Health profile

The results and calculated health information below are from information received and recorded by The Kennel Club, and may not include all health screening undertaken by the dog's owners.

You can find more information on what these results mean/breeding advice and also on what health screening is relevant to your breed.

DNA tests

DNA - SD2

Clear

Test performed on 10 September 2019; aged 4 years, 3 months

DNA - prcd-PRA

Hereditary Clear

Test performed on 22 May 2015; aged 0 years, 0 months

DNA - CNM

Hereditary Clear

Test performed on 22 May 2015; aged 0 years, 0 months

DNA - EIC

Hereditary Clear

Test performed on 22 May 2015; aged 0 years, 0 months

Screening schemes

BVA/KC/ISDS Eye Scheme

Unaffected

Test performed on 28 September 2021; aged 6 years, 4 months

Unaffected

Test performed on 26 August 2020; aged 5 years, 3 months

Unaffected

Test performed on 14 July 2019; aged 4 years, 1 months

Unaffected

Test performed on 16 July 2016; aged 1 years, 1 months

Unaffected

Test performed on 15 July 2017; aged 2 years, 1 months

Unaffected

Test performed on 15 July 2018; aged 3 years, 1 months

BVA/KC Hip Dysplasia

Left score: 4
Right score: 3
Total score: 7

Test performed on 28 September 2016; aged 1 years, 4 months

BVA/KC Elbow Dysplasia

Left score: 0
Right score: 0
Total score: 0

Test performed on 28 September 2016; aged 1 years, 4 months

Inbreeding coefficient

Coefficient of Inbreeding (CoI)

Inbreeding coefficient for FLASHMOUNT MICKLEY is 5.3%

30 generations available of which 9 are complete

Breed average CoI 6.6%

COI Description

The degree of inbreeding can be measured using a calculation called the coefficient of inbreeding (CoI), or inbreeding coefficient. The lower the degree of inbreeding, the lower the inbreeding coefficient.

What do these results mean?

Our inbreeding calculators give you a percentage score. The lower the percentage, the lower the degree of inbreeding.

To put your result into perspective:

- 0% = a dog with two apparently unrelated parents (based on all available pedigree information)
- 12.5% = the genetic equivalent of a dog produced from a grandfather to granddaughter mating, or the mating of a half-brother/sister
- 25% = the genetic equivalent of a dog produced from a father to daughter mating, or the mating of full-brother/sister
- More than 25% = inbreeding is accumulative, so if it has occurred to a significant degree over several generations, the inbreeding coefficient may be greater than 25%

Understanding this result

In general the lower the result, the lower the risk of this dog having health issues. It's important to remember that these results are a measure of risk, rather than a direct measure of health.

Always check the number of generations

Always check to see how many generations have been used for the calculation. If only three generations are fully complete, you may wish to use these results with care. If additional pedigree information or inbreeding resources are available to you, you may wish to consult these.

For dogs that have been imported, we may only have a three-generation pedigree, so it may be difficult for us to calculate an informative COI.

Breeding advice

An individual's result should not be taken into consideration when selecting a dog for mating, instead it's the mating inbreeding coefficient that should be used, as this looks at how related two potential mates are.

You find the inbreeding calculation for hypothetical matings on our health test results finder service.

Where can I find out more about inbreeding, inbreeding calculators or breeding advice?

Read more about inbreeding.

How is the breed average calculated?

The breed average is calculated each June using dogs registered with The Kennel Club born in the UK between January and December of the previous year. Using this data is a more effective means of monitoring yearly change than by using the average of all living dogs in that breed.

In smaller breeds, if no dogs have been born in that year, the breed average will default to the last year in which a calculation could be performed. In breeds where there is no available breed average data for the past five years, the annual breed average will display as N/A. This may include breeds where no dogs have been born in the UK for five years or more, or some newly recognised breeds.

Estimated Breeding Values (EBVs)

Our estimated breeding values (EBVs) predict whether a dog is more or less likely to have, and pass on genes, related to hip/elbow dysplasia. EBVs link the information about dog's family with data from the BVA/KC health schemes. They tell us how the individual dog compares to the rest of the breed:

- A dog with an EBV that is a minus number has a lower than average risk of having genes linked to hip/elbow dysplasia
- The higher the EBV (the further towards the red), the higher the risk
- The confidence reflects how much data was used to calculate the EBV

- If the score reads as 'N/A', the dog has not been tested under the BVA/KC Schemes. This is typically reflected in a lower confidence score of the EBV for this dog. Please note, results from alternative schemes do not contribute to The Kennel Club dataset and therefore are not included in the EBV calculation.

Genes increase or decrease the chances of a dog developing hip/elbow dysplasia, but the overall health of the dog's joints is also affected by lifestyle, diet, exercise etc.

EBV Breeding advice: Ideally breeders should use dogs that that have an EBV which is lower than average (i.e. a minus number) and preferably with a confidence rating of at least 60%.

Important notice: Our EBVs are updated several times a year and were last calculated in February 2022.

Find out more about **Estimated Breeding Values** and what your results mean.