Gmail Jose Stienstra <josestienstra@gmail.com>

Stienstra, Jose dog Dutch Shepherd

service.nl@laboklin.com <service.nl@laboklin.com> 27 februari 2019 om 16:32
Aan: dappeize@planet.nl, josestienstra@gmail.com

grafik

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Report
No.: 1902-N-02109
Date of arrival: 21-02-2019
Date of report: 27-02-2019

Patient identification:	dog male	* 16.03.12
	Dutch Shepherd	
Owner / Animal-ID:	Stienstra, Jose	
Type of sample:	EDTA	
Date sample was taken:	20-02-2019	

Name: **Holland Messi v. le Dobry**

Stud book no.: **2875254**

Chip no.: **528140000484698**

Tattoo no.: ---

Spongi Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia (SDCA1) - PCR

Result: Genotype N/N

Interpretation: The examined animal is homozygous for the wildtype-allele. It does not carry the causative mutation for SDCA1 in the KCNJ10-gene.

Trait of inheritance: autosomal-recessive

Scientific studies found correlation between the mutation and symptoms of the disease in the following breeds: Belgian Shepherd, Dutch Shepherd

Spongi Degeneration with Cerebellar Ataxia (SDCA2) - PCR

Result: Genotype N/N

Interpretation: The examined animal is homozygous for the wildtype-allele. It does not carry the causative mutation for SDCA2 in the ATP1B2-gene.

Trait of inheritance: autosomal-recessive

Scientific studies found correlation between the mutation and symptoms of the disease in the following breeds: Belgian Shepherd, Dutch Shepherd

The current result is only valid for the sample submitted to our laboratory. The sender is responsible for the correct information regarding the sample material.The laboratory can not be made liable. Furthermore, any obligation for compensation is limited to the value of the tests performed.

There is a possibility that other mutations may have caused the disease/phenotype. The analysis was performed according to the latest knowledge and technology.

The laboratory is accredited for the performed tests according to DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005. (except partner lab tests).

*** END of report ***

Drs. J. Vis

* * * Breeding season has begun * * *

Bacteriological testing of cervical swabs can provide important information for the evaluation of a mare's clinical health. Cultural dfferentiation of bacteria and antibiotic sensitivity testing are central for the development of specific antibiotic treatment protocols when potential pathogens are detected.

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