

Genetic Summary Report

Animal Name: Ryder

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	Ryder
Registration Number	—
Breed	Miniature Poodle
Microchip Number	900255001189665
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	20th Jan 2025
Colour	—

Sample Collection Details

Case Number	26US25845
Collected By	—
Approved Collection	No
Sample Type	SWAB

Test Details

Test Requested	Miniature Poodle - Full Breed Profile
Pet Name	Ryder
Date of Test	30th Jun 2026

Authorisation

Sample with Lab ID Number 26US25845 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

Breed Sense	Diseases	Result
✓	Chondrodystrophy with Intervertebral Disc Disease Risk Factor (CDDY with IVDD)	NORMAL (N/N) - NO CHONDRODYSTROPHY (CDDY) VARIANT DETECTED (NO INCREASED IVDD RISK)
✓	Congenital Macrothrombocytopenia	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Congenital Methemoglobinemia (Poodle and Pomeranian Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Degenerative Myelopathy	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO 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]
✓	Osteochondrodysplasia (Min Poodle Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
✓	Progressive Retinal Atrophy RCD4	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]
	Elliptocytosis B-spectrin (Labrador Retriever/Poodle Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
	Gangliosidosis GM2 (Poodle Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]
	Neonatal Encephalopathy (Poodle Type)	NORMAL (N/N) - [NO VARIANT DETECTED]

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Health Tests Reported

Breed Sense	Traits	Result
✓	A Locus (Agouti)	a^w/a^t - WILD SABLE CARRIES BLACK AND TAN
✓	B Locus - Bd, Bs, Bc [Various Breeds]	BB [BcBc BdBd BsBs] - DOES NOT CARRY BROWN/RED/LIVER or CHOCOLATE
✓	Chondrodysplasia (CDPA)	NORMAL (N/N) - NO SHORTENED LEGS COMPARED TO CDPA DOGS
✓	Curly Coat/Hair Variant 1	TWO COPIES OF THE R151W (C1) VARIANT - LIKELY TO HAVE CURLY (TIGHT) HAIR 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]
✓	EM (MC1R) Locus - Melanistic Mask	E^n/E^n - NO MELANISTIC MASK (E^n) EXTENSION ALLELE
✓	Furnishings (RSPO2)	F/F - TWO COPIES OF FURNISHINGS - WILL SHOW FURNISHINGS
✓	K Locus (Dominant Black)	k^Y/k^Y - RECESSIVE NON- BLACK [COLOUR PATTERN DETERMINED BY A LOCUS]
✓	M Locus (Merle/Dapple)	m/m [171/171bp] - NON MERLE SOLID COAT (NO CHANGE TO COAT COLOUR)
✓	Pheomelanin Intensity CFA15 (Retriever and Poodle Type)	i/i - TWO COPIES OF THE CFA15 INTENSITY ALLELE (LIKELY TO SHOW EXTREME DILUTION)
✓	Pied (BOTH SINE and REPEAT VARIANTS)	S/S - NO PIEBALD, WHITE SPOTTING, FLASH OR PARTI COAT COLOUR
✓	Sex Determination - ZFX	DOG IS MALE
	Long Hair Gene - L1 (Canine C95F)	POSITIVE - SHOWING THE PHENOTYPE
	Pheomelanin Intensity CFA18 (Poodle/ Coonhound Type)	i/i - TWO COPIES OF THE CFA18 INTENSITY ALLELE (LIKELY TO SHOW EXTREME DILUTION)

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.

