

Hip dysplasia (HD)

Hip dysplasia is a developmental disorder of the hip joints caused by both genetic factors and environmental factors. Symptoms include difficulty getting up and lameness in the hindquarters. HD can be determined by making radiographs of the hip joints. An HD-A (Excellent or Good) result is the best, HD-E (Severe) the worst. **How often does it occur:** about 3 to 4 times a year radiographic HD D in a Staby is clinically observed in Holland, however, these are rarely formally reported. Only a very few times lameness is seen where an operation was necessary. HD-E has only been recorded once in Holland over the past 10 years. **The breeding regulation of the NVSW:** HD radiographs are required. Results of A, B and C may be bred, however dogs receiving the C rating may only be coupled with an A or B rating. Dogs with HD-D and E may not be bred.

Elbow dysplasia (ED)

Elbow dysplasia is a collective name for the three types of developmental elbow joints caused by both genetic and environmental factors. Sufferers exhibit lameness in the front legs. ED sufferers can be determined by x-ray, while carriers cannot. **How often does it occur:** On average in recent years, ED is reported in a Staby 3 to 4 times a year, often recognized by a lame walk; dogs often then need surgery. There is a good prognosis if intervened in time. **The breeding regulation of the NVSW:** ED radiographs are not mandatory. Proven sufferers and carriers should not be bred (a proven carrier is a dog that has passed the same condition in 2 different litters). Immediate family of a sufferer not be combined with dogs who also have sufferers in their direct family lineage.

Epilepsy

In epilepsy, a fault in the brain suddenly occurs, and the dog loses control over a part of his body: he falls down and gets violent muscle spasms, foaming at the mouth can occur and he can lose control over his urine or feces. However, there are also milder forms of expression. Epilepsy can be hereditary but also can be caused by environmental factors. The hereditary form reveals itself in the Staby usually around two years of age. **How often does this occur:** On average in recent years, four cases per year are seen in Holland. Before the breeding regulation was established, epilepsy was more common. **The breeding regulation of the NVSW:** Preventive research on carriers is not possible. Proven sufferers and carriers should not be bred (a proven carrier is a dog who has passed that same condition in 2 different litters). Immediate family of a sufferer cannot be combined with dogs who also have sufferers in their direct family lineage.

Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA)

This is a heart condition. The veterinarian can hear this condition on the left side of the heart at the age of 6 to 7 weeks. It sounds like a loud engine noise. The cause is that a major blood vessel does not properly close shortly after birth. The occurrence may be spontaneous and an isolated case, but it is also genetically determined. If not treated, the patient eventually dies from heart failure. With timely surgery, the prognosis is excellent. **How common is it:** PDA is found in 2 to 3 litters a year in Holland although that number seems to be somewhat on the rise. There is additional extensive investigation being done in collaboration with the University of Utrecht. **The breeding regulation of the NVSW:** Preventive research on carriers is not possible. Proven sufferers and carriers should not be bred (a proven carrier is a dog who has passed that same condition in 2 different litters). Immediate family of a sufferer cannot be combined with dogs who also have sufferers in their direct family lineage.

Cerebral Dysfunction

This is a relatively new problem, for which we have not yet found the cause, however we assume it to be a hereditary problem. Around 6 weeks, puppies exhibit a compulsive deviant behavior: always repeating the same movement, circling, reversing direction, or walking back and forth. Sufferers have an excessive urge to move, eat poorly, becoming emaciated and dying within a few months. **How**

common is it: So far, it has been detected in only six litters in the last four years. **The breeding regulation of the NVSW:** Since April 2015, the DNA sequence for this disorder is known. As of June 2015, DNA testing is required and it is not allowed to combine two carriers.

VWD, Type I (VWD)

VWD is a bleeding disorder that occurs in 3 types. The Type I, the mildest form, has been detected in the Staby. Here there is a reduced production of a specific coagulation factor causing dogs to bleed for an extended time. Owners often do not notice this with their dog. Carriers have little to no risk, but sufferers can have problems if severely wounded or run into problems during surgery. There is a DNA test available to sufferers, and carriers can be identified. **How common is it:** roughly a quarter of the Staby population is free of VWD, half are carriers and a quarter are sufferers. Clinical symptoms are rarely reported. **The breeding regulation of the NVSW:** there is no breeding policy for VWD; the DNA test is not required.

Note: Other health problems are sporadically reported which we cannot always determine whether it is an isolated case or whether it is genetic. These dogs should not be bred in any case. A breeder, who wants to cross lines where the same problem exists on both sides of the pedigree, will get a negative advice for the breeding combination.