Small Animal Dentistry
Presented by:
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Topics to be discussed

- Anatomy and oral examination
- Common dental problems for canines and felines
- Client knowledge and prevention tips
Anatomy
Dog Anatomy

### Tooth Eruption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tooth Type</th>
<th>Deciduous</th>
<th>Permanent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incisors</td>
<td>4-6 Months</td>
<td>3-5 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canine</td>
<td>5-6 Months</td>
<td>4-6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premolars</td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>4-5 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molars</td>
<td>5-7 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dental Formulae

Deciduous: \( \frac{31}{13} \) = 14  
Permanent: \( \frac{31}{143} \) = 21
# Cat Anatomy

## Tooth Eruption

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<th>Permanent Eruption</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incisors</td>
<td>3-4 Weeks</td>
<td>3.5-5.5 Months</td>
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## Dental Formulae

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<th>Permanent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 1 3</td>
<td>3 1 2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= 13</td>
<td>= 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oral examination

- Facial symmetry
- Facial swellings
- Mandibular lymph nodes
- Nares
- Lips
  - Work your thumbs onto the upper lip
  - Life the upper lip and examine incisors and canines
- Slide back and evaluate carnassial teeth
- Use olfactory senses
Oral examination

• Attempt to open mouth and evaluate
  ◦ Tongue
  ◦ Palatal/lingual aspects of the teeth
  ◦ Caudal oropharynx

• For all your efforts, the grade is Incomplete
  ◦ Goal: Find at least one problem that will require attention under general anesthesia
    • “Needs a cleaing”
4 Stages of Periodontal Disease

- **Stage 1: Gingivitis**
  - No bone loss
- **Stage 2: Early Periodontitis**
  - < 25% bone loss
- **Stage 3: Moderate Periodontitis**
  - 25% - 50% bone loss
- **Stage 4: Advanced Periodontitis**
  - > 50% bone loss
Stage 1: Gingivitis

- Gingival inflammation
- Plaque covers the teeth
- Bleeding on gentle probing
- No pathologic increase in pocket depth
- No radiographic changes
- Reversible
Stage 2: Early Periodontitis

- Gingival inflammation of entire attached gum
- Mouth is painful
- Bad breath is noticeable
- Increased pocket depth
  - Up to 5 mm
- Very treatable
Stage 3: Moderate Periodontitis

- Infection and calculus are destroying the gum, now bright red and bleeding
- Increased pocket depth
- Furcation exposure
- Painful mouth will affect eating and behavior
- Periodontitis may be irreversible
Stage 4: Advanced Periodontitis

- Chronic bacterial infection is destroying the gum, teeth and bone
- Bacteria may be spreading in the bloodstream throughout the body, which can damage the kidneys, lives and heart
- Teeth may become mobile
- Deep pockets
Canine Dental Problems

- Gingival hyperplasia
- Cavities
- Fractured teeth
Gingival Hyperplasia

- Genetic problem over represented in Boxers and other brachycephalic breeds
- Secondary to Cyclosporine
- Can be focal or generalized
Gingival Hyperplasia

Treatment

- Gingivoplasty/gingivectomy
  - Cautery
  - Scalpel blade
  - CO2 laser
  - Radiosurgery
Cavities

- Very rare in dogs!
Fractured Teeth

- Usually due to trauma or excessive bite force
- Fractures can vary between crown, crown root, and root
- Complicated vs. uncomplicated fractures
Fracture Treatment Options

- Uncomplicated crown fractures
  - Nothing vs. restoration
- Uncomplicated/Complicated crown-root fracture or root fracture
  - Extraction
- Complicated crown fracture
  - Root canal therapy vs. extraction
Feline Dental Problems

- **Tooth resorption**
  - Painful
  - Common
  - Treatment generally is extraction
  - Diagnosis is made by probing tooth for defects and taking dental radiographs
Tooth Resorption - AVDC Classification of Clinical Stages
Feline Dental Problems

- Gingivostomatitis
  - Must remove all roots and reactive bone
  - FELV/FIV Status?
  - Bartonella?
Facts

- Dental disease is one of the most common medical condition seen by veterinarians.
- Up to 80% of dogs and 70% of cats that do not receive proper dental care may show signs of dental disease by the age of 3.
- Dental disease increases the risk that bacteria will travel from the mouth into the lungs and cause a serious secondary infection.
- It is important to understand that periodontal disease can lead to other major health problems throughout the body, including the following
  - Heart disease
  - Liver disease
  - Pancreatic disease
  - Kidney disease
  - Diabetes
  - And other various infections
- Because of periodontal disease’s affect on overall health, it’s more than a localized problem that leads to bad breath and tooth loss—it’s also the beginning of more severe systemic issues.
Preventing Periodontal Disease

- In the hospital
  - Annual oral exams
  - Dental prophylactic treatments under general anesthesia
    - Must Haves!!
      - Ultrasonic scaler
      - High speed drill
      - Dental x-ray unit
      - Anesthesia machine
      - Monitoring equipment
      - Assortment of “tools”
Preventing Periodontal Disease

- At home
  - Dental diets
    - Chemical (micromechanical) cleaning
      - IAMS Oral Defense Line
    - Mechanical
      - HILLS T/D and Oral Care
      - Purina
      - Royal Canin
      - Friskies Feline Dental Diet
Preventing Periodontal Disease

- **Appropriate Chew Toys**
  - Rawhide
  - “Kong” toys
  - Greenies
  - Dentabones
  - Cheweeze

- **Inappropriate Chew Toys**
  - Nylon bones
  - Real bones
  - Rocks
  - Tennis balls
C.E.T. Dental Chews

- C.E.T. VEGGIEDENT Tartar Control Chews for Dogs
- C.E.T. HEXtra Premium Chews with Chlorhexidine for dogs
- C.E.T. Enzymatic Oral Hygiene Chews for dogs
- C.E.T. Oral Hygiene Chews for Cats
C.E.T. Plaque Fighting Products

- C.E.T. AQUADENT Drinking Water Additive
  - Helps prevent plaque accumulation and freshens your pet’s breath with every drink
- C.E.T. Oral Hygiene Rinse
Make Brushing A Healthy Habit

- All you need is the right brush and a toothpaste made for your pet.
  - C.E.T. toothpaste
  - C.E.T. toothbrushes
By sharing this message, YOU can help clients understand the importance of oral health, increase dental cleanings in our practice, and encourage homecare compliance among clients, thereby ensuring a healthier life for our patients.
Questions?