



Nederlandse Vereniging voor Stabij- en Wetterhounen

Purchase-agreement

Seller is:

Buyer is:

Buyer declares to have bought and received from the seller, equally seller declares to have sold and delivered the following Stabyhoun:

Name:

Kennel Name:

Date of birth:

NHSB-registration number:

Sex male/female

Chip-registration:

Special remarks on the dog (if present):

Purchase amount: € 900,00

In words:

Nine-hundred Euros

Seller declares to have received the purchase amount from the buyer.

The following clauses are part of this agreement:

1. Seller is obligated to register the dog in "Nederlands Hondenstamboek" (NHSB: Dutch dog pedigree register) at the "Raad van Beheer op Kynologisch gebied" (Dutch Kennel Club) in the Netherlands.
2. If the dog is to be euthanized before 1 year of age due to a hidden genetic defect, the buyer has the right on restitution of (a part of) the purchase amount, if a written report by a veterinarian is declared. The seller has herewith the right to repossess the dog at the restitution amount stated below.
 - o Euthanasia within 6 months of age gives the right of restitution of the total purchase amount.
 - o Euthanasia from 6 months to 1 year of age gives the right of restitution of 50% of the purchase amount.
3. Buyer is obligated to take good care of the dog. If the dog is withheld from proper care – in case of disagreement only to be determined by a licensed veterinarian – the seller has the right to repossess the dog. Buyer has, in that case, only the right of restitution of 50% of the purchase amount, reduced by transportation costs and the costs for the licensed veterinarian that was consulted.
4. Other
5. If a surgical procedure is necessary to relieve a disease caused by hidden a genetic defect, the buyer has the right of a contribution in the costs from the seller:
 - Until the maximum purchase amount if the defect was diagnosed before 6 months of age
 - Until maximum 50% of the purchase amount if the defect was diagnosed between 6 months and 1 year of ageA written statement of a licensed veterinarian is obligated.
6. Disagreement about the explanation of or compliance to this purchase-agreement need to be submitted to the board of the "Nederlandse Vereniging voor Staby- en Wetterhounen" for a final judgement.
7. With this agreement, there is an attachment in which all the (heritable) diseases are mentioned that occur within the breed. This attachment needs to be valid on the date of signature of this purchase-agreement. Buyer is familiar with the contents of this attachment. The "FokAdviesCommissie" (breeder advisory board) will maintain the attachment up-to-date.
(*With the written statement by a licensed veterinarian, proof, in the form of pictures, radiographs, and/or other diagnostic reports, should be submitted.

Thus agreed upon and drawn up in triplicate

at: _____ on _____

Seller

Buyer

One print for buyer, One print for seller, One print for administration NVSW

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Appendix to the contract of sale (concerning possible diseases in the breed)

The Stabyhoun

Hip Dysplasia (HD)

Hip dysplasia is a developmental disorder of the hip joints caused by both genetic and environmental factors. Symptoms are: difficulty standing up and crippled hindquarters. HD can be determined by making X-ray photographs of the hip joints. Results range from HD-A to HD-E, A is free of HD, E is severe HD.

How often does HD occur? In recent years 3 to 4 cases per year of HD-D have been diagnosed through X-ray technology. Clinical symptoms are rarely reported. Very seldom crippledness has necessitated surgery. HD-E was identified only once in the past 10 years.

The breeding policy of the Association: HD-research is mandatory. Breeding is allowed only with the results A, B and C, where B and C can only be mated to A or B. Dogs with HD-D and HD-E are excluded from breeding.

Elbow Dysplasia (ED)

Elbow dysplasia is a collective name for three types of developmental disorders of the elbow joints, caused by both genetic and environmental factors. Sufferers have crippledness in the front legs. ED can be determined through X-ray photographs. Carriers of the disease cannot be identified.

How often does ED occur? In recent years on average 3 to 4 cases of ED per year have been reported where crippledness in the front legs has led to surgery. The prognosis is positive if timely intervention is carried out.

The breeding policy of the Association: ED-research is not a requirement.

Sufferers and proven carriers of ED are excluded from breeding. A proven carrier of ED is a dog that has passed on the same disorder to two different litters. Immediate family members of a sufferer may not be mated with dogs that also have sufferers in their direct family.

Epilepsy

Epilepsy occurs when there is a sudden failure in the brain whereby the dog loses control over a part of its body: it falls down, gets heavy muscle cramps, possible foaming at the mouth, uncontrolled urine or faecal loss. However, there are milder forms. Epilepsy can be hereditary but can also be caused by environmental factors. The hereditary form reveals itself usually around two years of age.

How often does epilepsy occur? In recent years on average 4 cases of epilepsy per year were reported. Before the Breeding Rules were established epilepsy was more common.

The breeding policy of the Association: unfortunately preventive research on carriers is not possible. Sufferers and proven carriers of epilepsy are excluded from breeding. A proven carrier of epilepsy is a dog that has passed on the same disorder to two different litters. Immediate family members of a sufferer may not be mated with dogs that also have sufferers in their direct family.

Persistent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA)

PDA is a heart condition also referred to as Ductus Botalli. Upon examination of the 6 or 7-week-old pup by a veterinarian a loud murmur, resembling an engine room, is heard on the left side of the heart. Unclosed blood vessels at birth are the cause of this disease. The cause can be a random and isolated case, but it can also be genetic. If untreated the young dog will eventually die of heart failure. The prognosis is excellent if surgery is carried out at an early stage of the disease.

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How often does PDA occur? Recently 2 to 3 litters were identified with PDA. That number seems to have increased slightly and was reason for additional extensive research in collaboration with the University of Utrecht.

The breeding policy of the Association: unfortunately, preventive research on carriers is not possible. Sufferers and proven carriers with PDA are excluded from breeding.

A proven carrier with PDA is a dog that has passed on the same disorder to two different litters. Immediate family members of a sufferer may not be mated with dogs that also have sufferers in their direct family.

Neurological disorder

This is a relatively new condition of which we do not yet know the cause. We assume it is a hereditary neurological disorder. Pups at the age of around 6 weeks start showing abnormal and compulsive behaviour: repetitive movements, turning in circles, moving backwards or walking back and forth. Sufferers have an extreme urge to move around, eat poorly, lose weight and die within several months.

How often does it occur? Within the past 4 years this disorder has been identified in 6 litters so far.

The breeding policy of the Association: because we do not know if or how the disorder is inherited strict breeding regulations apply to family members of sufferers. Research into the cause of this condition is being carried out in collaboration with the University of Utrecht.

Von Willebrands Disease, Type I (VWD)

VWD is a blood clotting disorder that occurs in 3 types. Type I has been identified in the Stabyhoun, this is the mildest form. This is due to a decreased production of a specific coagulation factor and causes prolonged bleeding. The disease often goes unnoticed to owners of dogs with VWD. Carriers have little to no risk, but it can cause problems with sufferers of VWD in case of getting injured or having to go through surgery. A DNA-test is available that can identify if a dog is affected, carrier, or problem-free.

How often does VWD occur? Roughly a quarter of the Stabyhoun population is free of VWD, half of the population is carrier and a quarter is affected. Clinical symptoms are rarely reported.

The breeding policy of the Association: no specific rules apply to VWD, a DNA-test is not mandatory.

General

Occasionally other health problems are reported, which we cannot always determine if it is an isolated case or if the disorder is hereditary. Dogs with unknown health disorders are excluded from breeding. A breeder who wants to cross blood lines where on both sides the same disorder was noticed will be advised on the risks by the Breeding Advisory Committee.