



## AVA / ANKC Canine Hip & Elbow Dysplasia Scheme (CHEDS)



**When sending submissions to the Scheme, please ensure you have included:**

1. Completed forms with
  - at least one positive identification number
  - both the owner's and veterinarian's signatures
  - please send all three (3) copies – original triplicate as issued by AVA
2. Correct payment
3. Correctly labelled radiographs. The labels must be indelible (i.e. part of the radiograph pre-development). Adhesive labels WILL NOT be accepted.

**Radiograph Labels must include:**

- Date of radiography
- Animal registered name and/or number
- Microchip or Tattoo number
- Client surname
- Left AND Right position marker

Please note- Once you post the radiographs, it will be approximately **four weeks** before you receive the results. For updated information including Australian Breed Averages please visit our web page at:  
<http://www.ava.com.au/about-us/programs-1>

**Other important points to consider:**

- The dog needs to be at least twelve months of age when the radiographs are taken
- The details on the radiographs must match the details on the corresponding form
- Australia Post and the AVA take no responsibility for x-rays bending; please ensure that x-rays are protected with cardboard. We advise against sending x-rays in mailing tubes.

---

### HIPS

**Radiograph techniques:** One view of the dog's pelvis is to be taken under general anaesthesia. A high quality radiograph is required and any incorrectly labelled, badly exposed or poorly positioned films will not be read, but returned to the veterinary surgeon for a repeat radiograph, which should be taken at the veterinarian's expense.

**Positioning:** An extended ventro-dorsal pelvic view is required. Ideally, the radiograph should cover an area from the iliac crest to the stifle joint. The femora should be parallel to each other and the stifles rotated inwards so that the patellae lie in the centre of the femoral trochleas. Ensure the pelvis is square and the femora are parallel to the cassette. Check that:

- Iliac wings are the same size and shape
- Obturator foraminae are same size and shape
- Femurs are parallel to each other, the tabletop and the iliac bodies
- Patellae are centred over the ipsilateral femoral trochleas
- Acetabular rim is visible through the femoral head

### ELBOWS

**Radiograph techniques:** One flexed lateral view of the left and right elbow is required with the anconeal process clearly visible

**Positioning:** The elbows should be fully flexed with the condyles superimposed

- Gently flex the elbow as far as possible
- Take care not to push the elbow under the pectoral muscles or sternum

### Helpful tips for positioning

- Use a flat pad under the pelvis so that the patient is less inclined to tilt to one side
- Bring the stifles to the mid-line (touching each other) BEFORE extending the femurs
- Use adequate chemical restraint (general anaesthetic) to minimise patient movement
- COLLIMATE
- Develop a pelvis technique chart to reduce the need for repeat radiographs

### Digital Radiographs

- Paperwork, position and label requirements are exactly the same, please send in on a CD
- Get to know your system before using it – poor quality images will be rejected
- Call the office to check processing times before sending, if your client expects fast turnaround – not all the scoring radiologists will accept digital images, so it may take a little longer to process them

---

**For further information or to order more forms contact:**

CHEDS Secretary  
Australian Veterinary Association Ltd  
PO Box 4257  
Kingston ACT 2604

**Ph:** 02 6273 0064  
**Fax:** 02 6273 0237  
**Email:** [avaact@ava.com.au](mailto:avaact@ava.com.au)