THE KENNEL CLUB
DOG HEALTH

Breed Health and Conservation Plan

Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla

Evidence Base

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The Kennel Club launched a new resource for breed clubs and individual breeders – the Breed Health and Conservation Plans (BHCP) project – in September 2016. The purpose of the project is to ensure that all health concerns for a breed are identified through evidence-based criteria, and that breeders are provided with useful information and resources to raise awareness of current health and welfare concerns in their breed, and support them in making balanced breeding decisions.

The Breed Health and Conservation Plans take a complete view of breed health with consideration to the following issues: known inherited conditions, complex conditions (i.e. those involving many genes and environmental effects such as nutrition or exercise levels, for example hip dysplasia), conformational concerns and population genetics.

Sources of evidence and data have been collated into an evidence base which gives clear indications of the most significant health conditions in each breed, in terms of prevalence and impact. Once the evidence base document has been produced it is discussed with the relevant Breed Health Co-ordinator and breed health representatives where applicable. Priorities are agreed based on this data and incorporated into a list of actions between the Kennel Club and the breed to tackle these health concerns. These actions are then monitored and reviewed on a regular basis.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The number of Hungarian Wire Haired Vizslas registered by year of birth between 1990 and 2020 are shown in Figure 1.

The trend of registrations over year of birth (1990-2020) was 30.79 per year (with a 95% confidence interval of 27.25 to 34.33), reflecting the continued rise in registrations during this period.

[Put simply, 95% confidence intervals (C.I.s) indicate that we are 95% confident that the true estimate of a parameter lies between the lower and upper number stated.]

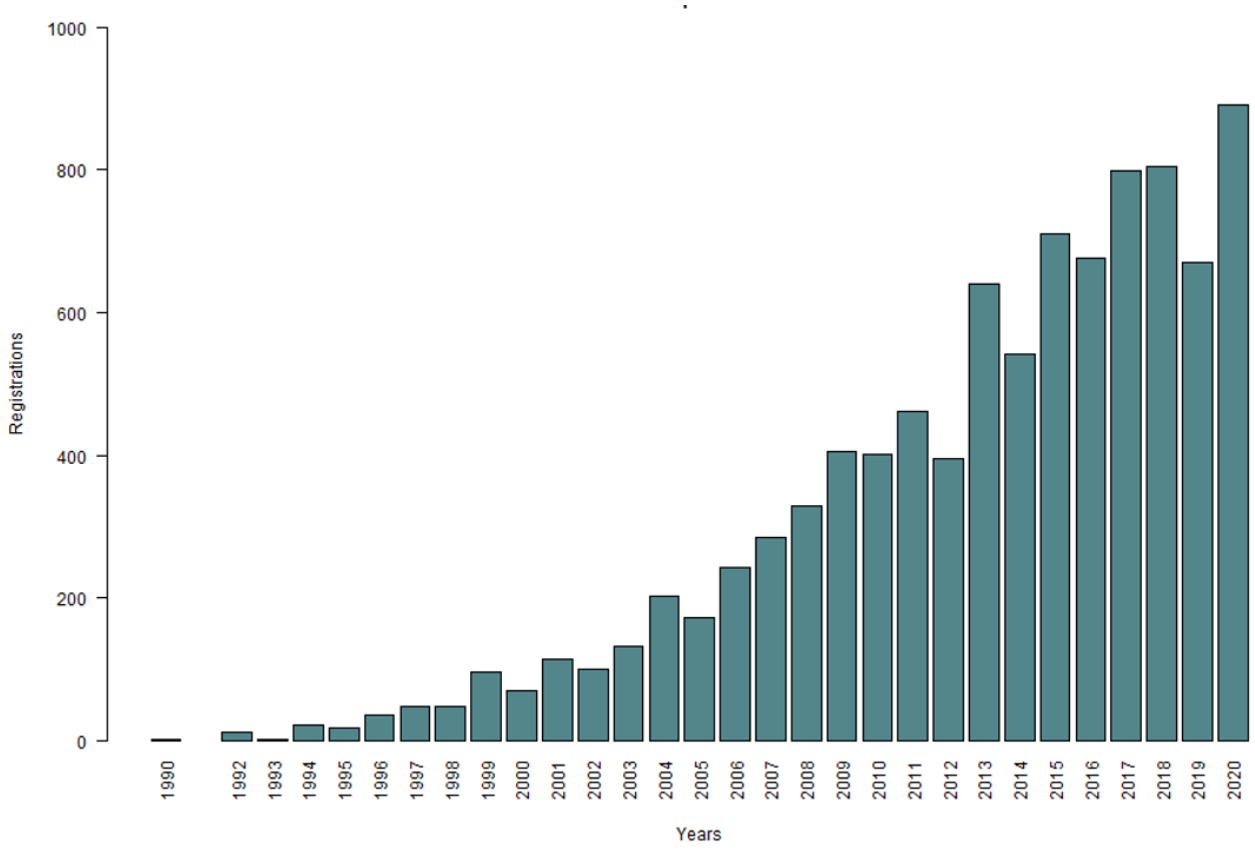

Figure 1: Number of registrations of Hungarian Wire Haired Vizslas per year of birth, 1990 - 2020

BREED HEALTH CO-ORDINATOR ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

Breed Health Co-ordinators (BHCs) are volunteers nominated by their breed to act as a vital conduit between the Kennel Club and the breed clubs with all matters relating to health.

In the 2020 Breed Health Co-ordinators' Annual Health Report (AHR) yielded the following response to "please list and rank the three health and welfare conditions that the breed considers to be currently the most important to deal with in your breed":

1. Allergies
2. Epilepsy
3. Cancer

In terms of what the breed have done to help tackle these concerns, the breed has continued to monitor the incidence of diseases through health/ death reporting forms, which were redesigned to be more user friendly and ask more evidence-based

questions. The BHC is admin on three Facebook groups for these conditions, which aim to educate and support owners/ breeders.

BREED CLUB HEALTH ACTIVITIES

The Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla has an active Breed Health Co-ordinator and a webpage dedicated to health, which can be found at:

- https://hwva.org.uk/the-hwva/health-and-welfare/

Breeders and owners of Wire Haired Vizslas can also report morbidity and mortality data using the following links:

- https://hwva.org.uk/the-hwva/health-and-welfare/report-a-health-problem/
- https://hwva.org.uk/the-hwva/health-and-welfare/report-a-cause-of-death/

BREED SPECIFIC HEALTH SURVEYS

Kennel Club Purebred and Pedigree Dog Health Surveys Results

The Kennel Club Purebred and Pedigree Dog Health Surveys were launched in 2004 and 2014 respectively for all of the recognised breeds at the time, to establish common breed-specific and breed-wide conditions.

2004 Morbidity results: Health information was reported for 102 live Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla of which 64 (63%) were healthy and 38 (37%) had at least one reported health condition. The top reported conditions by organ system/ category for the breed were aural (13.2%, 7 cases out of 53 conditions), dermatologic (13.2%, 7 cases), immune mediated (11.3%, 6 cases), ocular (11.3%, 6 conditions), and neurologic (9.4%, 5 conditions). The most frequently reported specific conditions were otitis externa/ chronic ear infection (7 cases), seizures/ idiopathic epilepsy (4 cases) and entropion (3 cases).

2004 Mortality results: A total of 15 deaths were reported for the Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla. The median age of death was 9 years and 10 months (min = 2 years, max = 15 years). The top causes of death by organ system/ category for the breed were cancer (46.7%, 7 deaths), cardiac (13.3%, 2 deaths), old age (13.3%, 2 deaths) and one case of dermatologic, endocrine, gastrointestinal and unknown.

2014 Morbidity results: Health information was reported for 173 live Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla of which 112 (64.7%) reported no conditions and 61 (35.3%) had at least one reported health condition. The most frequently reported specific conditions were hypersensitivity (allergic) skin disorder (11 cases, 8.4% proportion), otitis externa (10 cases, 7.63%), lipoma (9 cases, 6.87%), otitis media (6 cases, 4.58%) and skin cancer/ tumour (8 cases, 3.5%).

2014 Mortality results: A total of 14 deaths were reported for the breed. The range of age at death for the Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla was three years to 15 years. The most commonly reported causes of death for the breed were hepatic/ liver tumour (3 cases, 21.43% proportion), splenic tumour (3 cases), and one case of Addison's disease, bladder tumour, bone tumour, heart failure, epilepsy, bone fracture, old age and skin tumour.

Breed Health Survey 2010

In 2010 the Hungarian Wirehaired Vizsla Association (HWVA) conducted a health survey in conjunction with the Animal Health Trust (AHT).

Responses from 147 owners were received, which represented 240 live dogs of the breed. Overall, 60% (n=145) were female and 40% (n=95) were male, with a median age of three years (min = 4 months, max = 13 years and 5 months).

A total of 36% dogs were reportedly affected by an ear condition, of which the most commonly reported specific condition was chronic or recurrent ear infections, with a median age of 0.75 years (range: 0.17 years - 7 years). Twenty-nine percent of dogs were reported to have been affected by at least one skin condition, of which 31 dogs were affected with atopy/ allergies (median age: 1.08 years, range: 0.25 years - 6.42 years). Bacterial infections also reportedly affected 23 individuals (median age: 1.75 years, range: 0.25 years - 7 years).

Ten percent of dogs were reported to have been affected with an ocular condition, with the highest specific condition being conjunctivitis (median age: 1.17 years, range: 0.33 years - 10.5 years). Six cases of entropion were also noted. With regard to immune-mediated conditions, 7% were reportedly affected, with the most common condition being food allergies/ intolerance (median age: 1.42 years, range: 0 years - 3 years). Five percent of dogs were affected by a neurological condition, with 10 cases being epilepsy/ seizures (the others unknown).

Overall, the most serious concerns in the breed reported by owners were skin conditions (26%), ear conditions (24%) and epilepsy/ seizures (7%).

The full report is available here: https://hwva.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/AHT-HWV-final-report.pdf

Breed Health Survey 2015

A follow up breed health survey was conducted in 2015 with the questions based on those in the previous survey to provide comparable results.

Responses from 181 owners were received, which represented 330 live dogs of the breed. Overall, 54% (n=177) of the dogs were female and 46% (n=153) were male, with a median age of four years.

A total of 153 (46%) dogs were reportedly affected by ear problems, of which 81 (53% of the HWV reporting ear problems) had either chronic or recurrent infections. Of the overall population (330 live dogs), 125 (38%) had reported the ear problem as ear infection.

A total of 77 (23%) dogs were reported to have been affected by at least one skin condition, of which 66 (85.7% of the HWV reporting skin conditions) had recurrent conditions. Of the overall population (330 live dogs), 61 (18%) had reported the skin condition as atopy/ allergies.

Fifty-six dogs were reported to suffer from lameness, however over half the cases of lameness were caused by injury.

Overall, the most serious concerns in the breed reported by owners were ear problems (46%), skin conditions (23%) and lameness (17%).

The full report is available here: https://hwva.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/AnalysisofHWVAhealthsurvey_2015.pdf

Breed Health Survey 2021

The Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla 2021 health survey ran from 19/04/2021 to 02/08/2021. After removing all unusable responses (for example, respondents did not consent to the HWVA and the Kennel Club using the data for research purposes) a total of 2,406 individual responses remained.

Of 2,394 dogs included in the survey, 2,168 (90.6%) were Kennel Club registered and 149 (6.2%) were not Kennel Club registered.

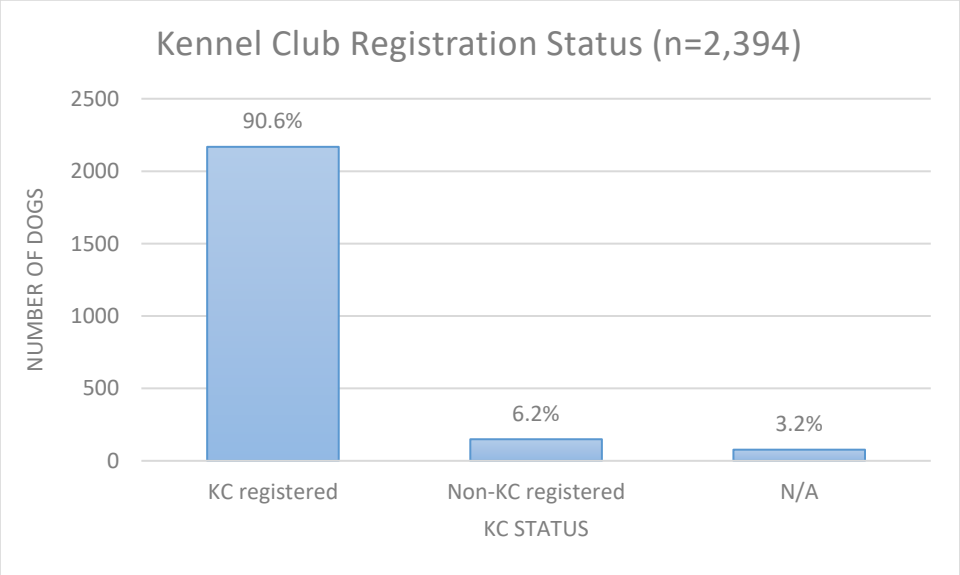

Figure 2: KC registration status of HWHV included in the survey

Of 2,168 Kennel Club registered dogs included in the survey, 2,068 (95.4%) were born in the UK and 100 (4.6%) were imported.

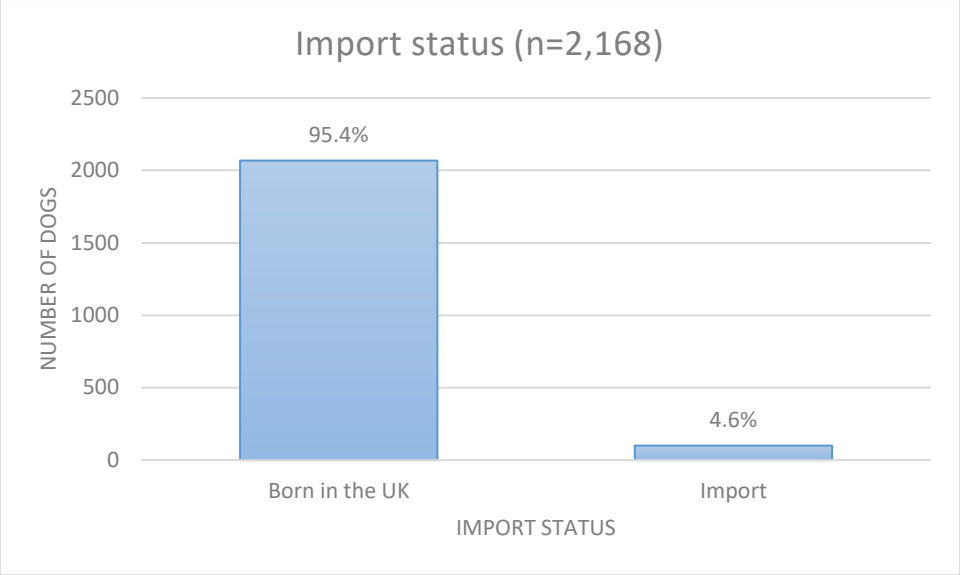

Figure 3: Number of imported HWHV included in the survey

Figure 4 shows where the owners got their Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla from, with the majority being from a breeder (91.3%, 2,185 of 2,394).

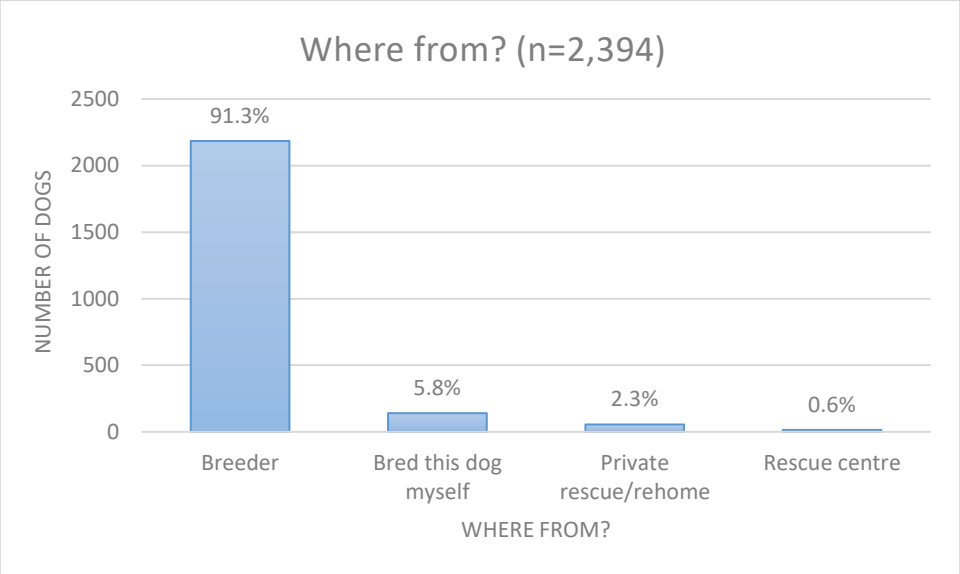

Figure 4: Where the HWHV included in the survey were from, as reported in the survey

The median age of live dogs included in the survey was four years (min= less than one year old, max= more than 15 years old). Figure 5 shows a full breakdown of the dogs' ages in years.

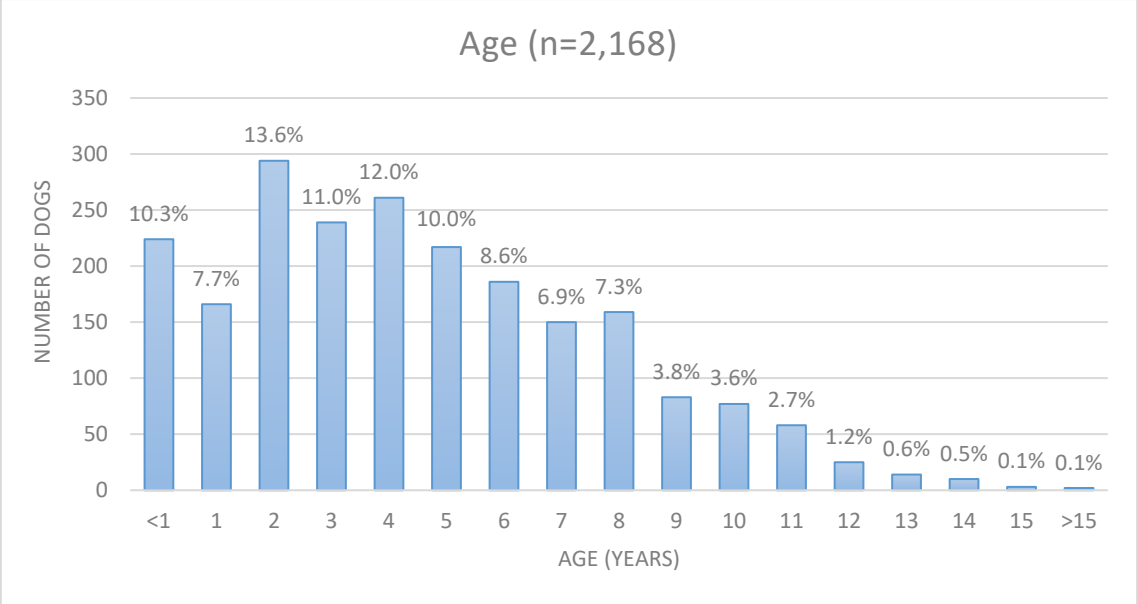

Figure 5: Age of live HWHV included in the survey

Of 2,406 dogs, 1,266 (52.6%) were male and 1,140 (47.4%) were female. When asked the neutered status of their dog, out of 2,400 dogs, 1,266 (52.8%) were entire and 1,134 (47.3%) were neutered. Results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Sex and neutered status of HWHV included in the survey

Sex	**Neutered Status**			**Total**
	Entire	Neutered	Unknown	
Male	720 (56.9%)	545 (43.0%)	1 (0.1%)	**1,266**
Female	546 (47.9%	589 (51.7%)	5 (0.4%)	**1,140**
Total	**1,266**	**1,134**	**6**	**2,406**

The majority of the Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla included in the survey were russet gold (69.3%, 1,667 of 2,406). A full breakdown of responses by colour are shown in Figure 6.

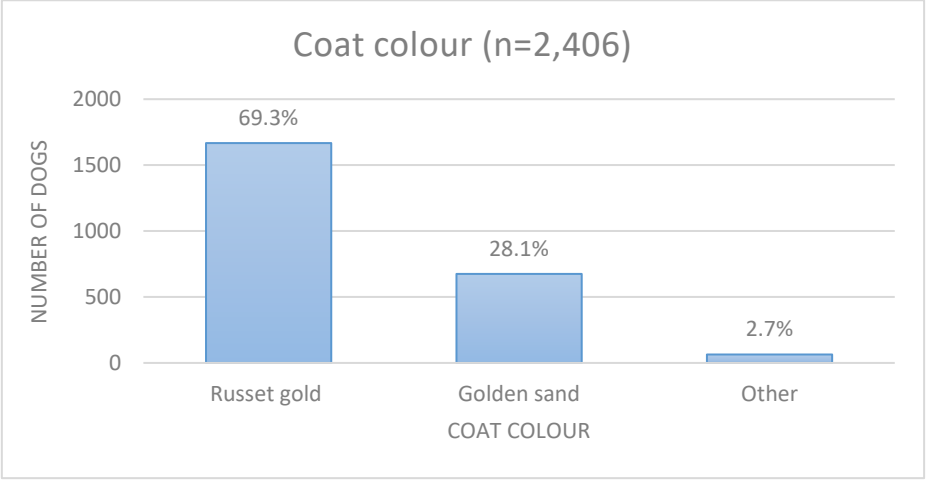

Figure 6: Colour of HWHV included in the survey, as reported by their owners

The most common colours specified under 'other' were a mixture of russet gold and golden sand (n=17), red (n=6), and ginger (n=5).

Owners were asked to select the description(s) that best described their dog's coat texture. The majority of the Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla included in the survey had a medium coat length (49.9%, 1,013 of 2,032). A full breakdown of responses by coat length are shown in Figure 7.

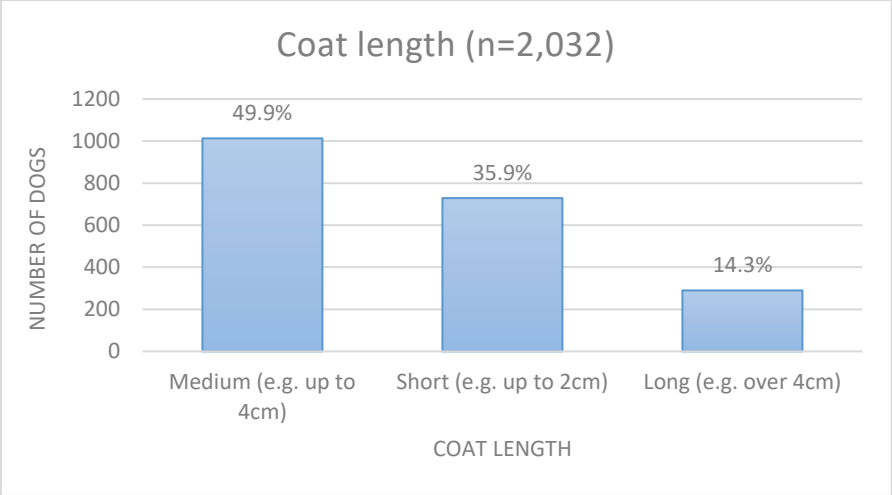

Figure 7: Coat length of HWHV included in the survey, as reported by their owners

The majority of the Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla included in the survey had a wiry coat (76.4%, 1,700 of 2,226). A full breakdown of responses by coat texture are shown in Figure 8.

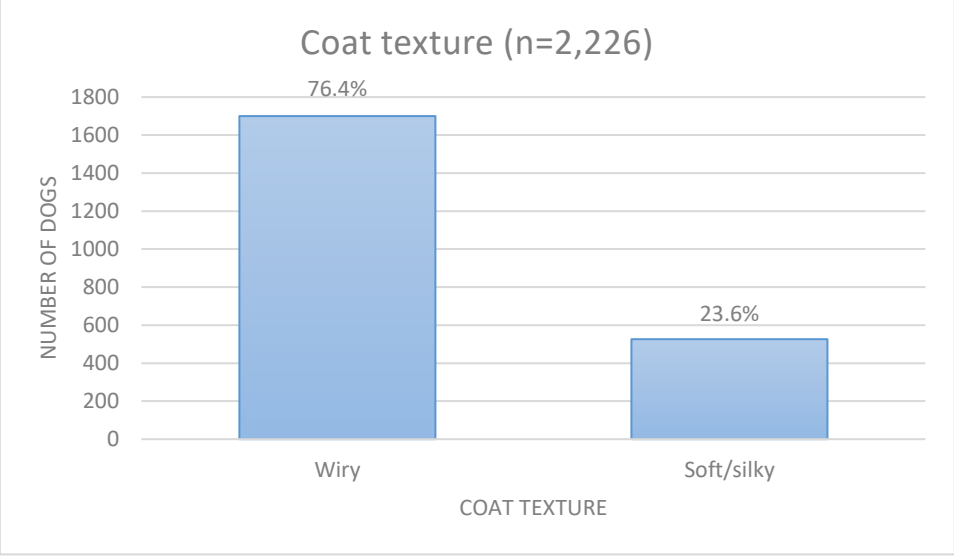

Figure 8: Coat texture of HWHV included in the survey, as reported by their owners

The majority of the Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla included in the survey had a thick coat (70.2%, 570 of 812). A full breakdown of responses by coat thickness are shown in Figure 9.

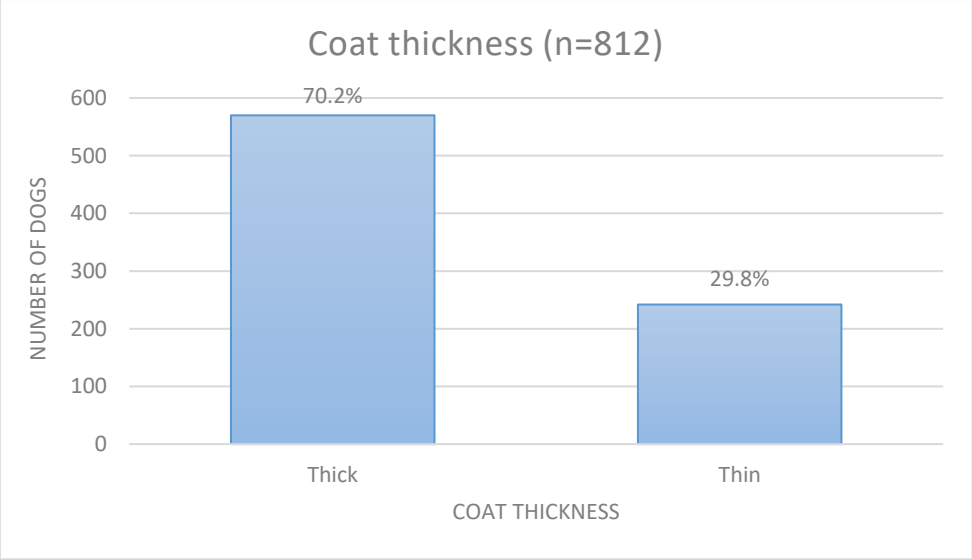

Figure 9: Coat thickness of HWHV included in the survey, as reported by their owners

Lifestyle

Figure 10 shows where the Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla included in the survey were housed during the day and during the night, as reported by their owners. The majority of Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla were housed indoors during both the day (53.4%, 1,218 of 2,279) and the night (95.9%, 2,165 of 2,258).

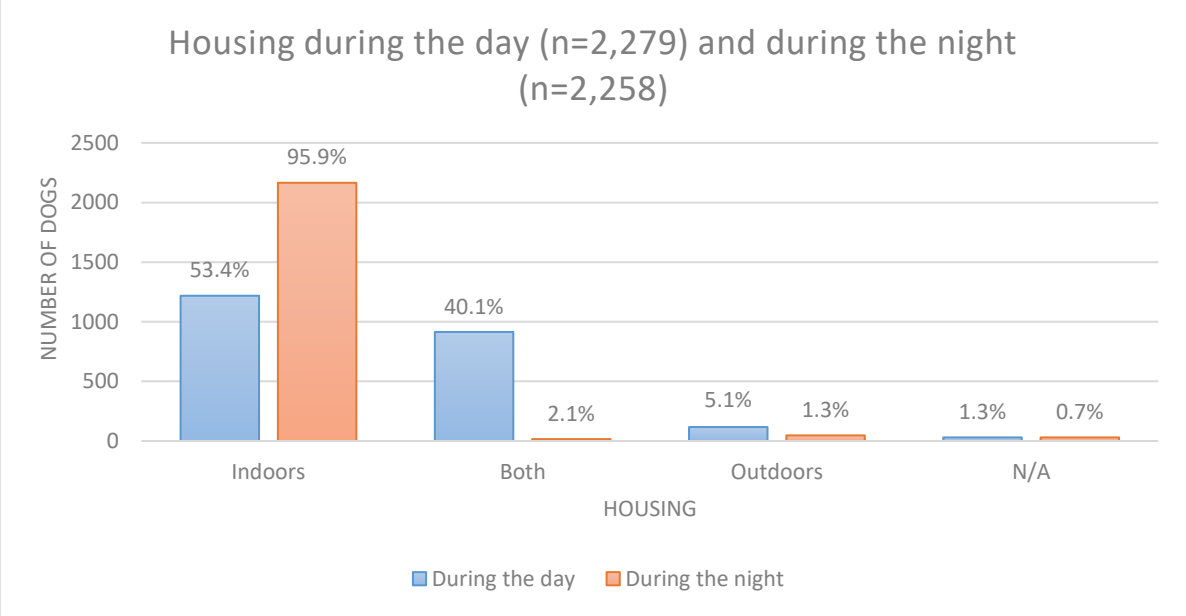

Figure 10: Housing during the day and during the night, as reported in the survey

Figure 11 shows what type of bedding material the Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla included in the survey usually sleep on, as reported by their owners. The majority of Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla sleep on synthetic fibre (73.4%, 1,739 of 2,368).

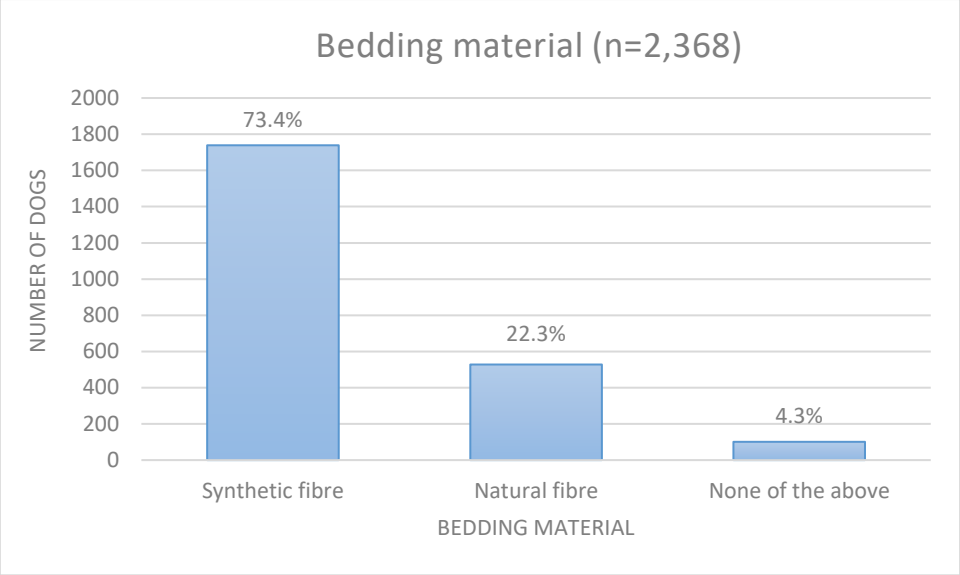

Figure 11: Usual bedding material, as reported in the survey

When asked if their dog has any known environmental allergies, 1,861 owners reported no known environmental allergy. However, 509 dogs were reported to have at least one environmental allergy. Figure 12 shows the environmental allergies reported in the survey, the most frequently reported being ‘grass’ (28.6%, 265 of 926), followed by ‘other’ (24.2%, 224 of 926), and then ‘pollen’ (22.4%, 207 of 926).

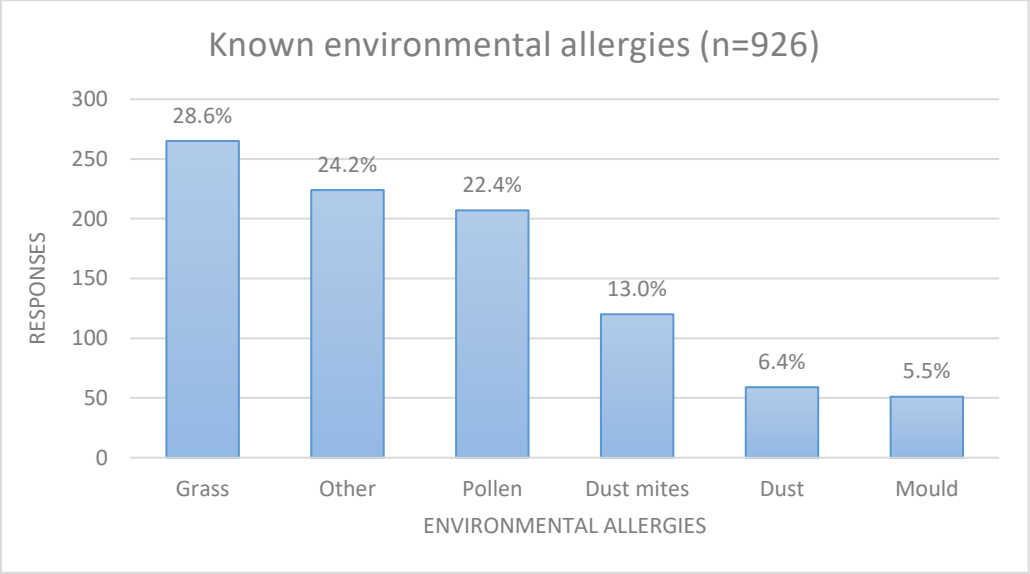

Figure 12: Known environmental allergies for the HWHV included in the survey, as reported by their owners

The most common answers to “other” for known environmental allergies not already listed in the survey were: grass pollen (n=12), storage mites (n=12), and trees (n=12).

Owners were asked to select the types of food that they feed their Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla. The most frequently selected food type was grain-free kibble (28.3%, 1,098 of 3,884), followed by grain-inclusive kibble (16.8%, 652 of 3,884), and then

tinned meat (12.9%, 501 of 3,884). A full breakdown of the selected food types are shown in Figure 13.

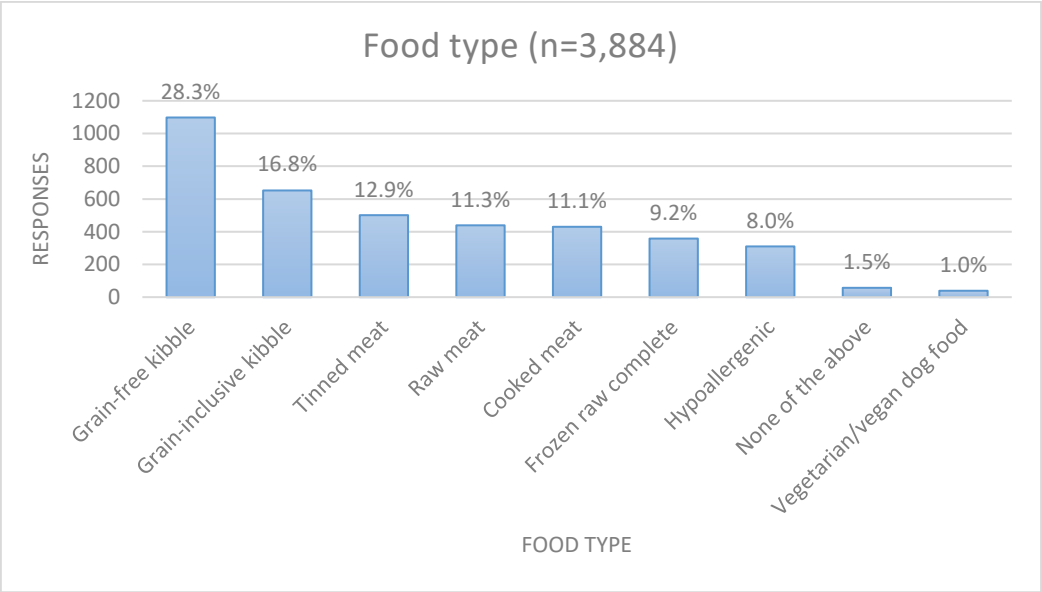

Figure 13: Types of food given to the HWHV included in the survey

Owners were asked to select the types of meat that they feed their Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla. The most frequently selected meat was chicken (17.8%, 1,456 of 8,181), followed by fish (14.9%, 1,215 of 8,181), and then beef (14.0%, 1,148 of 8,181). A full breakdown of the selected meat types are shown in Figure 14.

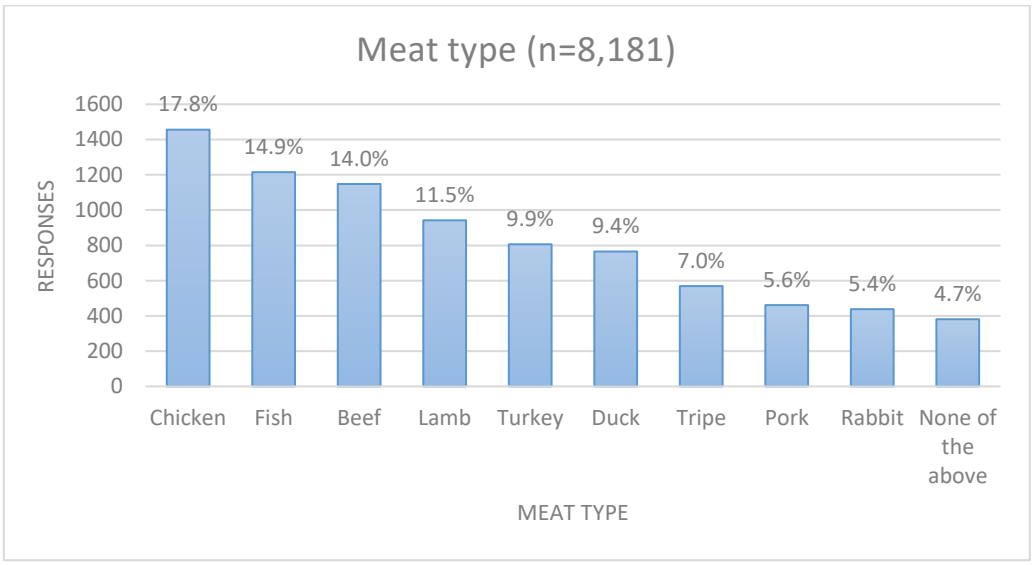

Figure 14: Types of meat given to the HWHV included in the survey

When asked if their dog has any known dietary allergies, 1,917 owners reported no known dietary allergy. However, 421 dogs were reported to have at least one dietary allergy. Figure 15 shows the dietary allergies reported in the survey, the most frequently reported being ‘chicken’ (19.6%, 188 of 961), followed by ‘wheat’ (17.3%, 166 of 961), and then ‘other’ (16.2%, 156 of 961).

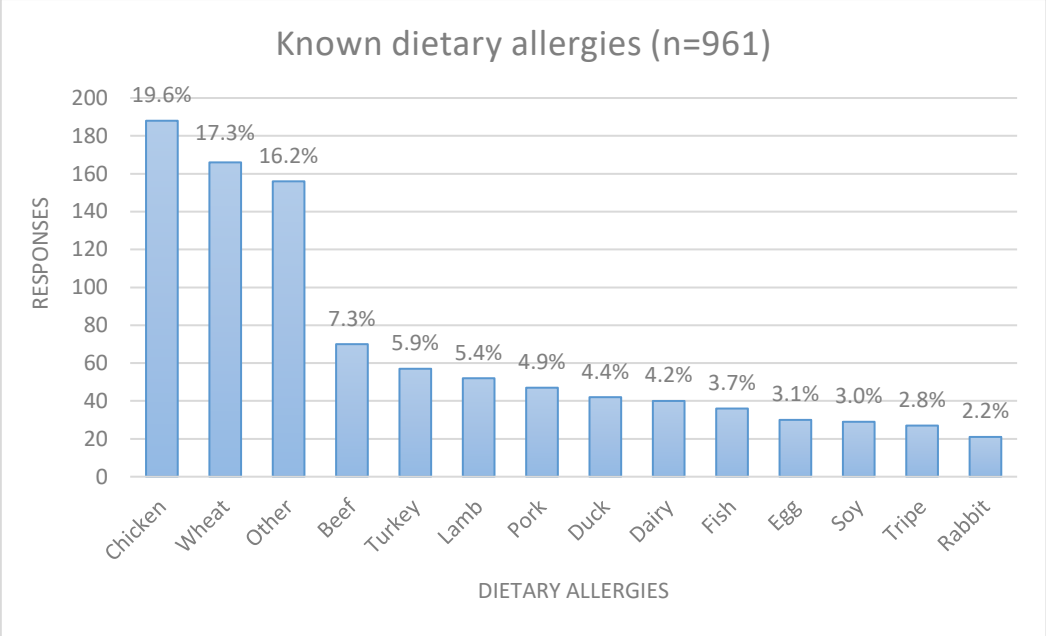

Figure 15: Known dietary allergies, as reported in the survey

The most common answers to “other” for known dietary allergies not already listed in the survey were: corn (n=14), peas (n=14), potatoes (n=12) and barley (n=12).

Health

The survey investigated the number of dogs affected by specific conditions within different categories: ‘Cancer’, ‘Digestive’, ‘Ear’, ‘Eye’, ‘Heart’, ‘Hormonal’, ‘Immunological’, ‘Kidney and/ or Bladder’, ‘Muscle, Bone or Joint’, ‘Neurological and/or Spinal’, ‘Reproductive’, and ‘Skin and/ or Coat’. Within each of these categories, the respondents were given a choice of specific conditions, the choices of “not known” and “other” were also given.

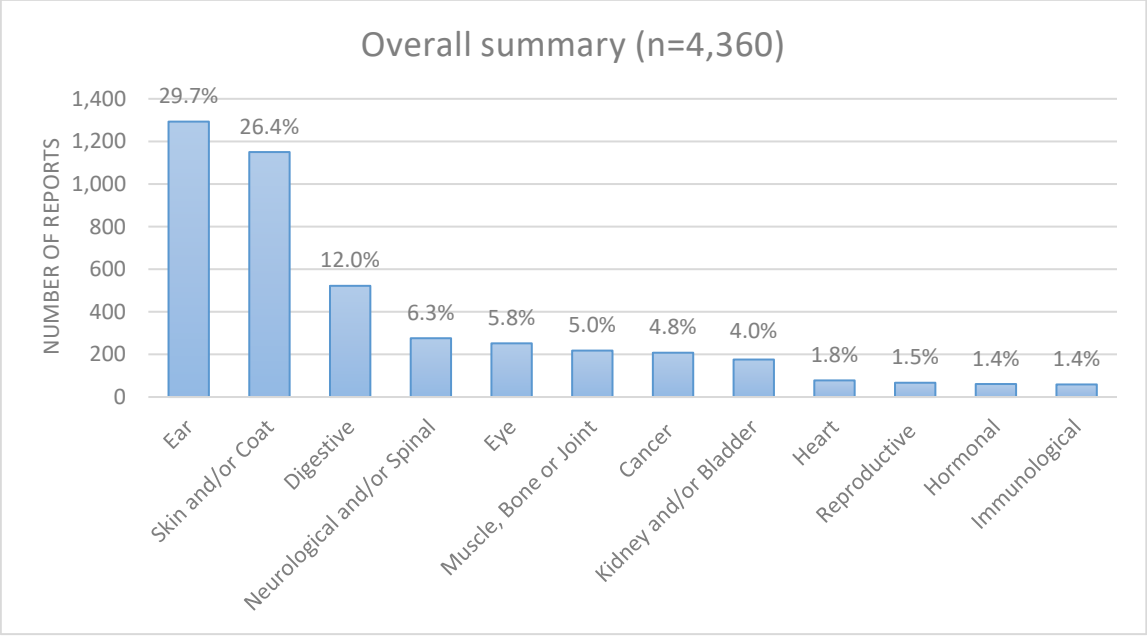

Figure 16: Overall summary of HWHV conditions by category reported in the survey

The data collected from this survey represents the total number of conditions selected by respondents about their dog. One dog might be affected by more than one condition (e.g. one dog may be affected by both food and environmental allergies) therefore the data often shows more conditions reported per category than number of dogs in that category.

The total number of specific conditions reported in this survey was 4,360. Out of the 4,360 specific conditions reported 29.7% were for 'Ear', 26.4% were for 'Skin and/or Coat', 12.0% were for 'Digestive', 6.3% were for 'Neurological and/ or Spinal', and 5.8% were for 'Eye'. The results for each category are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Overall summary of HWHV conditions reported in the survey

Body system	Number of reports	Percentage
Ear	1,293	29.7%
Skin and/or Coat	1,150	26.4%
Digestive	522	12.0%
Neurological and/or Spinal	276	6.3%
Eye	252	5.8%
Muscle, Bone or Joint	218	5.0%
Cancer	208	4.8%
Kidney and/or Bladder	176	4.0%
Heart	78	1.8%
Reproductive	67	1.5%
Hormonal	61	1.4%
Immunological	59	1.4%
TOTAL	**4,360**	

Ear Conditions

When asked if their dog has ever suffered from an ear condition(s), out of the 2,130 responses, 957 (44.9%) answered "Yes" and 1,173 (55.1%) answered "No".

The median age that affected dogs started to experience the clinical signs associated with their ear condition(s) was two years of age (min: less than one year, max: 12 years).

The total number of individual ear conditions reported was 1,293. Of these, the most commonly reported condition was frequent ear infections, which affected 27.1% of the affected study sample (350 of 1,293). This was followed by excessive ear wax (22.6%), infrequent ear infections (18.6%), otitis externa (13.1%) and otitis media (8.0%). Table 3 shows the total number and percentage of dogs affected by each reported ear condition in descending order.

Table 3: Number and percentage of HWHV affected by each specific ear condition, as reported in the survey

Specific condition	Number affected	Percentage
Frequent ear infections	350	27.1%
Excessive ear wax	292	22.6%
Infrequent ear infections (e.g. one off)	240	18.6%
Otitis externa	170	13.1%
Otitis media	104	8.0%
Not known	87	6.7%
Other	47	3.6%
Congenital deafness	3	0.2%
TOTAL	**1,293**	

The most common answers to “other” for ear conditions not already listed in the survey were: pseudomonas (n=15), ear mites (n=10), dirty/ waxy/ yeasty ears (n=9), and inflamed/ irritated ears (n=4).

Skin and/or Coat Conditions

When asked if their dog has ever suffered from a skin and/ or coat condition(s), out of the 2,286 responses, 743 (32.5%) answered “Yes” and 1,543 (67.5%) answered “No”.

The results from this survey suggest that males are more likely to be affected by skin and/ or coat conditions than females ($p < 0.01$, OR 1.29 (95% CI 1.08-1.54)), and neutered dogs (for both sexes) are significantly more likely to be affected by skin and/ or coat conditions than entire dogs ($p < 0.001$, OR 2.38 (95% CI 1.99-2.85)).

Please note that associations between neuter status and condition are heavily affected by age. This is because dogs are generally neutered earlier in life and the proportion of neutered dogs rises with age. In addition, it is unknown whether the condition preceded or followed the procedure for each individual neutered dog.

The median age that affected dogs started to experience the clinical signs associated with their skin and/or coat condition(s) was two years of age (min: less than one year, max: 13 years).

Figure 17 shows the clinical signs seen in the affected dogs, as reported by their owners. The most frequently reported clinical sign was ‘itching/ chewing’ (19.7%, 384 of 1,946), followed by ‘redness’ (19.0%, 370 of 1,946), and then ‘rash’ (18.2%, 355 of 1,946).

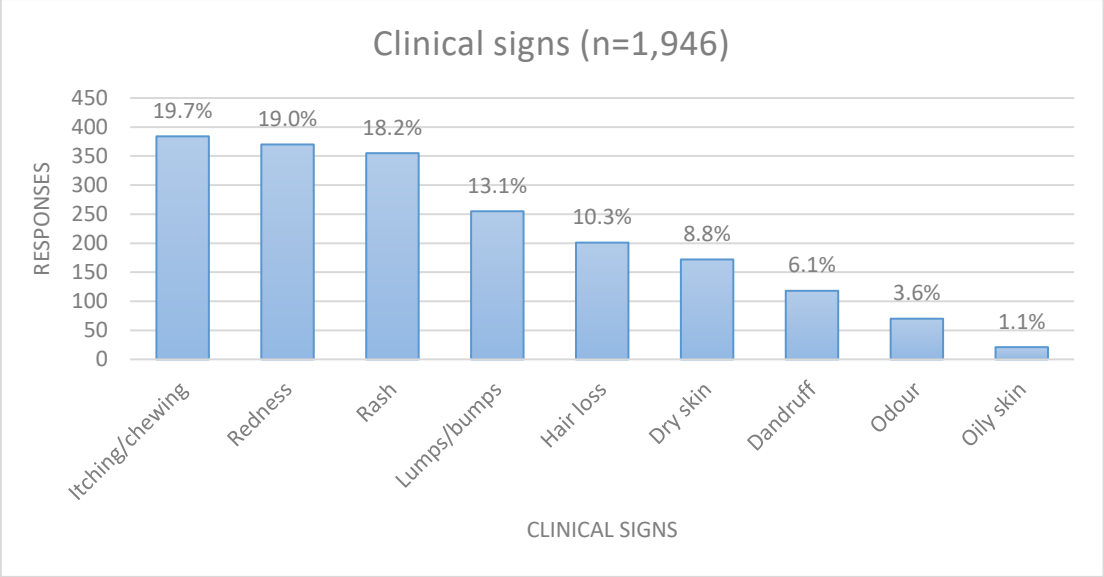

Figure 17: Clinical signs of skin and/or coat conditions, as reported in the survey

The total number of individual skin and/ or coat conditions reported was 1,150. Of these, the most commonly reported condition was environmental allergies, which affected 23.6% of the study sample (271 of 1,150). This was followed by dermatitis (14.1%), dietary allergies (10.6%), unknown allergies (9.5%) and hair loss (7.6%). Table 4 shows the total number and percentage of dogs affected by each reported skin and/or coat condition in descending order.

Table 4**:** Number and percentage of HWHV affected by each specific skin and/or coat condition, as reported in the survey

Specific condition	Number affected	Percentage
Allergies (environmental)	271	23.6%
Dermatitis	162	14.1%
Allergies (dietary)	122	10.6%
Allergies - unknown	109	9.5%
Hair loss	87	7.6%
Not known	85	7.4%
Other	81	7.0%
Lipoma	70	6.1%
Skin cysts	57	5.0%
Pyoderma	47	4.1%
Histiocytoma	29	2.5%
Pyotraumatic dermatitis	26	2.3%
Demodectic/sarcoptic mange	4	0.3%
TOTAL	**1,150**	

The most common answers to “other” for skin and/ or coat conditions not already listed in the survey were: infection (n=6), spots/ sores (n=6), dandruff/ dryness/ scabbing (n=5), and redness/ rash (n=4).

Figure 18 shows whether the skin and/or coat conditions were continuous, intermittent or a one off.

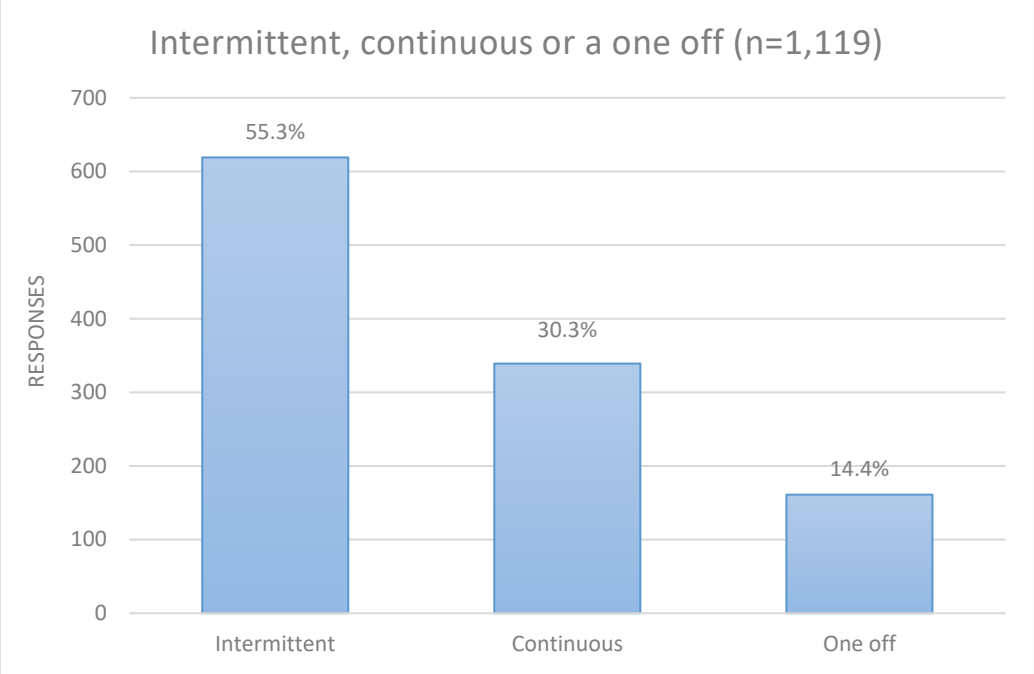

Figure 18: Number of skin and/or coat conditions that were continuous, intermittent or a one off, as reported in the survey

Digestive Conditions

When asked if their dog has ever suffered from a digestive condition(s), out of the 2,143 responses, 330 (15.4%) answered “Yes” and 1,813 (84.6%) answered “No”.

The median age that affected dogs started to experience the clinical signs associated with their digestive condition(s) was two years of age (min: less than one year, max: 12 years).

The total number of individual digestive conditions was 522. Of these, the most commonly reported condition was chronic diarrhoea, which affected 20.1% of the study sample (105 of 522). This was followed by food allergies/ intolerance (18.0%), gastroenteritis (8.4%), pancreatitis (8.4%), and not known (8.0%). Table 5 shows the total number and percentage of dogs affected by each reported digestive condition in descending order.

Table 5: Number and percentage of HWHV affected by each specific digestive condition, as reported in the survey

Specific condition	Number affected	Percentage
Chronic diarrhoea	105	20.1%
Food allergies/intolerance	94	18.0%
Gastroenteritis	44	8.4%
Pancreatitis	44	8.4%
Not known	42	8.0%
Other	36	6.9%
Chronic vomiting	33	6.3%
Colitis	32	6.1%
Impacted anal glands	26	5.0%
Flatulence	22	4.2%
Regurgitation	18	3.4%
IBD	14	2.7%
Gastric dilatation volvulus (GDV)/bloat	6	1.1%
Constipation	4	0.8%
Cleft palate	1	0.2%
Inguinal hernia	1	0.2%
TOTAL	**522**	

The most common answers to “other” for digestive conditions not already listed in the survey were: giardia/ campylobacter (n=6), diarrhoea/ occasional diarrhoea (n=6), intussusception (n=4), and vomiting/ occasional vomiting (n=4).

Neurological and/or Spinal Conditions

When asked if their dog has ever suffered from a neurological and/or spinal condition(s), out of the 2,305 responses, 215 (9.3%) answered “Yes” and 2,090 (90.7%) answered “No”.

The median age that affected dogs started to experience the clinical signs associated with their neurological and/or spinal condition(s) was two years of age (min: less than one year, max: 13 years).

The total number of individual neurological and/or spinal conditions reported was 276. Of these, the most commonly reported condition was epilepsy, which affected 39.5% of the study sample (109 of 276). This was followed by seizures/ fitting (29.0%), other (10.1%), not known (8.7%), and degenerative myelopathy (DM) (2.5%). With respect to DM it is not known if these dogs were confirmed to be clinically affected via post-mortem, which is the best method to determine status of disease.

Table 6 shows the total number and percentage of dogs affected by each reported neurological and/or spinal condition in descending order.

Table 6: Number and percentage of HWHV affected by each specific neurological and/or spinal condition, as reported in the survey

Specific condition	Number affected	Percentage
Epilepsy	109	39.5%
Seizures/fitting	80	29.0%
Other	28	10.1%
Not known	24	8.7%
DM	7	2.5%
Lumbosacral stenosis	5	1.8%
Vestibular disease	5	1.8%
Idiopathic head tremors	4	1.4%
Spondylosis deformans	3	1.1%
SRMA	3	1.1%
Discospondylitis	2	0.7%
GAN	2	0.7%
IVDD	2	0.7%
Sensory neuropathy	1	0.4%
Stroke	1	0.4%
TOTAL	**276**	

The most common answers to “other” for neurological and/or spinal conditions not already listed in the survey were: lumbosacral transitional vertebrae (n=3), brain tumour (n=2), and pain/ weakness in hindlimb(s) (n=2).

The results from this survey suggest that males are significantly more likely to be affected by epilepsy than females ($p < 0.01$, OR 1.87 (95% CI 1.23-2.84)).

Muscle, Bone or Joint Conditions

When asked if their dog has ever suffered from a muscle, bone or joint condition(s), out of the 2,076 responses, 206 (9.9%) answered “Yes” and 1,870 (90.1%) answered “No”.

The median age that affected dogs started to experience the clinical signs associated with their muscle, bone or joint condition(s) was four years of age (min: less than one year, max: 14 years).

The total number of individual muscle, bone or joint conditions reported was 218. Of these, the most commonly reported condition was arthritis, which affected 30.3% of the study sample (66 of 218). This was followed by other (26.1%), hip dysplasia (17.4%), not known (8.3%), and elbow dysplasia (4.6%). Table 7 shows the total number and percentage of dogs affected by each reported muscle, bone or joint condition in descending order.

Table 7: Number and percentage of HWHV affected by each specific muscle, bone or joint condition, as reported in the survey

Specific condition	Number affected	Percentage
Arthritis	66	30.3%
Other	57	26.1%
Hip dysplasia	38	17.4%
Not known	18	8.3%
Elbow dysplasia	10	4.6%
Chronic lameness	9	4.1%
CCLR	9	4.1%
Fractured bone	4	1.8%
OCD of the hock	2	0.9%
Carpal laxity syndrome	1	0.5%
OCD (unknown)	1	0.5%
OCD of the shoulder	1	0.5%
OCD of the elbow	1	0.5%
Patellar luxation	1	0.5%
TOTAL	**218**	

The most common answers to “other” for muscle, bone or joint conditions not already listed in the survey were: lameness/ intermittent lameness (n=10), ligament/ tendon damage (n=5), short ulna syndrome/ ulna deformity (n=4), and stiff joints (n=3).

Eye Conditions

When asked if their dog has ever suffered from an eye condition(s), out of the 2,099 responses, 235 (11.2%) answered “Yes” and 1,864 (88.8%) answered “No”.

The median age that affected dogs started to experience the clinical signs associated with their eye condition(s) was one year of age (min: less than one year, max: 12 years).

The total number of individual eye conditions reported was 252. Of these, the most commonly reported condition was other, which affected 41.3% of the study sample (104 of 252). This was followed by not known (14.7%), entropion (7.5%), corneal ulcer (6.3%), and blocked tear duct (6.0%). Table 8 shows the total number and percentage of dogs affected by each reported eye condition in descending order.

Table 8: Number and percentage of HWHV affected by each specific eye condition, as reported in the survey

Specific condition	Number affected	Percentage
Other	104	41.3%
Not known	37	14.7%
Entropion	19	7.5%
Corneal ulcer	16	6.3%
Blocked tear duct	15	6.0%
Ectropion	13	5.2%
Keratoconjunctivitis sicca	13	5.2%
Cataract	9	3.6%
Prolapsed gland	8	3.2%
Epiphora	6	2.4%
Loss of vision	5	2.0%
Distichiasis	2	0.8%
Pigmentary keratitis	2	0.8%
Corneal dystrophy	1	0.4%
Glaucoma	1	0.4%
PPM	1	0.4%
TOTAL	**252**	

The most common answers to “other” for eye conditions not already listed in the survey were: conjunctivitis/ infection (n=49), gunky eyes (n=14), sore/ red/ itchy eyes (n=5), third eyelid/ scrolled cartilage (n=4), allergies/ hay fever (n=4), and growth/ tumour (n=4).

Cancer

When asked if any of their dogs have suffered from cancer, out of the 2,158 responses, 189 (8.8%) answered “Yes” and 1,969 (91.2%) answered “No”.

The median age that affected dogs started to experience the clinical signs associated with their cancerous condition(s) was eight years of age (min: less than one year, max: 14 years).

The total number of individual cancers reported was 208. Of these, the most commonly reported type of cancer was other, which affected 20.2% of the study sample (42 of 208). This was followed by mast cell tumour (16.8%), melanoma (13.0%), splenic tumour (8.7%), and lymphoma (7.7%). Table 9 shows the total number and percentage of dogs affected by each cancerous condition in descending order.

Table 9: Number and percentage of HWHV affected by each specific cancerous condition, as reported in the survey

Specific condition	Number affected	Percentage
Other	42	20.2%
Mast cell tumour	35	16.8%
Melanoma	27	13.0%
Splenic tumour	18	8.7%
Lymphoma	16	7.7%
Liver tumour	12	5.8%
Not known	10	4.8%
Osteosarcoma	10	4.8%
Vascular/ blood tumour	8	3.8%
Mammary tumour	7	3.4%
Brain tumour	6	2.9%
Testicular tumour	6	2.9%
Bladder tumour	5	2.4%
Kidney tumour	3	1.4%
Thyroid tumour	2	1.0%
Anal sac tumour	1	0.5%
TOTAL	**208**	

The most common answers to “other” for cancerous conditions not already listed in the survey were: hemangiosarcoma (n=4), eye cancer/ ring iris melanoma (n=4), prostate tumour (n=3), bowel tumour (n=3), and lung tumour (n=3),

Kidney and/or Bladder Conditions

When asked if their dog has ever suffered from a kidney and/or bladder condition(s), out of the 2,080 responses, 150 (7.2%) answered “Yes” and 1,930 (92.8%) answered “No”.

The median age that affected dogs started to experience the clinical signs associated with their kidney and/or bladder condition(s) was three years of age (min: less than one year, max: 14 years).

The total number of individual kidney and/or bladder conditions reported was 176. Of these, the most commonly reported condition was urinary tract infection (UTI), which affected 40.3% of the study sample (71 of 176). This was followed by urinary incontinence (22.2%), other (14.2%), urolithiasis (6.8%), and kidney failure (6.3%). Table 10 shows the total number and percentage of dogs affected by each reported kidney and/or bladder condition in descending order.

Table 10**:** Number and percentage of HWHV affected by each specific kidney and/or bladder condition, as reported in the survey

Specific condition	Number affected	Percentage
UTI	71	40.3%
Urinary incontinence	39	22.2%
Other	25	14.2%
Urolithiasis	12	6.8%
Kidney failure	11	6.3%
Hyperuricosuria	8	4.5%
Not known	7	4.0%
Cystinuria	2	1.1%
Amyloidosis	1	0.6%
TOTAL	**176**	

The most common answers to “other” for kidney and/or bladder conditions not already listed in the survey were: urinary crystals (n=5), cystitis (n=3), tumour (n=3).

Heart Conditions

When asked if their dog has ever suffered from a heart condition(s), out of the 2,088 responses, 74 (3.5%) answered “Yes” and 2,014 (96.5%) answered “No”.

The median age that affected dogs started to experience the clinical signs associated with their heart condition(s) was five years of age (min: less than one year, max: 13 years).

The total number of individual heart conditions reported was 78. Of these, the most commonly reported condition was heart murmur, which affected 60.3% of the study sample (47 of 78). This was followed by irregular heart rate and/or rhythm (7.7%), mitral valve degeneration (MVD) (7.7%), other (7.7%), and heart failure (6.4%). Table 11 shows the total number and percentage of dogs affected by each reported heart condition in descending order.

Table 11: Number and percentage of HWHV affected by each specific heart condition, as reported in the survey

Specific condition	Number affected	Percentage
Heart murmur	47	60.3%
Irregular heart rate and/or rhythm	6	7.7%
MVD	6	7.7%
Other	6	7.7%
Heart failure	5	6.4%
DCM	3	3.8%
Aortic stenosis/subaortic stenosis	2	2.6%
Myocarditis/Endocarditis	2	2.6%
Not known	1	1.3%
TOTAL	**78**	

The answers to “other” for heart conditions not already listed in the survey were: aneurism of the vena cava (n=1), enlarged heart (n=1), hemangiosarcoma in the heart (n=1), heart issues caused by medication – unspecified (n=1), patent ductus arteriosus (n=1), tumour (n=1), and ventricular septal defect (n=1).

Reproductive Conditions

When asked if their dog has every suffered from a reproductive condition(s), out of the 2,058 responses, 58 (2.8%) answered “Yes” and 2,000 (97.2%) answered “No”.

The median age that affected dogs started to experience the clinical signs associated with their reproductive condition(s) was two years of age (min: less than one year, max: 12 years).

The total number of individual reproductive conditions reported was 67. Of these, 23.9% were for male conditions (16 out of 67), and 76.1% were for female conditions (51 out of 67).

Overall, the most commonly reported reproductive condition across sexes was other, which affected 25.4% of the study sample (17 of 67). This was followed by pseudopregnancy (17.9%), enlarged prostate (11.9%), pyometra (11.9%), and irregular seasons (9.0%). Table 12 shows the total number and percentage of dogs affected by each reported reproductive condition.

Table 12: Number and percentage of HWHV affected by each specific reproductive condition, as reported in the survey

	Specific condition	Number affected
Male conditions	Enlarged prostate	8 (50.0%)
	Not known	4 (25.0%)
	Cryptorchidism	3 (18.8%)
	Other	1 (6.3%)
	Total	**16**
Female conditions	Other	16 (31.4%)
	Pseudopregnancy	12 (23.5%)
	Pyometra	8 (15.7%)
	Irregular seasons	6 (11.8%)
	Mastitis	4 (7.8%)
	Fertility problems	3 (5.9%)
	Dystocia	1 (2.0%)
	Not known	1 (2.0%)
	Total	**51**
Total		**67**

The most common answers to “other” for reproductive conditions not already listed in the survey were: prolapsed uterus (n=5) and underdeveloped ovaries (n=2).

Hormonal Conditions

When asked if any of their dogs have suffered from a hormonal condition(s), out of the 2,084 responses, 53 (2.5%) answered “Yes” and 2,031 (97.5%) answered “No”.

The median age that affected dogs started to experience the clinical signs associated with their hormonal condition(s) was two years of age (min: less than one year, max: 11 years).

The total number of individual hormonal conditions reported was 61. Of these, the most commonly reported condition was other, which affected 54.1% of the study sample (33 of 61). This was followed by hypothyroidism (18.0%), not known (11.5%), Addison’s disease (6.6%) and Cushing’s disease (4.9%). Table 13 shows the total number and percentage of dogs affected by each reported hormonal condition in descending order.

Table 13: Number and percentage of HWHV affected by each specific hormonal condition, as reported in the survey

Specific condition	Number affected	Percentage
Other	33	54.1%
Hypothyroidism	11	18.0%
Not known	7	11.5%
Addison's disease	4	6.6%
Cushing's disease	3	4.9%
Hyperthyroidism	2	3.3%
Diabetes	1	1.6%
TOTAL	61	

The most common answers to “other” for hormonal conditions not already listed in the survey were: phantom pregnancy (n=9), hair loss (n=5), enlarged prostate (n=3), and delayed season (n=3).

Immunological Conditions

When asked if their dog has ever suffered from an immunological condition(s), out of the 2,171 responses, 61 (2.8%) answered “Yes” and 2,110 (97.2%) answered “No”.

The median age that affected dogs started to experience the clinical signs associated with their immunological condition(s) was three years of age (min: less than one year, max: 10 years).

The total number of individual immunological conditions reported was 59. Of these, the most commonly reported condition was other, which affected 50.8% of the study sample (30 of 59). This was followed by autoimmune haemolytic anaemia (13.6%), not known (13.6%), masticatory myositis (10.2%) and immune-mediated thrombocytopenia (5.1%). Table 14 shows the total number and percentage of dogs affected by each reported immunological condition in descending order.

Table 14: Number and percentage of HWHV affected by each specific immunological condition, as reported in the survey

Specific condition	Number affected	Percentage
Other	30	50.8%
Autoimmune haemolytic anaemia	8	13.6%
Not known	8	13.6%
Masticatory myositis	6	10.2%
Immune-mediated thrombocytopenia	3	5.1%
Immune-related arthritis	2	3.4%
MDR1	1	1.7%
Myasthenia gravis	1	1.7%
TOTAL	**59**	

The most common answers to “other” for immunological conditions not already listed in the survey were: autoimmune disease - unspecified (n=3), adverse reaction to vaccination (n=2), and infection/ inflammation of the ears (n=2).

Death reports

When asked if they were reporting for a dog that has sadly passed away, out of 2,052 responses, 215 (10.5%) answered “Yes”, and 1,837 (89.5%) answered “No”.

The median age at death was nine years and three months (min = three months, max = 15 years and six months).

Of 222 reported causes of death by organ system or category, the most frequently reported was cancerous (43.2%, 96 of 222), other (22.5%), neurological and/or spinal (12.6%), heart (5.0%), and kidney and/or bladder (4.5%). Table 15 shows the total number and percentage of causes of death by organ system or category in descending order.

Table 15: Number and percentage of causes of death by organ system or category, as reported in the survey

Organ system/ category	Number of dogs	Percentage
Cancerous	96	43.2%
Other	50	22.5%
Neurological and/or spinal	28	12.6%
Heart	11	5.0%
Kidney and/or bladder	10	4.5%
Liver	9	4.1%
Digestive	8	3.6%
Breathing	4	1.8%
Muscle, bone or joint	4	1.8%
Hormonal	2	0.9%
TOTAL	**222**	

The most common answers to “other” were: old age (n=6), internal rupture/ spleen rupture/ gastric rupture (n=6), epilepsy (n=4), hemangiosarcoma (n=3), and pancreas/ pancreatic cancer (n=3).

The common specific causes of death were epilepsy/ seizures/ fitting (n=19), splenic tumour/ cancer (n=9), tumour/ cancer (unspecified) (n=9), liver tumour cancer (n=8), and hemangiosarcoma (n=8).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Unfortunately, no literature was available for the Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla. Given the breed’s ancestry with Hungarian Vizslas it would be prudent to take into account conditions reported in the literature for this breed, as there may be overlaps

between the two breeds. The Hungarian Vizsla BHCP can be found here: https://www.hungarianvizslaclub.org.uk/health/health-overview/

INSURANCE DATA

There are some important limitations to consider for insurance data:

- Accuracy of diagnosis varies between disorders depending on the ease of clinical diagnosis, clinical acumen of the veterinarian and facilities available at the veterinary practice.
- Younger animals tend to be overrepresented in the UK insured population.
- Only clinical events that are not excluded and where the cost exceeds the deductible excess are included

However, insurance databases are too useful a resource to ignore as they fill certain gaps left by other types of research; in particular they can highlight common, expensive and severe conditions, especially in breeds of small population sizes, that may not be evident from teaching hospital caseloads.

UK Agria data

Insurance data were available for Hungarian Wire Haired Vizslas insured with Agria UK. 'Exposures' are equivalent to one full policy year; in 2017 there were 527 free exposures, 277 full exposures and 263 claims, in 2018 (up to June) these figures were 473, 307 and 355 respectively. Full policies are available to dogs of any age. Free policies are available to breeders of Kennel Club registered puppies and cover starts from the time the puppy is collected by the new owner; cover under free policies lasts for five weeks from this time. It is possible that one dog could have more than one settlement for a condition within the 12-month period shown. Conditions by number of settlements, for authorised claims where treatments started between July 2017 and June 2018, are shown in Table 16 below.

Table 16: Top 10 conditions and number of settlements for each condition between 1st July 2017 and 31st June 2018 for Hungarian Wire Haired Vizslas insured on full policies with Agria UK

Condition	Number of settlements
Hypersensitivity (allergic) skin disorder (unspecified)	43
Atopy finding	28
Gastrointestinal disorder finding	21
Foreign body - gastric (stomach)	20
Vomiting - presumed self-limiting	13
Lameness finding	11
Otitis externa	10
Neoplasm - brain	3
Portosystemic (portasystemic portacaval) shunt - congenital intra-hepatic	2
Cruciate ligament rupture - caudal and cranial	2

BREED WATCH

The Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla is a category one breed, meaning there are currently no points of concern specific to this breed that have been identified for special attention by judges, other than those covered routinely by The Kennel Club's breed standard, and therefore judges are not required to complete mandatory monitoring forms following an appointment at championship certificate level. To date no optional reports have been received for the breed.

PERMISSION TO SHOW

As of the 1st January 2020 exhibits for which permission to show (PTS) following surgical intervention has been requested will no longer be published in the Breed Record Supplement and instead will be detailed in BHCPs, and a yearly report will be collated for the BHC. To date (Oct 2021), six reports have been received for the breed in the past five years (excluding neutering or caesarean sections), four of these were for the legal docking of a working dog's tail, one was for the removal of a tooth/ teeth and one was for entropion.

ASSURED BREEDERS SCHEME

Currently within the Kennel Club (KC)'s Assured Breeders Scheme it is required that all breeding stock undergo the following prior to breeding:

- Hip scoring under the British Veterinary Association (BVA)/ Kennel Club (KC) Hip Dysplasia Scheme

There are also the following recommendations currently available for the breed:

- Bitches under two years not to produce a litter
- Bitches not to produce more than one litter within a 12-month period

BREED CLUB BREEDING RECOMMENDATIONS

The Kennel Club include the breed club breeding recommendations which are detailed under the Assured Breeders Scheme sub-heading above.

DNA TEST RESULTS

There is currently one recognised DNA test for this breed, which is:

- Hyperuricosuria (HUU)

HUU was recognised for the breed in 2017, with some 1,038 results having been received to date (Oct 2021), shown in Table 17 below.

Laboratories that DNA test for this condition and the methods through which The Kennel Club accept results can be found through: https://www.thekennelclub.org.uk/health-and-dog-care/health/getting-started-with-health-testing-and-screening/dna-testing/dna-test-huu/

Table 17: DNA test results for HUU received for the Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla to date.

Clear	Carrier	Affected	Hereditarily Clear	Hereditarily Carrier
173 (16.67%)	137 (13.20%)	18 (1.73%)	660 (63.58%)	50 (4.82%)

The mutation frequency for the condition was analysed based on the results to date, with this having shown a notable deduction since the test's introduction in 2017. As of 2018-20 the 3-year mutation frequency was 6.4%, compared to 14.2% from 2015-17, implying breeders are successfully selecting against this mutation. It is however worth noting that the presence of dogs with hereditary status will cause a downward bias in frequency, and that this analysis is only in respect to KC recorded dogs. Therefore whilst these initial findings can be acknowledged, it is possible the frequency is higher in the total population. Further trends overtime will be given after a sufficient time has passed to do so.

As a note, as of January 2023 hereditarily clear status will no longer apply after two generations and dogs will need to be retested to confirm the status of that individual. This is to prevent the possibility of misclassification of status and therefore unintentional breeding of affected puppies. Where parentage is confirmed by DNA profile, the major contributor to erroneous status will be removed. Therefore, a less

stringent restriction for HC status is applied where parentage is confirmed by DNA test.

Whilst other DNA tests may be available for the breed, results from these will not be accepted by the Kennel Club until the test has been formally recognised, the process of which involves collaboration between the breed clubs and The Kennel Club in order to validate the test's accuracy.

CANINE HEALTH SCHEMES

All of the British Veterinary Association (BVA)/Kennel Club (KC) Canine Health Schemes are open to dogs of any breed with a summary given of dogs tested to date below.

HIPS

To date (Oct 2021), 1,164 Hungarian Wire Haired Vizslas have been hip scored under the BVA/KC Hip Dysplasia Scheme since 2000, with the median hip score for the breed being 11 (range 0 – 68). The mean hip score for dogs per year of birth between 2004 and 2019 are given in Figure 19 below.

It is worth noting that fewer dogs born in the later years will have been scored and may have a generally lower score with there having been fewer years for disease to manifest in.

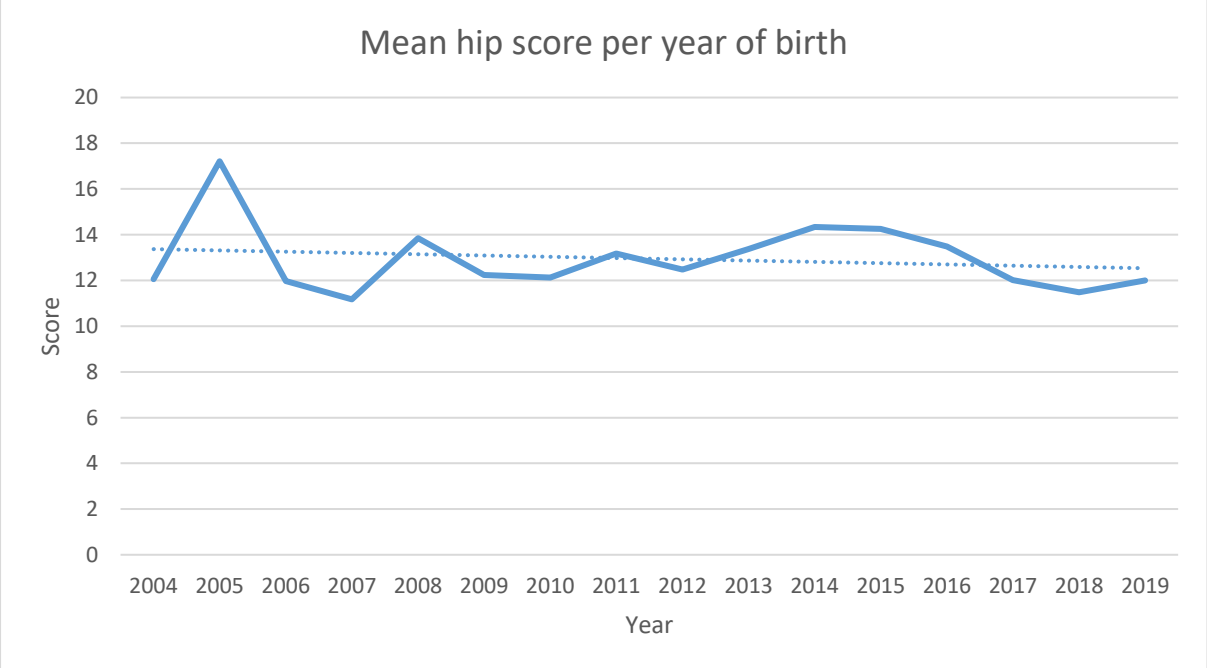

Figure 19: Mean hip scores per year for Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla between 2000 and 2020.

It is also worth noting that whilst the count of dogs tested per year has increased year on year, the proportion of dogs of the breed per year of birth with a known hip score has decreased, with these shown in Figure 20. This is not surprising given the

breed's recent rise in popularity, but breeders should continue to test prior to breeding to maintain the breed's mean score.

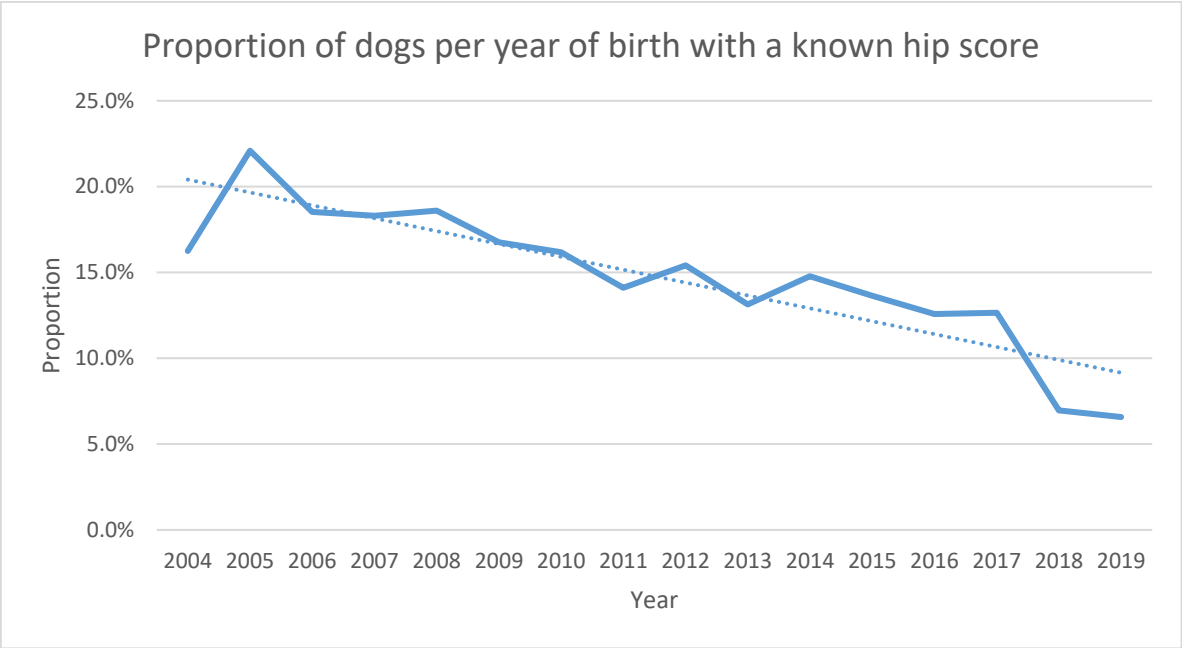

Figure 20: Proportion of Hungarian Wire Haired Vizslas per year of birth with a known hip score per year between 2004 and 2019.

ELBOWS

To date (Oct 2021), 129 Hungarian Wire Haired Vizslas have been elbow graded under the BVA/KC Elbow Dysplasia Scheme since 2000, with results shown in Table 18 below. Overall, the majority of dogs scored with no degree of elbow dysplasia (93.8%), with some 4.7% grading as a 1 and 1.6% a 2.

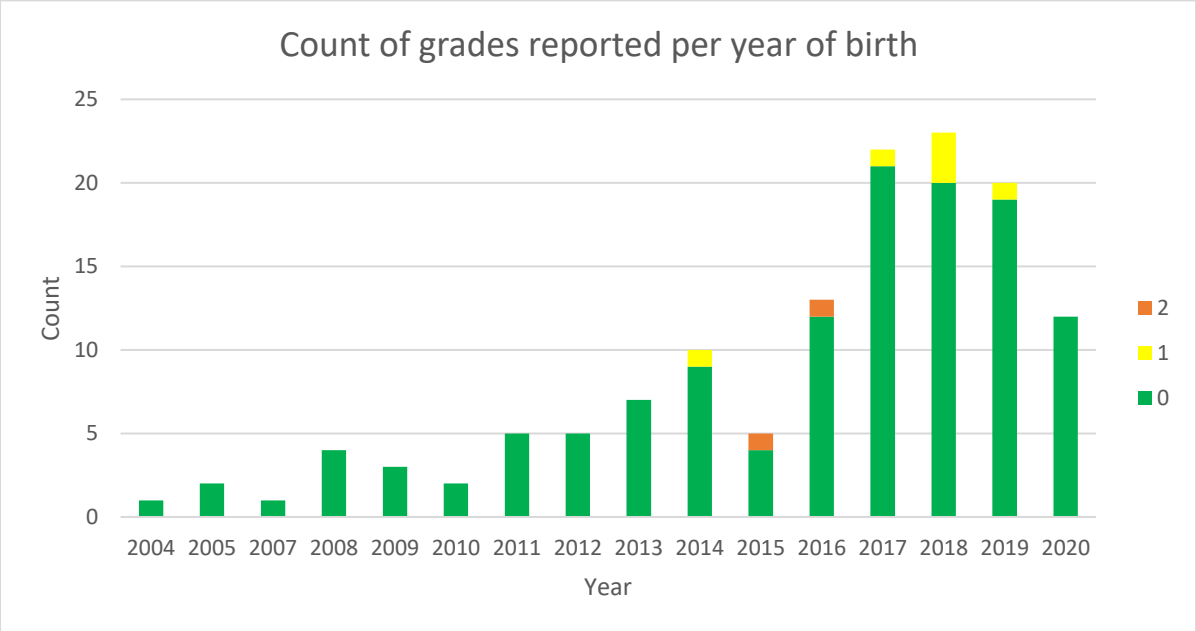

Figure 21: The number and count of grades for Hungarian Wire Haired Vizslas graded under the BVA/KC Elbow Dysplasia Scheme.

EYES

The breed is not currently on the BVA/KC/ISDS Known Inherited Ocular Disease (KIOD) list (formally Schedule A) for any condition under the BVA/KC/International Sheep Dog Society (ISDS) Eye Scheme.

KIOD lists the known inherited eye conditions in the breeds where there is enough scientific information to show that the condition is inherited in the breed, often including the actual mode of inheritance and in some cases even a DNA test.

As well as the KIOD list, the BVA record any other conditions affecting a dog at the time of examination, which is incorporated into an annual sightings report. Results of Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla tested between 2012-2018 are shown in Table 18 below.

Table 18: Annual sightings reports for Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla which have participated in the BVA/KC/ISDS Eye Scheme between 2012-2018

Year	Number Tested	Comments
2012	No Adults	No comments
2013	12 Adults	No comments
2014	20 Adults	1 – goniodysgenesis 1 – chorioretinitis (inactive)
2015	13 Adults	1 – PPM 1 – PHPV 1 – PPSC cataract 1 – other cataract
2016	4 Adults	No comments
2017	16 Adults	1 – PLD Grade 0
2018	13 Adults	No comments

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF VETERINARY OPHTHALMOLOGISTS (ACVO)

Results of examinations through ACVO are shown in Table 19 below. Between 2015 and 2019, 118 Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla were examined, of which 74.6% (88 of 118 dogs) were found to be unaffected by any eye condition.

Whilst it is important to note that these data represent dogs in America, the organisation tend to examine a higher number of dogs than that in the UK, and therefore are a valuable source of information.

Table 19: ACVO examination results for the Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla, 1991 – 2019

Disease Category/Name	Percentage of Dogs Affected	
	1991-2014 90	**2015-2019** 118
Nictitans		
Prolapsed gland of the third eyelid	3.3%	0.0%
Uvea		
Persistent pupillary membranes, iris to iris	6.7%	6.8%
Persistent pupillary membranes, lens pigment foci/no strands	8.9%	5.9%
Lens		
Cataract, suspect not inherited/significance unknown	14.4%	9.3%
Significant cataracts (summary)	1.1%	0.8%
Vitreous		
Vitreal degeneration	1.1%	0.8%
Retina		
Retinal detachment without dialysis	1.1%	0.0%

Adapted from: https://www.ofa.org/diseases/eye-certification/blue-book

REPORTED CAESAREAN SECTIONS

When breeders register a litter of puppies, they are asked to indicate whether the litter was delivered (in whole or in part) by caesarean section. In addition, veterinary surgeons are asked to report caesarean sections they perform on Kennel Club registered bitches. The consent of the Kennel Club registered dog owner releases the veterinary surgeon from the professional obligation to maintain confidentiality (vide the Kennel Club General Code of Ethics (2)).

There are some caveats to the associated data;

- It is doubtful that all caesarean sections are reported, so the number reported each year may not represent the true proportion of caesarean sections undertaken in each breed.
- These data do not indicate whether the caesarean sections were emergency or elective.
- In all breeds, there was an increase in the number of caesarean sections reported from 2012 onwards, as the Kennel Club publicised the procedure to vets.

The number of litters registered per year for the Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla and the number and percentage of reported caesarean sections in the breed for the past 10 years are shown in Table 20.

Table 20: Number of Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla litters registered per year, and number and percentage of caesarean sections reported per year, 2009 to 2020

Year	Number of Litters Registered	Number of C-sections	Percentage of C-sections	*Percentage of C-sections out of all KC registered litters (all breeds)*
2009	60	0	0.00%	0.15%
2010	59	0	0.00%	0.35%
2011	72	1	1.39%	1.64%
2012	65	4	6.15%	8.69%
2013	100	4	4.00%	9.96%
2014	87	6	6.90%	10.63%
2015	112	9	8.04%	11.68%
2016	100	5	5.00%	13.89%
2017	124	5	4.03%	15.00%
2018	116	3	2.59%	17.21%
2019	100	3	3.00%	15.70%
2020	130	3	2.31%	14.41%

GENETIC DIVERSITY MEASURES

The effective population size is the number of breeding animals in an idealised, hypothetical population that would be expected to show the same rate of loss of genetic diversity (rate of inbreeding) as the population in question; it can be thought of as the size of the 'gene pool' of the breed. In the population analysis undertaken by the Kennel Club in 2021, an estimated effective population size of **384.1** was reported (estimated using the rate of inbreeding over the period 1990-2019).

Annual mean observed inbreeding coefficients (showing loss of genetic diversity) and mean expected inbreeding coefficients (from simulated 'random mating') over the period 1990-2019 are shown in Figure 21. The observed inbreeding coefficient peaked in 1997. Since this time, the rate of inbreeding for the breed appears to be on the decrease, implying increased awareness of genetic diversity when breeders are considering mates for their dog. However it is worth noting that this will have been influenced by the breed's relatively rapid rise in popularity.

For full interpretation see Lewis et al, 2015 https://cgejournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40575-015-0027-4.

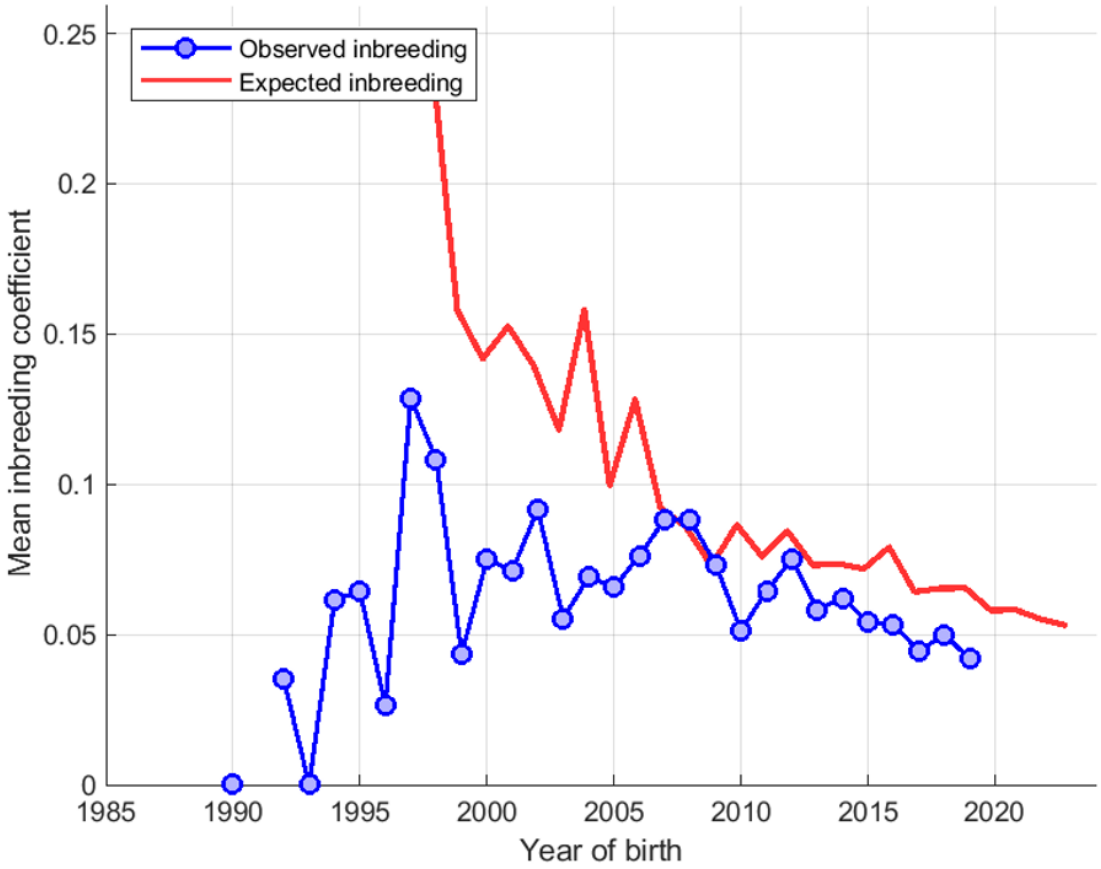

Figure 21: Annual mean observed and expected inbreeding coefficients

The current breed average inbreeding coefficient is 4.2%.

Below is a histogram ('tally' distribution) of number of progeny per sire and dam over each of six 5-years blocks (Figure 22). A longer 'tail' on the distribution of progeny per sire is indicative of 'popular sires' (few sires with a very large number of offspring, known to be a major contributor to a high rate of inbreeding). It appears that the use of popular sires has decreased in the breed, particularly following the period between 1990 and 1994, where one dog sired 58.90% of all registered dogs of the breed.

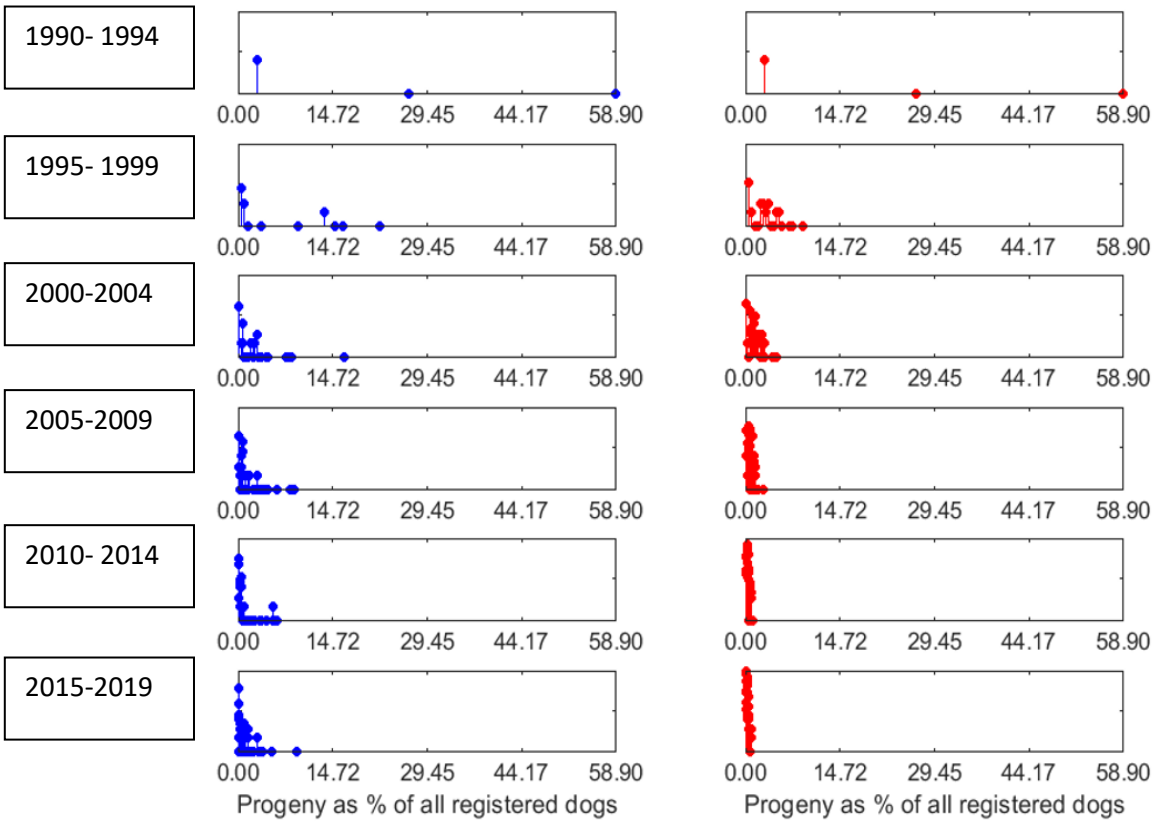

Figure 22: Distribution of progeny per sire (blue) and per dam (red) over 5-year blocks (1990-4 top, 2015-19 bottom). Vertical axis is a logarithmic scale

CURRENT RESEARCH

The breed are currently involved in the Give a Dog a Genome Project.

PRIORITIES

Correspondence between the breed representatives and the Kennel Club was undertaken in November 2021 to discuss the evidence base of the BHCP and agree the priority issues for the health of the breed. The group agreed from the evidence base that the priorities for the Hungarian Wire Haired Vizlsa were:

- Allergies
- Epilepsy
- Cancer
- Improve owner/ breeder engagement to monitor health conditions in the breed

ACTION PLAN

Following the correspondence between the Kennel Club and the breed regarding the evidence base of the Breed Health & Conservation Plans, the following actions were agreed to improve the health of the Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla. Both partners are expected to begin to action these points prior to the next review.

Breed Club actions include:

- The Breed Clubs to continue to encourage hip scoring under the BVA/KC Hip Dysplasia Scheme prior to breeding
- The Breed Clubs to continue to encourage DNA testing for HUU prior to breeding
- The Breed Clubs to continue monitoring the breed's health via health surveys/ breeder reports, with the Kennel Club to share links to these on the KC website
- The Breed Clubs to continue to monitor the use of popular sires and raise awareness of the importance of considering genetic diversity when breeding

Kennel Club actions include:

- The Kennel Club to produce a piece on the importance of considering genetic diversity and popular sires when breeding, specifically for numerically small breeds
- The Kennel Club to update the breed on the planned skin/ allergy survey
- The Kennel Club to monitor research opportunities for the breed and keep them updated (particularly regarding epilepsy)