

### **DACHSHUND BACKSCORING**

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For the latest information refer to the website www.nationaldachshund.org.au/

The ideal time to have your dachshund scored is from 2 years up to 4 years of age.

## Below is a general guideline to having your dachshund backscored.

- 1. To obtain a quote for 5 radiographs (x-rays) of the document titled "Intervertebral disc disease (IDD): Instructions for radiography according to the Finnish Kennel Club protocol," please either print or email pages 2-4. The required format for the radiographs is digital (DICOM). It's important to note that sedation will be necessary for your dachshund during the procedure.
- 2. Book your dachshund in for scoring at your chosen veterinary clinic. Due to sedation don't feed your dachshund that day until after the procedure.
- 3. To gather the digital DICOM files from your clinic, you have a couple of options.
  - Option a) You can supply a brand new USB drive with a capacity of 8GB or higher. Make sure it's still in its original packaging to maintain data integrity.
  - Option b) Alternatively, you can ask the clinic to send you the DICOM links via their Asteris portal. This is the recommended method as it simplifies the process and ensures secure transmission.
- 4. To send the DICOM x-ray files for scoring, you have three options.

Option a) is to post the USB containing the files and pedigree copy to Dr. Alana Rosenblatt at the following address:

Dr. Alana Rosenblatt The University of Queensland Gatton, QLD, 4343

The recommended option, Option B, is to share a link to the Dropbox file via email. This will allow you to securely send both the DICOM x-ray files and the dachshund pedigree conveniently.

Additionally, Option C is also recommended, which involves forwarding the Asteris portal email link and pedigree.

- 5. Send an email to Dr. Alana Rosenblatt at rosenblatt.dacvr@gmail.com with either the Asteris portal link, Dropbox link containing the necessary files or let her know that you will be sending them via mail on a USB device. Once Dr. Alana receives the files, she will review them and send you an invoice for payment to conduct the analysis. After you have made the payment, your x-ray will be placed in a queue for Dr. Alana to thoroughly examine and analyse your results. As soon as she is done, she will email you the certificate/result of your dachshund's test.
- 6. Submit your results to the National Dachshund Council's database to Lisa Marsh-Furness. Email marshlisa2@gmail.com you must include the test certificate and pedigree copy.





# Intervertebral disc disease (IDD): Instructions for radiography according to the Finnish Kennel Club protocol

Anu Lappalainen / 13.6.2015

Images available also: http://www.kennelliitto.fi/selkaohjeen-kuvat

#### General instructions:

The dog must be sedated for the radiography and the microchip must be checked.

The radiographs must be marked permanently (e.g. lead tape) with the dog's registration number or microchip number and the date of the radiography. The side marking is mandatory in the ventrodorsal projection.

### Radiographs:

In all images the spine must be parallel to the table without rotation of the spine. Use foam rubber supports (Figure 1). All disc spaces must be clearly visible.

At least 6 radiographs are needed:

- 1. Lateral cervical spine (C1-C7) (Figure 2). The front limbs are pulled back. Centering in the mid cervical spine.
- 2. Lateral cervico thoracic junction (Figure 3). Centering int the C-T junction.
- 3. Lateral thoracic spine = C7 L1 covered preferably in one image (Figure 4).
- 4. Lateral thoracic-lumbar junction (Figure 5). Centering int the T-L junction.
- 5. Lateral lumbar spine = T13 Cd1 covered preferably in one image (Figure 6). If this is not possible, two radiographs are made (T13 L7 and L5 Cd 1). The cranial border of the iliac bones can be used as a land mark for identification of the vertebrae.





Figure 1. Positioning

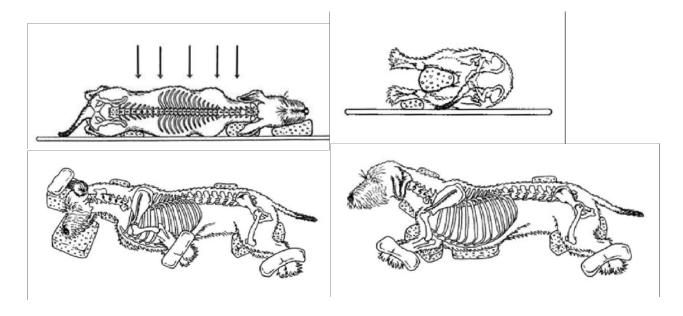


Figure 2. Cervical spine

Figure 3. C-T junction

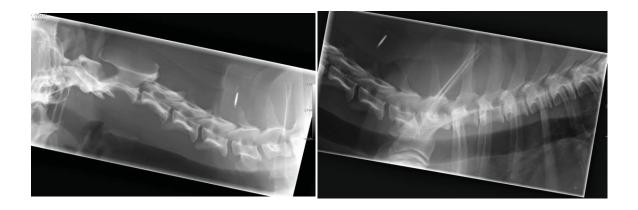


Figure 4. Thoracic spine

Figure 5. T-L junction







Figure 6. Lumbar spine

