



APPENDIX TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SALE OF A DOG

Name: _____

Registration number: _____

Microchip number: _____

Gender: _____

Date of birth: _____

As all breeds, also breeds originating from Lapland (Lapponian Herder, Swedish Lapphund, Finnish Lapponian Dog) have hereditary faults and diseases. For the most part, these are recessively inherited, i.e. it is not possible to recognize a carrier of such predisposition by appearance.

A responsible breeder only breeds from dogs that have been found healthy. Nevertheless, it is possible that two healthy dogs that carry the same hereditary predisposition are mated resulting in affected offspring.

Often these recessively inherited diseases only come apparent when the dog no longer is a puppy or young dog. The buyer should note that he or she buys and accepts the puppy "as is" at the moment when it is handed over.

HEREDITARY DISEASES OCCURING IN LAPPONIAN DOGS

EYE DISEASES

Cataract

The term cataract includes several eyesight impairing diseases where the transparency of the lens is partially or completely lost. Hereditary cataract has different types, such as posterior polar, cortical, nuclear, congenital, or total cataract. Changes are usually found in both lenses. If the lenses become totally clouded, the dog will go blind. Cataract usually develops at a mature age.

PRA (Progressive Retinal Atrophy)

Progressive retinal atrophy is recessively inherited. PRA carriers are normal in phenotype. Eyesight of affected individuals begins to deteriorate gradually as the retinal atrophy progresses. The first symptom is night blindness. Retinal changes in affected dogs can be detected by ERG already before they are visually apparent. There are several different forms of PRA and there is a gene test available for two types of PRA identified in breeds originating from Lapland: PRCD-PRA (the most common type among all three breeds) and IFT122-PRA (associated with Lapponian Herders in particular).

RD (Retinal Dysplasia)

Retinal dysplasia is a congenital developmental disorder with different levels of gravity from mild local folds of the retinal tissue to geographic lesions leading to blindness. Abbreviations used are: MRD (mild), GRD (moderate) and TRD (grave or true). These disorders can be found already in puppies.



Lappalaiskoirat ry

PHTVL/PHPV (Persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis and persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous)

PHTVL/PHPV is an eye disease where the atrophy of the foetal blood vessel between the lens and fundus has not occurred normally. The disease has different levels (1-6) from small “beauty spots” to mutations causing blindness. A final diagnosis regarding the disease will be given to an adult dog.

PPM (Persistent pupillary membrane)

Persistent pupillary membrane is a condition of the eye involving remnants of a foetal membrane that persist as strands of tissue on the iris crossing the pupil either towards the lens, cornea or a different part of the iris. Usually the changes are minor and do not cause symptoms.

Additionally, the dogs of Lapland have occasionally been diagnosed with more rare eye diseases such as glaucoma, keratitis and coloboma of the optic nerve.

OTHER FAULTS AND DISEASES

Hip Dysplasia

According to research, hip dysplasia and other skeletal development disorders are partly hereditary and partly acquired with varying levels of severity. Usually they do not affect everyday life, except at the very grave level, when they may induce pain. Excess weight makes symptoms worse.

Elbow Dysplasia

Elbow dysplasia has several forms that are caused by a mismatch of cartilage growth. Mode of inheritance is not clear. Symptoms usually start at the age of 4 to 7 months. A typical symptom is limping that can be made worse by exercise or be strongest after rest. Elbow joints are rated on a scale from 0 to 3 (0 = no changes and 1-3 various levels of osteoarthritis changes). Elbow dysplasia is mostly treated with medication, weight control, appropriate exercise as well as with supplements supporting the wellbeing of joints. Loose parts of the joint can be removed and joint surfaces can be smoothed surgically.

Patellar Luxation

Patellar luxation is a congenital condition and is divided into four different levels. The mildest levels usually have no symptoms. More severe levels require surgery.

Epilepsy

Epileptic seizures are the result of excessive and abnormal nerve cell activity in the brain. The cause of idiopathic epilepsy is not clear. Epileptic seizures can also be caused by other illnesses or factors. Diagnostics is largely based on exclusion of other possible causes. Recurring seizures are treated with regular medication.

Hypothyroidism

Hypothyroidism is a disorder in which the thyroid gland does not produce thyroid hormone or not enough of it. Symptoms can vary. Disorders in metabolism can appear as poor ability to tolerate cold or as weight gain. The coat



loses its texture and becomes dry, and the dog will not moult normally. There is medication available for the condition.

Addison's disease

Hypoadrenocorticism is caused by the destruction or malfunction of the adrenal cortex and is characterized by a deficient production of glucocorticoids and/or mineralocorticoids. The disease is found in young to middle aged (2 to 4 years) dogs, with female dogs being more likely to suffer from it than males. General symptoms are vomiting, diarrhoea, loss of appetite, stomach ache and weight loss. A dog suffering from Addison's can be tired and listless showing also trembling, loss of muscle strength and muscle pain. There is medication available for the condition. This disease is relatively rare.

Cushing's disease

Excess production of cortisol by the adrenal cortex causes the symptoms of Cushing's. The most common cause of hyperadrenocorticism in dogs is a benign (non-spreading) pituitary tumour or a tumour of the adrenal gland cortex. General symptoms are skin problems, increased thirst and urination, panting, lack of energy, low spirits, infertility, increased hunger and recurrent infections. There is medication available for the condition. This disease is relatively rare.

Pompe's disease (GSD II)

Glycogen storage disease in dogs is characterized by slow growth, recurring vomiting of slime, progressive muscle weakness, and continuous panting as well as cardiac abnormalities and enlarged oesophagus which lead to regurgitation in the digestive system. The first symptoms of Pompe's disease usually begin at seven months of age. Since the disease is progressive, dogs suffering from it either die or are euthanized before the age of two years. There is no cure for Pompe's disease in dogs. There is, however, a genetic test available.

Degenerative myelopathy (DM)

Degenerative myelopathy is a hereditary, progressive disease of the spinal cord which leads to weakness of the dog's hindquarters and later to possible paralysis symptoms, typically at the age of 8 to 14 years. Symptoms begin with a loss of coordination in the hind limbs, which get worse within 6 to 12 months leading to paralysis of hind legs. There is a genetic test available for DM.

Allergies

Allergy means that the dog's inherited ability to form antibodies has weakened. Symptoms of allergies can vary from one individual to another. The symptoms and condition of any individual are not stable, but the dog can develop sensitivity towards new substances, or his body can learn to better tolerate some substances. The strength of symptoms and the dog's need for treatment are individual. In addition to skin problems, allergies can cause symptoms in ears and intestines. The costs of allergy tests and treatment vary from a few tens of euros to hundreds of euros annually. Before you begin to treat a skin problem as an allergy, you should rule out other skin diseases and a possible parasite infection. In breeds originating from Lapland, allergies are quite rare.

Malocclusions

Overbite or underbite. Malocclusion usually does not cause harm to the dog. Rare severe malocclusions such as the dog's canines or fangs biting into his gums require medical treatment.



Kinked tail

A kinked tail is usually caused by defective vertebra and can be detected already at the age when a puppy is ready for its new home (puppies with a kinked tail are usually sold at a lower price.) Usually a kinked tail is harmless and does not require treatment. A kinked tail should not be confused with the permitted J-formed hook.

Cryptorchidism

Cryptorchidism (unilateral or bilateral) can be confirmed at the age of 12 months, at the latest. The Finnish Kennel Club recommends that 20% of the price of the puppy be refunded (unless this has already been provided for in the sales price, of which there must be a note in the sales agreement).

Umbilical Hernia

Often detectable at the time when a puppy is ready for its new home. Generally umbilical hernias consist of fat tissue and are closed, and therefore do not constitute a risk to the dog's health and don't require surgery. If an umbilical hernia develops into a health risk (being an irreducible hernia including abdominal organs), surgical repair of the hernia is recommended.

THE SELLER DECLARES THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS/HER KNOWLEDGE

THE PUPPY IS HEALTHY AT THE MOMENT OF THE SALE

Date: _____

Signatures:

Seller(s)

Buyer(s)