



Management and use of genetic information for improvement of health in pedigree dogs

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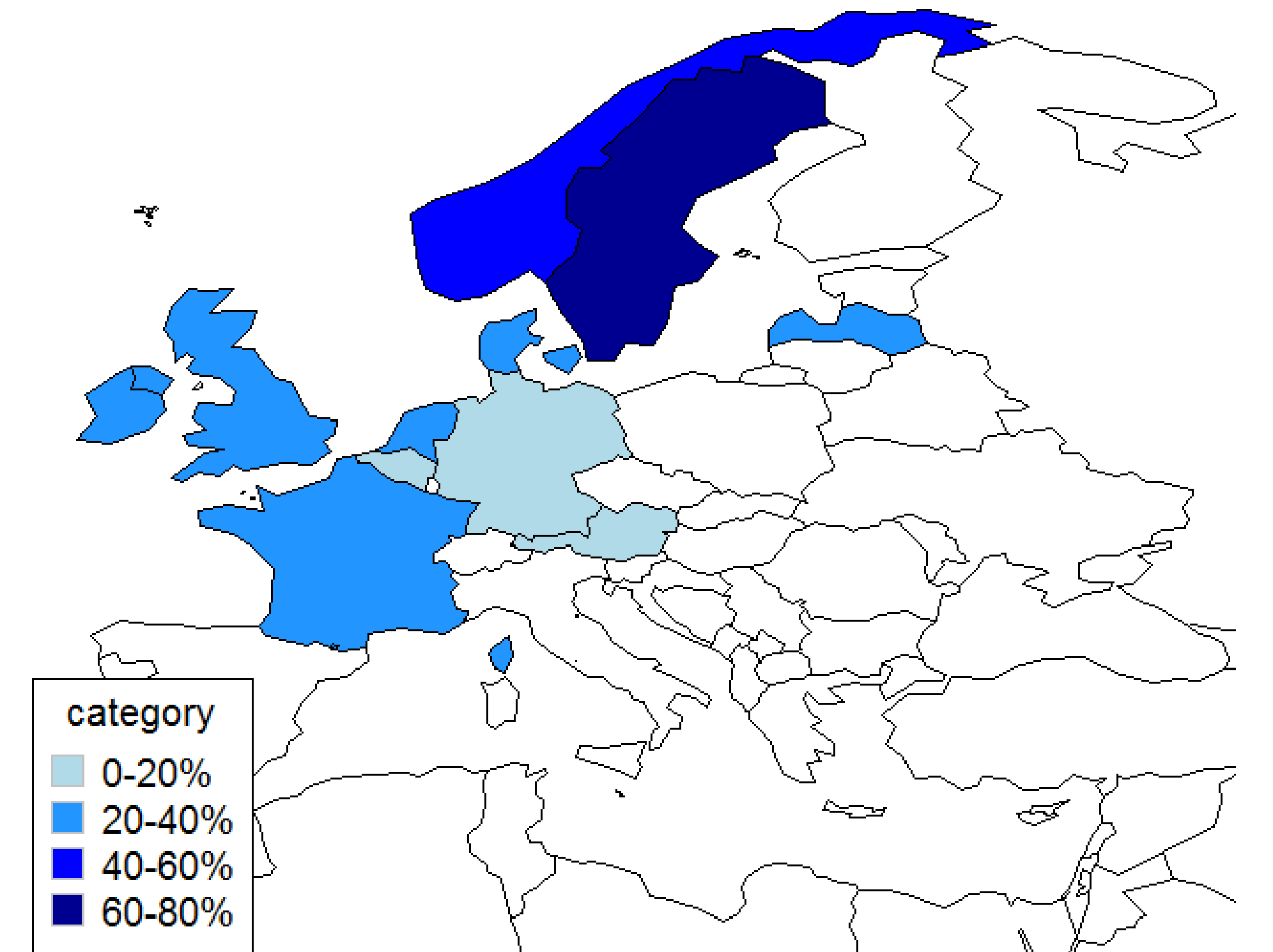
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Background

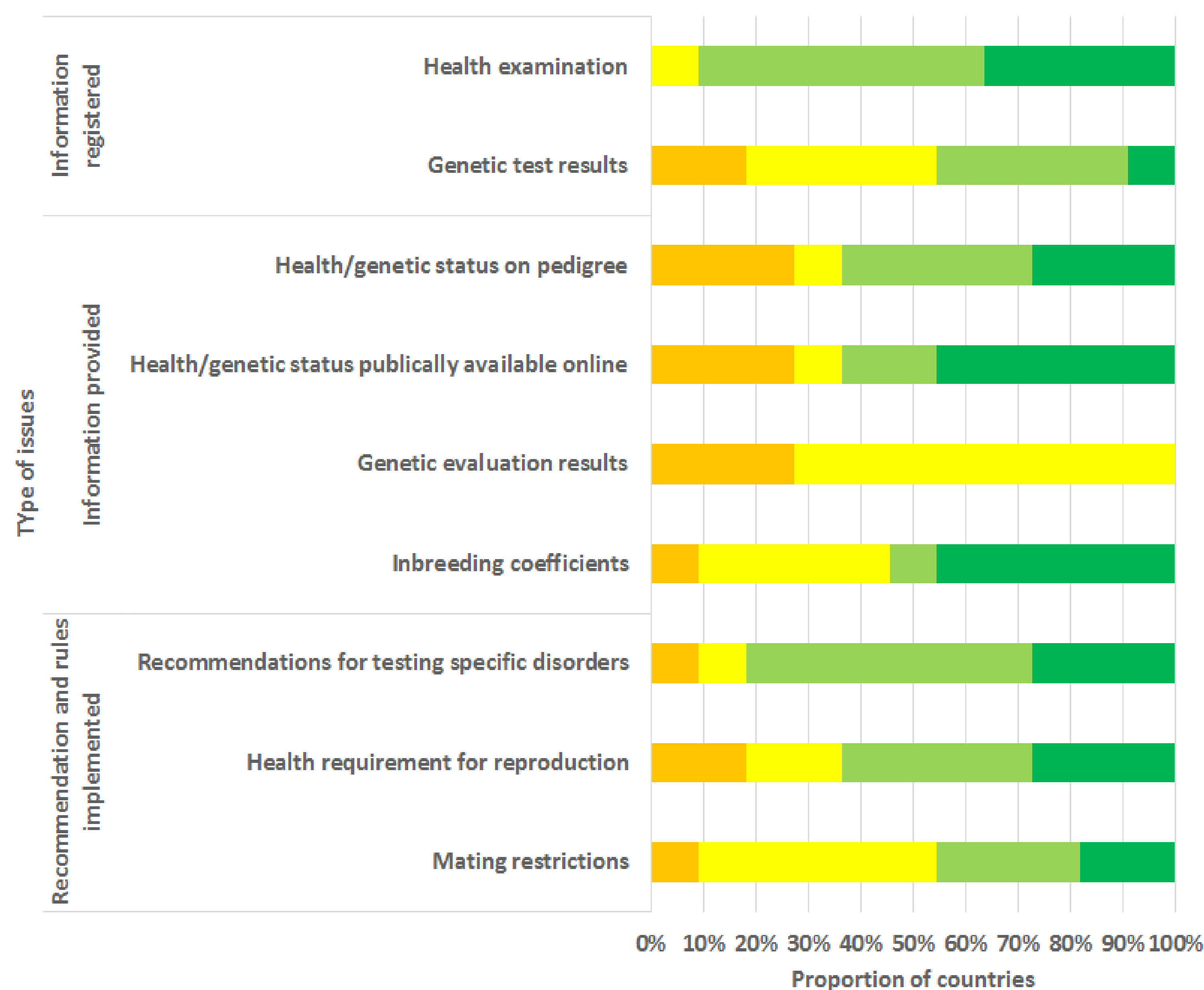
- National kennel clubs (KCs) are major stakeholders involved in **dog health and welfare** by managing and regulating dog breeding.
- The study investigated** the differences of management and use of genetic information related to dog breeding across countries.
- An online questionnaire was sent to 30 European national KCs and **completed answers from 11 KCs were analyzed.**
- In the 11 countries, the estimated proportions of registered pedigree dogs ranged from **11 – 67%.**

Estimated proportions of pedigree dogs registered



Results

Type of information registered/provided and breeding recommendation and rules implemented for pedigree dogs reported by 11 European national kennel clubs



- Health examination and genetic results were collected for more than 50% breeds in 10/11 and 4/11 countries and provided for more than 50% breeds by pedigree document in 7/11 countries and by website in 7/11 countries.
- Genetic evaluation (essentially for hip dysplasia) was only implemented for part of breeds in 9/11 countries, whereas inbreeding coefficients were calculated for more than 50% breeds in 6/11 countries.
- Breeding recommendations, requirements and restrictions were issued by 9-10/11 KCs, however, the implementations across breeds varied a lot across countries.

Conclusion & Discussion

- The survey showed a good representation of countries in Western and Northern Europe.
- Health/genetic status were widely collected in Europe and generally available to the public.
- Based on current genetic information collected, KCs have further opportunities to promote health status, e.g., through development of genetic evaluation and online mating advisory tools, and to start international collaboration between KCs (e.g., sharing data and information).**

Contact

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