Orivet

Single Report

Animal Name: Baxter

Owner:
Cameron Murray
Membership Number : 4100183534
Member Body/Breed Club: DOGS QUEENSLAND

Approved Collection Method: ☑Yes

Orivet

Single Report

Scan to authenticate this Report online

Owner's details

Name:	Cameron Murray

Animal's Details

Registered Name :	Spartanblu Zeus
Pet Name :	Baxter
Registration Number :	4100339686
Breed :	Staffordshire Bull Terrier
Microchip Number :	943094320435101
Sex :	Intact Male
Date of Birth :	8th Jul 2020
Colour :	Blue

Sample Collection Details

Case Number :	20K06305
Collected By :	NO4500
Approved Collection :	Yes
Sample Type :	SWAB

Test Details

Test Requested :	L2- Hydroxyglutaric Aciduria
Pet Name :	Baxter
Date of Test :	16th Sep 2020

Authorisation

Sample with Lab ID Number 20K06305 was received at Orivet Genetics, DNA was extracted and analysed with the following result reported:

.....

George Sofronidis BSc (Hons)

.....

Dr Noam Pik BVSc, MAVS

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Single Report

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Animal's Details

Registered Name :	Spartanblu Zeus
Pet Name :	Baxter
Registration Number :	4100339686
Breed :	Staffordshire Bull Terrier
Microchip Number :	943094320435101
Sex :	Intact Male
Date of Birth :	8th Jul 2020
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Sample with Lab ID Number 20K06305 was received at Orivet Genetics, DNA was extracted and analysed with the following result reported

Test Reported : L2- HYDROXYGLUTARIC ACIDURIA

Result : NEGATIVE / CLEAR [NO VARIANT DETECTED] [1]

Gene : L2HGA on Chromosome 8

Variant Detected : Base Substitution c.1297T>C, c.1299C>T

We have scanned the DNA and the genotype of this animal is NORMAL - no presence of the disease associated variant (mutation) has been detected. This result may also be referred to as NORMAL, "-/-" or "wild type (WT)" or "homozygous negative". The animal is clear of the disease and will not pass on the disease-causing variant.

Clarification of Genetic Testing

Genetic inheritance is not a simple process, and may be complicated by several factors. Below is some information to help clarify these factors.

1) Some diseases may demonstrate signs of what Geneticists call "genetic heterogeneity". This is a term to describe an apparently single condition that may be caused by more than one mutation and/or gene

2) It is possible that there exists more than one disease that presents in a similar fashion and segregates in a single breed. These conditions - although phenotypically similar - may be caused by separate mutations and/or genes.

3) It is possible that the disease affecting your breed may be what Geneticists call an "oligogenic disease". This is a term to describe the existence of additional genes that may modify the action of a dominant gene associated with a disease. These modifier genes may for example give rise to a variable age of onset for a particular condition, or affect the penetrance of a particular mutation such that some animals may never develop the condition.

The range of hereditary diseases continues to increase and we see some that are relatively benign and others that can cause severe and/or fatal disease. Diagnosis of any disease should be based on pedigree history, clinical signs, history (incidence) of the disease and the specific genetic test for the disease. Penetrance of a disease will always vary not only from breed to breed but within a breed, and will vary with different diseases. Factors that influence penetrance are genetics, nutrition and environment. Although genetic testing should be a priority for breeders, we strongly recommend that temperament and phenotype also be considered when breeding.