

Description of classes, applicable to all dogs of all breeds, aged between one and five years, provided correct position.

This classification scheme may be adopted for dogs older than five years, but secondary arthritic changes have then to be evaluated according to the age of the dog.

- A. No signs of hip dysplasia.
  - The femoral head and the acetabulum are congruent.
  - The joint space is narrow and even.
  - The craniolateral rim appears sharp and slightly rounded.
  - (The acetabular angle according to Norberg is about 105° as a reference).
- B. Near normal hip joints.
  - The femoral head and the acetabulum are slightly incongruent.
  - The acetabular angle according to Norberg is about 105°.

OR

  - The femoral head and the acetabulum are congruent.
  - The centre of the femoral head lies medial to (or on) the dorsal rim of the acetabulum.
- A. Mild hip dysplasia.
  - The femoral head and the acetabulum are incongruent.
  - The acetabular angle according to Norberg is about 100° and/or there is a slightly flattened craniolateral rim.
  - No more than slight signs of osteoarthritic changes meaning slight osteophytes on the femoral head and neck. (sunchondral sclerosis along the acetabular margin without other signs of mild dysplasia is not enough).
- B. Moderate hip dysplasia.
  - Obvious incongruency between the femoral head and the acetabulum with subluxation.
  - Flattening of the craniolateral rim and/or osteoarthritic signs.
- C. Severe hip dysplasia.
  - Obvious changes of the hip joints, such as luxation or distinct subluxation.
  - Deformation of the femoral head and acetabulum (mushroom shaped, flattening) and other signs of osteoarthrosis.