Patellar Luxation Testing Form for Bichon Frisé

**Dog’s Name …………………………………………………………………..**

**Microchip No ………………………………………………………………….**

**KC Reg No ……………………………………………. Date of Birth ………………**

**Owner’s name (print) ……………………………………..**

**Address …………………………………………………………………………………………………**

I give my permission for the results of this test to be published on the Bichon Frisé Health Website

**Signature ………………………………….. Date …………………………**

Veterinary Surgeon’s Declaration

I confirm that the above bichon has had his/her microchip verified

The above dog was checked for patella luxation using the Putnam 1968 scoring system as detailed below

**Score: LEFT** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(Range 0 – 4) RIGHT** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(Range 0 – 4)**

Any relevant comments **………………………………………………………………………………………….**

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**Veterinary Surgeon’s name (print) ……………………………………………………..**

**Practice address ……………………………………………………………………………………………………….**

**Signature ……………………………………… Date ………………………………………**

The normal patella has a mild degree of laxity but does not move outside of the trochlear ridges. The patella must be entirely out of the trochlear groove to be considered luxated. The following classification system (Putnam 1968, Koch 1998, Singleton 1969) can be used for grading the severity of patellar luxation:

**Classification system for patellar luxation**

Grade 0: Normal

Grade 1: the patella can be manually luxated with the stifle in full extension, but when pressure is released without manipulation of the limb the patella regains its original position in the trochlea. Spontaneous luxation of the patella during normal joint motion rarely occurs. Typically stifle and hock in a straight line with no deviation of the hock.

Grade 2: the patella can be completely luxated, but manipulation of the hind limb (flexion of the stifle) causes the patella to regain its original position in the trochlear. On physical examination, the patella luxates easily, especially when the foot is rotated.

Grade 3: the patella is found (at least once) spontaneously luxated with the animal in a standing position or it is permanently luxated but can be repositioned manually or by manipulating the limb. Very shallow or flattened trochlear.

Grade 4: the patella is permanently luxated and cannot be repositioned. May scarcely be able to walk or may move in a crouched position with both limbs partially flexed, and/or they may carry the affected limb. Trochlea is shallow, absent or even convex.