Canine Hip Dysplasia (CHD) is still a significant health problem among dogs of so-called predisposed breeds where this disease is revealed even among 30% individuals of the whole population. The present results were obtained by two clinics and deal with CHD occurrence among the most frequently and predisposed breeds in Olsztyn and Siemianowice Śląskie/Upper Silesia, Poland. Radiographs of hip joints were described using Riser's method. Altogether 2279 dogs were examined including 2113 animals which were analysed. The German Shepherd Dog was the prevalent breed found in both clinics, but CHD was not common in this breed. In the Olsztyn Clinic, the most numerous group affected by CHD was Neapolitan Mastiff (60%), while in the Siemianowice Śląskie Clinic, dysplasia dominated in Bernese Mountain Dog (46%).

**Key words:** canine hip dysplasia, dog, radiological examination

**Introduction**

Canine hip dysplasia (CHD) was firstly described by Schnelle in USA in 1935. This description considered dysplasia in the German Shepherd Dog CHD a syndrome of initial and secondary lesion of hip joint formation, mostly observed as: hip bone front-spraining, steepness and shortness of the joint acetabulum part, which lead to subluxation or dislocation of the femur head. The lack of joint surface congruence becomes a cause of osteoarthritis and joint reconstruction (Ferese at al. 1998, Hazewinkel 2006). The chase after fast development of breeding and lack of standardized screening caused more and more frequent occurrence of CHD in pedigree dog population.

Canine hip dysplasia, in the short period, turned out one of the most frequently occurred orthopaedic disease in dogs. The scale and range of the problem caused appearance of many papers on the subject of ailment’s causes, diagnostics and methods of combating and curing this disease (Riser 1974, Paster et al. 2005). Even though, CHD has been known for many years, the mechanism of its inheritance has not been recognized so far. Therefore, CHD is a polietiological disease, which besides the genetic background is also influenced by environmental factors, which are jointly