

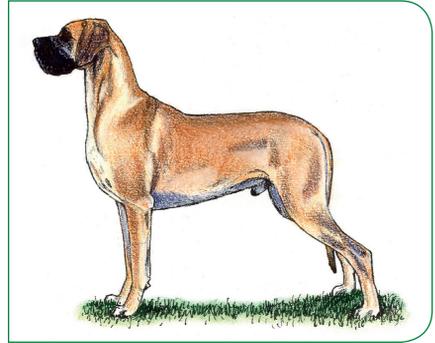


THE KENNEL CLUB

# Breed Watch Booklet

.....  
Promoting Pedigree Dog Health  
.....

A guide for the health and welfare  
of show dogs



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# Breed Watch

Health monitoring for dogs exhibiting at dog shows

## Scope of Breed Watch

The Kennel Club considers that judges, exhibitors and breeders all need to support breed health improvements with the aim of creating a happy healthy future for dogs.

All judges at championship shows have the opportunity to report on any visible health conditions or exaggerations that they consider to be detrimental to the health and welfare of dogs.

Breed Watch is predominantly intended for judges to highlight any points of concern which they should take into consideration and penalise when judging the breed. However, exhibitors should also take the time to become familiar with the points of concern that can affect their breed, as they too have an important role to play in ensuring that dogs are free from health concerns and exaggeration.

Breed Health Coordinators are encouraged to provide information to the Kennel Club health team in relation to any visible conditions or exaggerations. As in the case of judges' health monitoring if a specific concern is identified by the breed club(s) and is reported, the Kennel Club will engage in consultation with the breed club(s)/council for input, and if appropriate, add the concern to Breed Watch so that the issue can be monitored (decision made via the Kennel Club Dog Health Group and General Committee).

## How does Breed Watch identify each breed's points of concern?

Breed Watch is principally a resource for judges. All judges at championship shows have the opportunity to report on any visible health concerns or exaggerations that they consider to be detrimental to the health and welfare of dogs. Breed health Coordinators, breed clubs and breed councils can also provide information to the Kennel Club in relation to any visible conditions or exaggerations that they have concerns about.

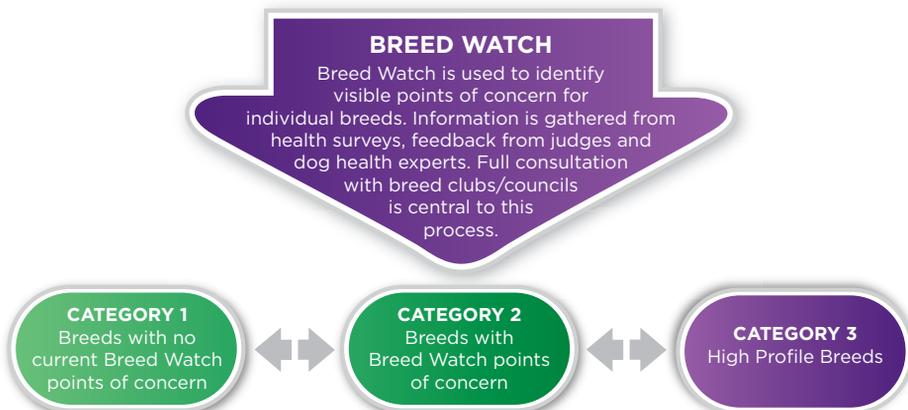
## What is Breed Watch?

As part of its ongoing work to ensure that pedigree dogs lead happy, healthy lives, the Kennel Club launched Breed Watch in 2009.

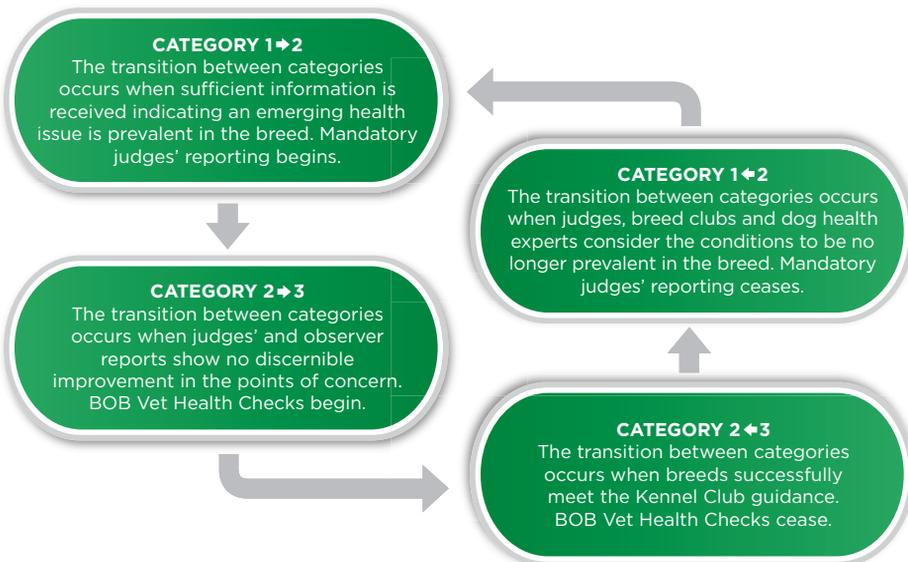
Breed Watch identifies, monitors and raises awareness of conformational health issues affecting breeds at dog shows. This online resource lists breed specific physical characteristics that can, in extremes, cause pain or discomfort (known as Breed Watch points of concern), helping judges to identify, report and avoid rewarding dogs with visible health issues.

# What is Breed Watch and how does it work?

## Where does my breed fit into Breed Watch?



## How do breeds move between the different categories?



# Do all breeds have points of concern?

All breeds fall into one of the following three categories:

## Category One

No visible health concerns have been reported by judges or breed club(s)/council. Optional breed health monitoring forms available in all championship show judges' packs to be returned if any points of concern found.

## Category Two

Breeds with Breed Watch points of concern – visible conditions or exaggerations that can cause pain or discomfort have been reported by judges and/or club(s)/council. After consultation with the breed club(s)/council, the concern is then added as a point of concern. Mandatory judges' reporting begins.

## Category Three

Breeds with Breed Watch points of concern, and have been determined by the Kennel Club Board as requiring particular monitoring and additional support. Best of Breed Veterinary Health Checks at general and group championship shows are required.

## Can breeds move between Breed Watch categories?

### Moving from Category One to Category Two

Breeds can move from Category One to Category Two if optional health monitoring forms are consistently provided indicating a health concern within the breed identified by judges.

### Moving from Category Two to Category One

The Breed Standards and Conformation Sub-Group of the Dog Health Group reviews the information reported by judges in an annual summary, if a specific concern is no longer reported as prevalent in the breed it will be reviewed. Following consultation with the club(s)/council, the relevant point of concern will be removed from Breed Watch and judges' monitoring of that point will cease. Breeds listed as Category Two can make a request for a point of concern for their breed to be reviewed by the breed club(s)/council placing the request in writing to the Breed Standards & Conformation Sub-Group via [health@thekennelclub.org.uk](mailto:health@thekennelclub.org.uk).

### Moving from Category Three to Category Two

A number of factors are considered when moving a breed from Category Three to Category Two and the information provided by judges on mandatory health monitoring forms play a key role in this process. To provide breeds with further information and support in making progress towards moving from Category Three to Category Two the Kennel Club has provided a new infographic tool for breeds, see page 11. The infographic is also a good tool for other breeds, not currently classified as Category Three.

Once a breed has been reclassified from Category Three to Category Two the necessity for Best of Breed Veterinary Health Checks at general and group championship shows will cease. The point(s) of concern for the breed will however remain on Breed Watch as a reminder of the issues faced by the breed.

### Eyes

Dogs should be free from externally visible disease of the eye or eyelids, ocular discomfort and/or pain.

### Skin & Coat

Dogs should be free of skin disorders such as inflammation or hair loss. Further, dogs with excessive amounts of skin or excessive skin folds may develop inflammation, irritation and infection in any large skin folds so this should be considered and any exaggeration should be penalised. Coat should not be excessive or impair movement or cause concerns over health and welfare.

### Mouth & Dentition

Dentition should not cause any pain or discomfort. Teeth should be clean and free of tartar.

### Breathing

All dogs should be free of all levels of breathing distress and this should be taken into consideration as part of competition. Respiratory effort or noise, if associated with distress (at rest or with light exercise) should be penalised.

## Basic health and welfare of all dogs

### Movement

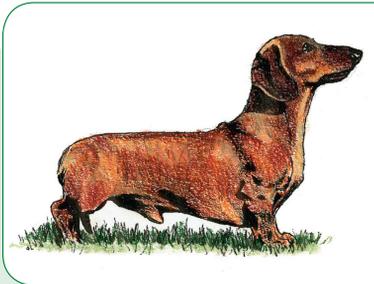
Dogs should be able to move freely and soundly around the ring, without signs of discomfort or lameness.

### Temperament

Dogs should show no signs of anxiety, timidity or aggression.

Further information available in the Breed Watch Illustrated Guide

# Health & Welfare Show Regulations



### **Regulation F.10.**

In assessing dogs, judges must penalise any features or exaggerations which they consider would be detrimental to the soundness, health or wellbeing of the dog. All dogs must be able to see, breathe, walk and be free from pain, irritation or discomfort.

### **Regulation F (1)7.b. Best of Breed**

Where a breed is separately classified, a Best of Breed may be declared but only from those dogs which have received a first prize in a breed class at the show. Where separate classes are provided for each sex of a breed, a Best of Each Sex must be declared. NOTE: The Best of Breed/Best Any Variety Not Separately Classified award relevant to a Category Three Breed will not be confirmed until the dog has passed an examination by the General and Group Championship Show Veterinary Surgeon.

### **Regulation F (1)15b. Exclusion of Dogs**

(Applicable to General & Group Championship Shows) If the show executive receives a report from a show official or Kennel Club official of an apparently visibly unhealthy and/or unsound dog, the dog will be referred to the show veterinary surgeon and if the allegation is upheld the dog will be excluded from subsequent competition at the show. For example, if the dog in question had been awarded Best of Breed, it would be excluded from the Group competition.

### **Regulation F (1)21n.**

Judges and judging: judges may exclude any dog from the ring if it is considered not in a fit state for exhibition owing to savage disposition or suffering from any visible condition which adversely affects its health or welfare – and the exclusion must be reported immediately by the judge/steward to the Show Secretary. The judge's decision is final and the dog shall be excluded from all subsequent competition at the show. The judge must make a report to the Show Secretary at the first opportunity after he/she has finished judging.

### **Regulation F (1)21o.**

Withdrawal (Health and Welfare): where a dog has been withdrawn at the request or suggestion of the judge, the judge must make a report to the Show Secretary at the first opportunity at the show. The Secretary must forward these details to the Kennel Club within 7 days of the close of the show.

### **Withholding of awards Regulation F (1) 21.m.**

You may withhold awards if, in your opinion, an exhibit lacks sufficient merit. Remember; if you withhold third in a class, you must withhold all subsequent awards in that class.

### **Regulation F (1)22e.**

When requested to do so, judges must submit a completed breed health monitoring report form to the Kennel Club within 21 days of the close of the show. There is no longer a requirement to send a copy of your critique with the health monitoring form.

## Judge's Declaration on Challenge Certificate (Applicable to Championship Shows)

Having assessed the dogs and penalised any features or exaggerations which I consider detrimental to their soundness, health or welfare, I am clearly of the opinion that... is of such outstanding merit as to be worthy of the title of Champion

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### Introductory Paragraph to All Breed Standards

A Breed Standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance including the correct colour of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function. Absolute soundness is essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be careful to avoid obvious conditions or exaggerations which would be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed. From time to time certain conditions or exaggerations may be considered to have the potential to affect dogs in some breeds adversely, and judges and breeders are requested to refer to the Breed Watch section of the Kennel Club website here <http://www.thekennelclub.org.uk/services/public/breed/watch> for details of any such current issues. If a feature or quality is desirable it should only be present in the right measure. However if a dog possesses a feature, characteristic or colour described as undesirable or highly undesirable it is strongly recommended that it should not be rewarded in the show ring.

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### Summary

No matter how outstanding an exhibit appears in relation to the breed standard in other ways, care must always be taken to consider it in more general terms.

Prizes should never be awarded to dogs which are visibly suffering from any condition which would adversely affect their health or welfare e.g.:

- Lameness – including 'hopping'.
- Inappropriate temperament – refusal to be handled, timidity or aggression.
- A discharge from one or both eyes, or any signs of discomfort in either eye.
- Obvious breathing difficulty.
- Obvious skin disorder or ear irritation.
- Exaggerations that would make the dog unsuited to the breed's original purpose.
- Significantly over or underweight.

Judges have a number of regulations at their disposal to support their decisions;

- Penalising (not awarding prizes) to dogs which show visible health and/or welfare concerns.
- Best of Breed – declared only at the judge's discretion.
- Withdrawal – at a judge's request or suggestion to be reported to show secretary.
- Withholding awards due to lack of sufficient merit.
- Excluding due to temperament, soundness, health and welfare issues – report to show secretary and include on the health report form.

## Moving from Category Three to Category Two on Breed Watch

The Kennel Club offers the guidance below to breeds wishing to be considered for reclassification from Category Three to Category Two on Breed Watch.

### Creating a proposal for reclassification

For a breed to be considered, the breed would need to have implemented the structure below, as well as highlighting evidence of both development and/or improvements in each area. Further, the breed will need to provide details of demonstrable health improvements when building a case for reclassification. Presentations for reclassification will be considered by the relevant Kennel Club committees on a case by case basis.



We recommend contacting the Kennel Club Health Team before building a proposal for reclassification on Breed Watch.

# HOUND GROUP

Afghan Hound  
 Azawakh  
 Basenji  
 Basset Bleu De Gascogne  
 Basset Fauve De Bretagne  
 Basset Griffon Vendeen  
 (Grand)  
 Basset Griffon Vendeen (Petit)  
**Basset Hound**  
 Bavarian Mountain Hound  
 Beagle  
**Bloodhound**  
**Borzo**  
 Cirneco dell'Etna

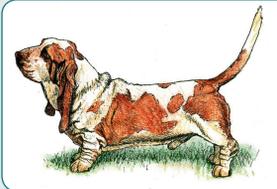
**Dachshund (Long-Haired)**  
**Dachshund (Miniature Long-Haired)**  
**Dachshund (Miniature Smooth-Haired)**  
**Dachshund (Miniature Wire-Haired)**  
**Dachshund (Smooth-Haired)**  
**Dachshund (Wire-Haired)**  
 Deerhound  
 Finnish Spitz  
 Fox Hound  
 Grand Bleu De Gascogne  
 Greyhound

Hamiltonstovare  
 Ibizan Hound  
**Irish Wolfhound**  
 Norwegian Elkhound  
 Otterhound  
 Pharaoh Hound  
 Portugese Podengo (Warren Hound)  
 Rhodesian Ridgeback  
 Saluki  
 Segugio Italiano  
 Sloughi  
 Whippet

Breeds shown in **bold** are those with points of concern

Particular points of concern for individual breeds may include features not specifically highlighted in the breed standard.

The features listed below are derived from health surveys, meetings of group judges, feedback from judges at shows or in consultation with individual breed clubs/councils.



## Basset Hound

- Significantly overweight
- Excessive amounts of loose facial skin with conformational defects of the upper and/or lower eyelids so that the eyelid margins are not in normal contact with the eye when the dog is in its natural pose (e.g. they turn in, or out, or both abnormalities are present). Handlers should be discouraged from pulling skin forward over head and eyes
- Incorrect bite
- Excessive length of ears
- Inadequate ground clearance – overly deep body and/or presence of excessive skin'
- Signs of dermatitis in skin folds
- Hair loss or scarring from previous dermatitis

# HOUND GROUP



## Bloodhound

- Excessive amounts of loose facial skin with conformational defects of the upper and/or lower eyelids so that the eyelid margins are not in normal contact with the eye when the dog is in its natural pose (e.g. they turn in, or out, or both abnormalities are present)
- Excessive skin on head or body. Handlers should be discouraged from pulling skin forward over head and eyes
- Weak hindquarters
- Nervous temperament
- Signs of dermatitis in skin folds
- Hair loss or scarring from previous dermatitis



## Borzoi

- Overly narrow lower jaw
- Misplaced lower canine teeth



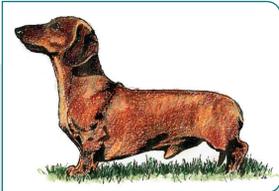
## Dachshund (Long-Haired)

- Sore eyes or excessive tearing
- Incorrect hindquarter movement/unsound movement



## Dachshund (Miniature Long-Haired)

- Significantly underweight
- Incorrect hindquarter movement/unsound movement
- Sore eyes or excessive tearing



## Dachshund (Miniature Smooth-Haired)

- Significantly underweight
- Incorrect hindquarter movement/unsound movement
- Sore eyes or excessive tearing

# HOUND GROUP



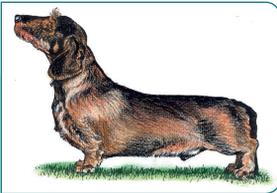
## Dachshund (Miniature Wire-Haired)

- Significantly underweight
- Incorrect hindquarter movement/unsound movement
- Sore eyes or excessive tearing



## Dachshund (Smooth-Haired)

- Sore eyes or excessive tearing
- Incorrect hindquarter movement/unsound movement



## Dachshund (Wire-Haired)

- Sore eyes or excessive tearing
- Incorrect hindquarter movement/unsound movement



## Irish Wolfhound

- Misplaced lower canine teeth

# GUNDOG GROUP

Bracco Italiano  
 Brittany  
 English Setter  
 German Longhaired Pointer  
 German Shorthaired Pointer  
 German Wirehaired Pointer

## **Gordon Setter**

Hungarian Vizsla  
 Hungarian Wirehaired Vizsla  
 Irish Red & White Setter  
 Irish Setter  
 Italian Spinone  
 Korthals Griffon

Lagotto Romagnolo  
 Large Munsterlander  
**Pointer**  
 Retriever (Chesapeake Bay)  
 Retriever (Curly Coated)  
 Retriever (Flat Coated)  
**Retriever (Golden)**  
**Retriever (Labrador)**  
 Retriever (Nova Scotia Duck  
 Tolling)  
 Slovakian Rough Haired  
 Pointer  
 Small Munsterlander

## **Spaniel (American Cocker)**

Spaniel (American Water)  
**Spaniel (Clumber)**  
 Spaniel (Cocker)  
 Spaniel (English Springer)  
 Spaniel (Field)  
 Spaniel (Irish Water)  
 Spaniel (Sussex)  
 Spaniel (Welsh Springer)  
 Spanish Water Dog  
 Weimaraner

Breeds shown in **bold** are those with points of concern

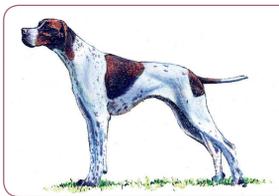
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## **Gordon Setter**

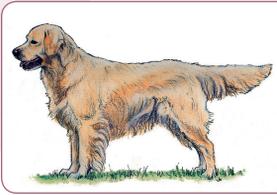
- Excessively thick woolly coat
- Excessive hind angulation
- Overlong hip to hock
- Sickie hocks



## **Pointer**

- Excessive hind angulation

# GUNDOG GROUP



## Retriever (Golden)

- Significantly overweight
- Legs too short in proportion to depth of body and to length of back



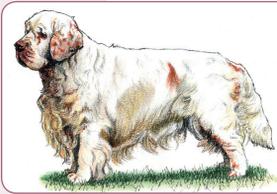
## Retriever (Labrador)

- Significantly overweight
- Legs too short in proportion to depth of body and to length of back



## Spaniel (American Cocker)

- Incorrect bite
- Small teeth
- Excessively prominent eyes



## Spaniel (Clumber)

- Overweight
- Excessive amounts of loose facial skin with conformational defects of the upper and/or lower eyelids so that the eyelid margins are not in normal contact with the eye when the dog is in its natural pose (e.g. they turn in, or out, or both abnormalities are present)
- Weak hindquarters
- Obvious ear irritation

# TERRIER GROUP

Airedale Terrier  
Australian Terrier  
**Bedlington Terrier**  
Border Terrier  
**Bull Terrier**  
**Bull Terrier (Miniature)**  
Cairn Terrier  
**Cesky Terrier**  
Dandie Dinmont Terrier

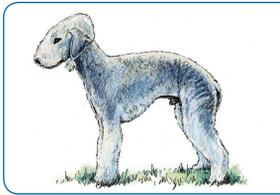
Fox Terrier (Smooth)  
Fox Terrier (Wire)  
Glen of Imaal Terrier  
**Irish Terrier**  
Kerry Blue Terrier  
Lakeland Terrier  
Manchester Terrier  
Norfolk Terrier  
**Norwich Terrier**

Parson Russell Terrier  
Scottish Terrier  
Sealyham Terrier  
Skye Terrier  
Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier  
**Staffordshire Bull Terrier**  
Welsh Terrier  
**West Highland White Terrier**

Breeds shown in **bold** are those with points of concern

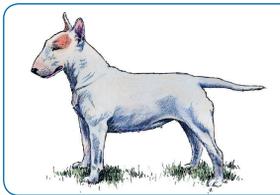
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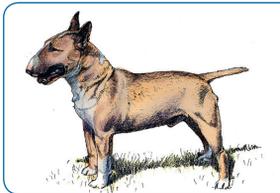
## Bedlington Terrier

- Cracked and corny pads



## Bull Terrier

- Misplaced lower canine teeth



## Bull Terrier (Miniature)

- Misplaced lower canine teeth

# TERRIER GROUP



## Cesky Terrier

- Incorrect dentition



## Irish Terrier

- Cracked and corny pads



## Norwich Terrier

- Dogs showing respiratory distress including difficulty in breathing or laboured breathing



## Staffordshire Bull Terrier

- Misplaced lower canine teeth
- Dogs showing respiratory distress including difficulty in breathing or laboured breathing



## West Highland White Terrier

- Misplaced lower canine teeth
- Skin irritation

# UTILITY GROUP

Akita

**Boston Terrier**

**Bulldog**

Canaan Dog

**Chow Chow**

Dalmatian

Eurasier

**French Bulldog**

**German Spitz (Klein)**

**German Spitz (Mittel)**

Japanese Akita Inu

Japanese Shiba Inu

Japanese Spitz

**Keeshond**

Kooikerhondje

Korean Jindo

Lhasa Apso

Mexican Hairless (Intermediate)

Mexican Hairless (Miniature)

Mexican Hairless (Standard)

Miniature Schnauzer

Poodle (Miniature)

Poodle (Standard)

Poodle (Toy)

Schipperke

Schnauzer

**Shar Pei**

Shih Tzu

Tibetan Spaniel

Tibetan Terrier

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Particular points of concern for individual breeds may include features not specifically highlighted in the breed standard.

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## **Boston Terrier**

- Lack of tail, screw tail, inverted tail and tight tail
- Irregular hind movement



## **Bulldog**

- Significantly overweight
- Pinched nostrils
- Heavy overnose wrinkle (roll)
- Excessive amounts of loose facial skin with conformational defects of the upper and/or lower eyelids so that the eyelid margins are not in normal contact with the eye when the dog is in its natural pose (e.g. they turn in, or out, or both abnormalities are present)
- Unsound movement
- Lack of tail
- Inverted tail
- Tight tail
- Hair loss or scarring from previous dermatitis
- Sore eyes due to damage or poor eyelid conformation
- Dogs showing respiratory distress including difficulty in breathing or laboured breathing

# UTILITY GROUP



## **Chow Chow**

- Dogs showing respiratory distress including difficulty in breathing or laboured breathing
- Narrow eyelid opening
- Small, deep set eyes with consequent eyelid abnormalities (e.g. the eyelids are turned in)
- Unstable hocks
- Excessive coat



## **French Bulldog**

- Dogs showing respiratory distress including difficulty in breathing or laboured breathing
- Pinched nostrils
- Short neck
- Prominent eyes
- Incorrect bite
- Exaggerated roach in the top line
- Signs of dermatitis in skin folds
- Hair loss or scarring from previous dermatitis
- Lack of tail, screw tail, inverted tail and tight tail



## **German Spitz (Klein)**

- Sore eyes or excessive tearing



## **German Spitz (Mittel)**

- Sore eyes or excessive tearing

# UTILITY GROUP



## Keeshond

- Excessively long coats



## Shar Pei

- Lower lip folding over lower incisors (tight lip)
- Excessive amounts of loose facial skin with conformational defects of the upper and/or lower eyelids so that the eyelid margins are not in normal contact with the eye when the dog is in its natural pose (e.g. they turn in, or out, or both abnormalities are present)
- Signs of dermatitis in skin folds
- Hair loss or scarring from previous dermatitis

# WORKING GROUP

Alaskan Malamute  
Beauceron  
Bernese Mountain Dog  
Bouvier Des Flandres

**Boxer**

**Bullmastiff**

Canadian Eskimo Dog  
Dobermann  
**Dogue De Bordeaux**

Entlebucher Mountain Dog  
German Pinscher  
Giant Schnauzer  
**Great Dane**  
Greater Swiss Mountain Dog  
Greenland Dog  
Hovawart  
**Leonberger**  
**Mastiff**

**Neapolitan Mastiff**

**Newfoundland**

Portugese Water Dog

Pyrenean Mastiff

**Rottweiler**

Russian Black Terrier

**Siberian Husky**

**St. Bernard**

Tibetan Mastiff

Breeds shown in **bold** are those with points of concern

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## Boxer

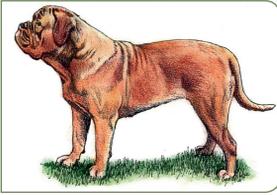
- Pinched nostrils



## Bullmastiff

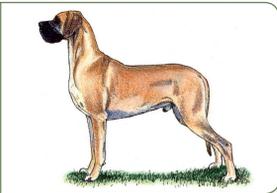
- Excessive amounts of loose facial skin with conformational defects of the upper and/or lower eyelids so that the eye lid margins are not in normal contact with the eye when the dog is in its natural pose (e.g. they turn in, or out, or both abnormalities are present)

# WORKING GROUP



## Dogue De Bordeaux

- Nervous temperament
- Excessive amounts of loose facial skin with conformational defects of the upper and/or lower eyelids so that the eyelid margins are not in normal contact with the eye when the dog is in its natural pose (e.g. they turn in, or out, or both abnormalities are present)
- Signs of dermatitis in skin folds
- Hair loss or scarring from previous dermatitis
- Unsound movement – specifically resulting from weak hind movement
- Grossly undershot jaw
- Significantly underweight
- Significantly overweight



## Great Dane

- Excessive amounts of loose facial skin with conformational defects of the upper and/or lower eyelids so that the eye lid margins are not in normal contact with the eye when the dog is in its natural pose (e.g. they turn in, or out, or both abnormalities are present)
- Unsound movement
- Weak hindquarters
- Nervous temperament



## Leonberger

- Unsound movement
- Weak hindquarters
- Weak pasterns

# WORKING GROUP



## Mastiff

- Significantly overweight
- Excessive skin on head or body
- Excessive wrinkle
- Excessive amounts of loose facial skin with conformational defects of the upper and/or lower eyelids so that the eyelid margins are not in normal contact with the eye when the dog is in its natural pose (e.g. they turn in, or out, or both abnormalities are present)
- Unsound movement
- Weak hindquarters
- Signs of dermatitis in skin folds
- Hair loss or scarring from previous dermatitis



## Neapolitan Mastiff

- Significantly overweight
- Excessive skin on head or body
- Excessive dewlap
- Excessive amounts of loose facial skin with conformational defects of the upper and/or lower eyelids so that the eyelid margins are not in normal contact with the eye when the dog is in its natural pose (e.g. they turn in, or out, or both abnormalities are present)
- Unsound movement – specifically resulting from weak hind movement
- Signs of dermatitis in skin folds
- Hair loss or scarring from previous dermatitis



## Newfoundland

- Conformational defects of the upper and lower eyelids (loose eyelids)
- Excessive or incorrect coat



## Rottweiler

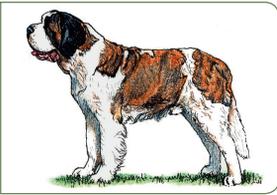
- Excessively short muzzles
- Sickie hocks
- Excessive hind angulation
- Conformation defects of the upper and lower eyelids

# WORKING GROUP



## **Siberian Husky**

- Significantly underweight
- Significantly overweight



## **St. Bernard**

- Incorrect bite
- Incorrect dentition
- Excessive amounts of loose facial skin with conformational defects of the upper and/or lower eyelids so that the eyelid margins are not in normal contact with the eye when the dog is in its natural pose (e.g. they turn in, or out, or both abnormalities are present)
- Unsound movement
- Weak hindquarters

# PASTORAL GROUP

Anatolian Shepherd Dog  
 Australian Cattle Dog  
 Australian Shepherd  
 Bearded Collie  
 Belgian Shepherd Dog  
 Bergamasco  
 Border Collie  
 Briard  
 Catalan Sheepdog  
**Collie (Rough)**

Collie (Smooth)  
 Estrela Mountain Dog  
 Finnish Lapphund  
**German Shepherd Dog**  
 Hungarian Kuvasz  
 Hungarian Puli  
 Komondor  
 Lancashire Heeler  
**Maremma Sheepdog**  
 Norwegian Buhund

**Old English Sheepdog**  
 Polish Lowland Sheepdog  
**Pyrenean Mountain Dog**  
 Pyrenean Sheepdog  
 Samoyed  
**Shetland Sheepdog**  
 Swedish Lapphund  
 Swedish Vallhund  
 Welsh Corgi (Cardigan)  
 Welsh Corgi (Pembroke)

Breeds shown in **bold** are those with points of concern

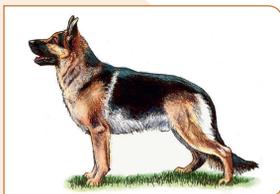
Particular points of concern for individual breeds may include features not specifically highlighted in the breed standard.

The features listed below are derived from health surveys, meetings of group judges, feedback from judges at shows or in consultation with individual breed clubs/councils.



## Collie (Rough)

- Overly narrow lower jaw
- Excessively small eyes
- Weak hindquarters
- Cow hocks
- Incorrect dentition



## German Shepherd Dog

- Weak hindquarters
- Excessive turn of stifle
- Cow hocks
- Sickie hocks
- Nervous temperament



## Maremma Sheepdog

- Nervous temperament

# PASTORAL GROUP



## Old English Sheepdog

- Excessively long coat
- Excessively profuse coat
- Cow hocks
- Weak hind movement



## Pyrenean Mountain Dog

- Weak hindquarters
- Unstable hocks
- Significantly overweight



## Shetland Sheepdog

- Misplaced upper canine teeth
- Excessively small eyes

# TOY GROUP

Affenpinscher  
Australian Silky Terrier  
Bichon Frise  
Bolognese

**Cavalier King Charles Spaniel**  
**Chihuahua (Long Coat)**  
**Chihuahua (Smooth Coat)**  
**Chinese Crested**

Coton De Tulear  
English Toy Terrier (Black And Tan)

**Griffon Bruxellois**  
Havanese  
Italian Greyhound  
Japanese Chin  
**King Charles Spaniel**

Lowchen (Little Lion Dog)  
Maltese  
Miniature Pinscher  
Papillon  
**Pekingese**  
**Pomeranian**  
**Pug**  
Yorkshire Terrier

Breeds shown in **bold** are those with points of concern

Particular points of concern for individual breeds may include features not specifically highlighted in the breed standard.

The features listed below are derived from health surveys, meetings of group judges, feedback from judges at shows or in consultation with individual breed clubs/councils.



## Cavalier King Charles Spaniel

- Sore eyes or excessive tearing
- Unsound movement
- Weak hindquarters



## Chihuahua (Long Coat)

- Wry jaw
- Retained puppy teeth
- Misplaced teeth
- Protruding tongue as a result of incorrect teeth
- Missing teeth
- Incorrect bite
- Excessively short muzzle



## Chihuahua (Smooth Coat)

- Wry jaw
- Retained puppy teeth
- Misplaced teeth
- Protruding tongue as a result of incorrect teeth
- Missing teeth
- Incorrect bite
- Excessively short muzzle

# TOY GROUP



## Chinese Crested

- Clipper rash or burns caused by shaving
- Nervous temperament



## Griffon Bruxellois

- Irregular hind movement



## King Charles Spaniel

- Prominent eyes
- Weak hindquarters



## Pekingese

- Pinched nostrils
- Heavy overnose wrinkle (roll)
- Excessive nasal folds
- Excessively prominent eyes
- Weak hindquarters
- Poor muscle tone
- Excessive coat
- Dogs showing respiratory distress including difficulty in breathing or laboured breathing

## TOY GROUP



### Pomeranian

- In mature dogs, 18 months and over, the fontanelle should be fully closed



### Pug

- Dogs showing respiratory distress including difficulty in breathing or laboured breathing
- Excessively prominent eyes
- Incomplete blink
- Excessive nasal folds
- Pinched nostrils
- Unsound movement
- Significantly overweight
- Sore eyes due to damage or poor eyelid conformation
- Signs of dermatitis in skin folds
- Hair loss or scarring from previous dermatitis

# Useful Kennel Club Information



## THE KENNEL CLUB

*Making a difference for dogs*

### Health Team

For any general health related queries including requests for the Dog Health Group or Breed Standards and Conformation Sub-Group to consider please email [health@thekennelclub.org.uk](mailto:health@thekennelclub.org.uk)

### Breeding Advice

The Kennel Club Health Team offers guidance and support with the Breed Health and Conservation Plan and clubs/councils and individual breeders are encouraged to contact the team for assistance via [health@thekennelclub.org.uk](mailto:health@thekennelclub.org.uk)

### Canine Activities

Any queries relating to judging outside of health related queries should be directed to the Breed Shows Team at the Kennel Club via [breedshowsteam@thekennelclub.org.uk](mailto:breedshowsteam@thekennelclub.org.uk)

### Additional Resources

For more information, visit the Kennel Club website: [thekennelclub.org.uk](http://thekennelclub.org.uk)



**THE KENNEL CLUB**

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Telephone: 01296 318540 | Facsimile: 020 7518 1058

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