

Genetic Summary Report

Animal Name: Betty

Owner: Aaron Smucker

Membership Number: Not assigned

Member Body/Breed Club: Not assigned

Approved Collection Method: No





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Genetic Summary Report

Owner's details

Name	Aaron Smucker
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Animal's Details

Registered Name	—
Pet Name	Betty
Registration Number	—
Breed	Cavapoo
Microchip Number	900263004070323
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	9th Apr 2025
Colour	—

Sample Collection Details

Case Number	26US25858
Collected By	—
Approved Collection	No
Sample Type	SWAB

Test Details

Test Requested	Cavoodle (Cavapoo) - Full Breed Profile
Pet Name	Betty
Date of Test	30th Jun 2026

Authorisation

Sample with Lab ID Number 26US25858 was received at Orivet Genetics, DNA was extracted and analysed with the following result reported:

Orivet Genetic Analyst



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Health Tests Reported (Continued)

Breed Sense	Diseases	Result
✓	Chondrodystrophy with Intervertebral Disc Disease Risk Factor (CDDY with IVDD)	TWO COPIES (P/P) OF THE CHONDRODYSTROPHY (CDDY) VARIANT DETECTED (AT RISK FOR INTERVERTEBRAL DISC HERNIATION)
✓	Medium-chain acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase (MCAD) (Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Xanthine Urolithiasis (Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
	Congenital Macrothrombocytopenia	CARRIER (P/N) - [ONE COPY OF THE VARIANT DETECTED]
	Congenital Methemoglobinemia (Poodle and Pomeranian Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
	Curly Coat Dry Eye Syndrome (Cavalier Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
	Degenerative Myelopathy	CARRIER (P/N) - [ONE COPY OF THE VARIANT DETECTED]
	Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome (Poodle Type), Variant 1	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
	Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome (Poodle Type), Variant 2	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
	Elliptocytosis B-spectrin (Labrador Retriever/Poodle Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
	Episodic Falling Syndrome (Cavalier Type)	CARRIER (P/N) - [ONE COPY OF THE VARIANT DETECTED]
	Exercise Induced Collapse (Retriever Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
	Gangliosidosis GM2 (Poodle Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
	Myxomatous Mitral Valve Disease 1 [NEBL535 Risk Variant]	HETEROZYGOUS FOR NEBL1_535 RISK VARIANT - LINKED TO NEBL3_724 CANDIDATE VARIANT
	Myxomatous Mitral Valve Disease 2 [NEBL576 Risk Variant]	HETEROZYGOUS FOR NEBL2_576 RISK VARIANT - LINKED TO NEBL3_724 CANDIDATE VARIANT
	Myxomatous Mitral Valve Disease 3 [NEBL724 Candidate Variant]	HETEROZYGOUS (A/G) FOR NEBL3_724 CANDIDATE VARIANT - LESS LIKELY FOR EARLY ONSET MMVD (REFER TO OTHER VARIANTS)



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Breed Sense	Diseases	Result
	Myxomatous Mitral Valve Disease 4 [NEBL890 Risk Variant]	HOMOZYGOUS FOR NEBL4_890 RISK VARIANT - NO PUBLISHED ASSOCIATION TO NEBL3_724 CANDIDATE VARIANT
	Myxomatous Mitral Valve Disease 5 [NEBL498 Risk Variant]	HETEROZYGOUS FOR NEBL5_498 RISK VARIANT - NO PUBLISHED ASSOCIATION TO NEBL3_724 CANDIDATE VARIANT
	Neonatal Encephalopathy (Poodle Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
	Osteochondrodysplasia (Min Poodle Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
	Prekallikrein Deficiency (Shih Tzu Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
	Progressive Rod Cone Degeneration (prcd) - PRA	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
	von Willebrand's Disease Type I	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]

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Health Tests Reported

Breed Sense	Traits	Result
✓	Chondrodysplasia (CDPA)	NORMAL (N/N) - NO SHORTENED LEGS COMPARED TO CDPA DOGS
✓	Curly Coat/Hair Variant 2	NEGATIVE FOR THE KRT71 (p.Ser422ArgfsTer) VARIANT - NOT SHOWING THE CURLY COAT (C2) PHENOTYPE
✓	Sex Determination - ZFX	DOG IS FEMALE
	A Locus (Agouti)	a^t/a^t - TAN POINTS/BLACK & TAN or TRICOLOUR MAY BE BRINDLED [SEE K LOCUS]
	B Locus - Bd, Bs, Bc [Various Breeds]	BB [BcBc BdBd BsBs] - DOES NOT CARRY BROWN/RED/LIVER or CHOCOLATE
	Coat Composition CFA28 Gene (Double/Single Coat)	UDC/UDC - NO COPY OF THE DOUBLE COAT (DENSE UNDERCOAT) PHENOTYPE DETECTED
	Curly Coat/Hair Variant 1	ONE COPY OF THE R151W (C1) VARIANT DETECTED - MOST LIKELY TO HAVE MODERATE 'WAVY' CURLY COAT PHENOTYPE
	D (Dilute) Locus	D/D - NO COPY OF MLPH-D ALLELE (DILUTE) - PIGMENT IS NORMAL
	E Locus - (Cream/Red/Yellow)	e/e - HOMOZYGOUS FOR NON-EXTENSION [WHITE/YELLOW/APRICOT/WHEATEN]
	Furnishings (RSPO2)	F/IC - CARRIES ONE COPY FURNISHINGS - WILL SHOW FURNISHINGS
	K Locus (Dominant Black)	k^Y/k^Y - RECESSIVE NON- BLACK [COLOUR PATTERN DETERMINED BY A LOCUS]
	Long Hair Gene - L1 (Canine C95F)	POSITIVE - SHOWING THE PHENOTYPE
	M Locus (Merle/Dapple)	m/m [171/171bp] - NON MERLE SOLID COAT (NO CHANGE TO COAT COLOUR)
	Piebald/White Spotting (S Locus)	S/sp - CARRIER OF PIEBALD [LIMITED WHITE SPOTTING, FLASH OR PARTI]
	Shedding (MC5R)	SHD/shd [MODERATE SHEDDING] - ONE COPY OF THE SHD (MC5R) VARIANT DETECTED [REFER TO FURNISHINGS (IC) FOR LEVEL]

Glossary of Genetic Terms (Results)

Clarification of Genetic Testing

The goal of genetic testing is to provide breeders with relevant information to improve breeding practices in the interest of animal health. However, genetic inheritance is not a simple process, and may be complicated by several factors. Below is some information to help clarify these factors.

Some diseases may demonstrate signs of what Geneticists call “genetic heterogeneity”. This is a term to describe an apparently single condition that may be caused by more than one mutation and/or gene.

It is possible that there exists more than one disease that presents in a similar fashion and segregates in a single breed. These conditions — although phenotypically similar — may be caused by separate mutations and/or genes.

It is possible that the disease affecting your breed may be what Geneticists call an “oligogenic disease”. This is a term to describe the existence of additional genes that may modify the action of a dominant gene associated with a disease. These modifier genes may for example give rise to a variable age of onset for a particular condition, or affect the penetrance of a particular mutation such that some animals may never develop the condition.

The range of hereditary diseases continues to increase and we see some that are relatively benign and others that can cause severe and/or fatal disease. Diagnosis of any disease should be based on pedigree history, clinical signs, history (incidence) of the disease and the specific genetic test for the disease. Penetrance of a disease will always vary not only from breed to breed but within a breed, and will vary with different diseases. Factors that influence penetrance are genetics, nutrition and environment. Although genetic testing should be a priority for breeders, we strongly recommend that temperament and phenotype also be considered when breeding.

Orivet Genetic Pet Care aims to frequently update breeders with the latest research from the scientific literature. If breeders have any questions regarding a particular condition, please contact us on (03) 9534 1544 or admin@orivet.com and we will be happy to work with you to answer any relevant questions.

