

Patella Luxation Testing Form

Registered name of Dog -

KC Registration Number -

Sex

Date of Birth

Colour –

Microchip/Tattoo No –

Owner's name -

Address –

Signed _____

Date _____

Veterinary Surgeon's Declaration

I confirm that the dog submitted for examination is the one described above.

At the time of examination I was unable to detect any evidence of surgical interference/intervention in either stifle. The Dog is over 12 months old.

Weight of Dog _____ Normal/Overweight/Underweight

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

Score: LEFT _____ (Range 0 – 4) RIGHT _____ (Range 0 – 4)

Any relevant comments

Vets Name _____

Address of Veterinary Practice

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.