dogs
  - ▶ Communicate the benefits of pedigree dogs – also to veterinarian
  - ▶ Education of veterinarians on genetic diseases – to communicate to the owners
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# The gaps

- ▶ Prevalence data needed
  - Find out what we have – and what we need to learn
  - Actions should start immediately with known health disorders that lead to discomfort or suffering
  - Other actions to determine health benefits or risks as a result of extreme conformation
  - To include pedigree and all other dogs



# Action points

1. Translation, distribution of basic standards for all dogs– to wide groups (e.g., veterinarians, breeders, judges, governments, dog owners, kennel clubs, etc.)
  - Germany, UK, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Portugal, Finland
  - IPFD Blog
  - Basic for all dogs:
    - Breathing
    - Eyes
    - Bite and teeth
    - Weight
    - Skin and coat
    - Movement
    - Behavior

# Action points

2. Determine availability of prevalence data and share those data –

- ask IPFD to bring together those who are collecting data (e.g. Sweden, UK, France, Finland, Australia, Norway)

3. Genetic data – sharing with DogWellNet, etc.

- OMIA (Australia)
- U Penn/WSAVA (US)
- OFA/CHIC (US)
- DOK – eyes (Germany)
- CC–hart (Germany)
- GRSK – musculo–skeletal (Germany)

4. International support – AKC, FCI, WSAVA