

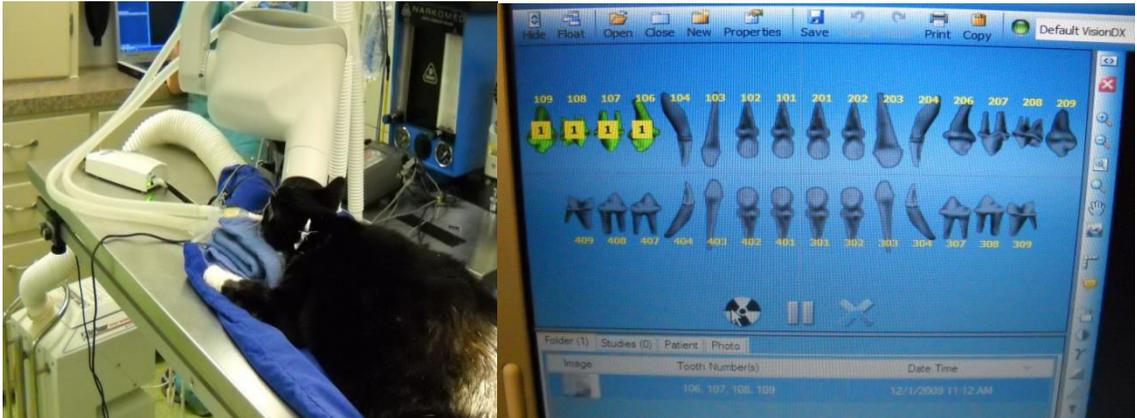
Dentistry at Caledonia Veterinary Clinic

Did you know that 80% of animals over 5 years of age have some form of dental disease? At Caledonia Veterinary Clinic, we utilize the latest techniques and modern equipment to provide the best dental care for your pet.

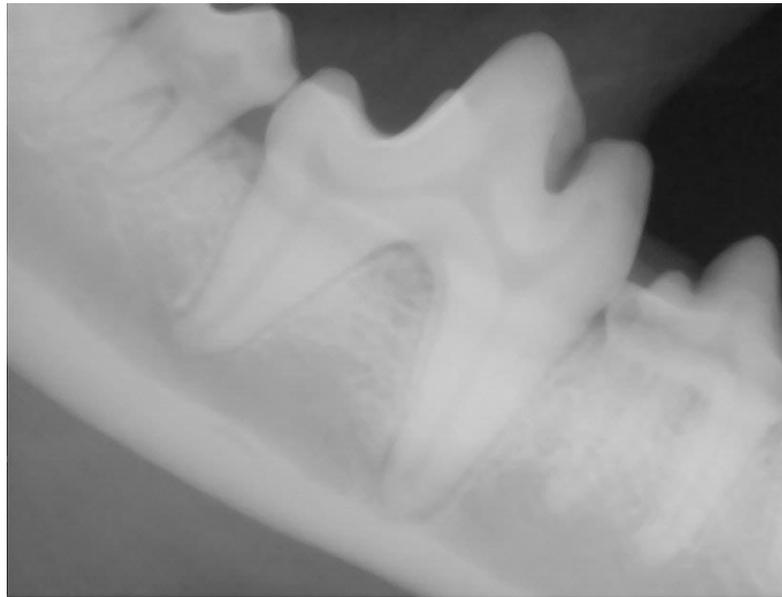
Ten steps to a healthy mouth

1. **Physical examination.** Every animal we see has an examination of the mouth performed as part of the general physical examination. We can see if there is obvious disease in the mouth. We will grade the severity of the dental disease we can see from 1-4, with one being minor dental problems and 4 being major dental problems. This gives us a rough idea of what we may need to do during a dental procedure. It is difficult to fully examine the mouth of an awake pet and we can only see the crowns of the teeth, NOT the roots. We will provide a rough estimate for the procedures we may need to do. We may find more problems during the dental procedure and in this case we will call you to discuss our findings and give you an exact cost for the procedure.
2. **Preoperative bloodwork and examination.** Any animal that receives general anesthesia at Caledonia Veterinary Clinic gets a full physical examination on the day of surgery and if your pet is over 8 years old, blood tests are performed to make sure they are in good health.
3. **General anesthesia.** Dentistry requires an animal to be under a general anesthetic. The patient is anesthetized and IV catheter and anesthetic monitors are placed. A Veterinary technician closely monitors the patient during the dental procedure.

4. **Intraoral Radiology.** We perform x-rays of the teeth for all patients undergoing a dental procedure. The only way to accurately evaluate the whole tooth is to x-ray. The crown is the only portion of the tooth visible-the root of the tooth is embedded in a socket in the jaw bone. In many cases the crown of the tooth may appear normal, but an x-ray of the tooth may reveal a problem with the root that requires treatment. Once all of the teeth in the mouth have been x-rayed the treating veterinarian reviews the x-rays and decides on what therapy is required for each tooth.



We use a digital dental x-ray system to x-ray each tooth. The x-ray is then read by the attending veterinarian.

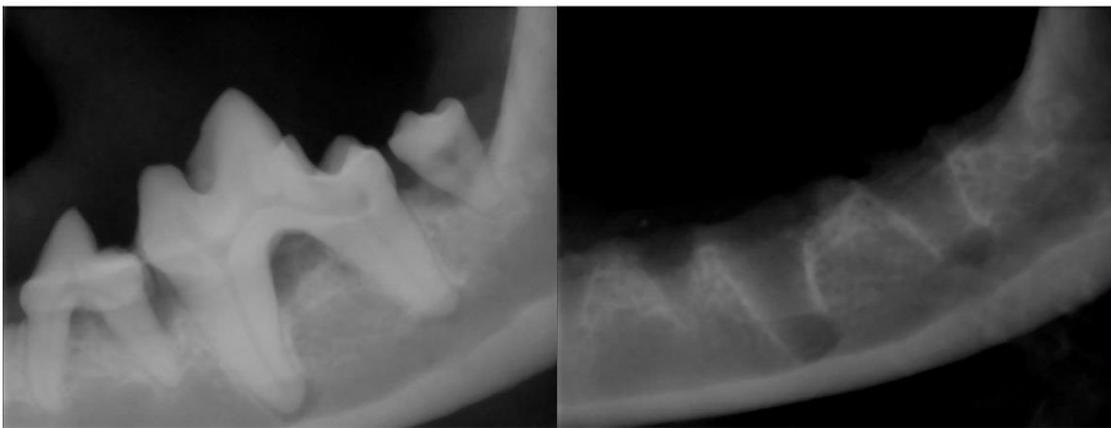


Here is an x-ray of a dog's lower jaw produced by our digital dental system.

Dental X-rays



This is an x-ray of a dog with severe dental disease. You can see that the bone around the roots of the teeth has receded away from the tooth roots. These teeth will need to be removed.



Once we have removed the affected teeth we take another x-ray to make sure that all of the roots have been removed and there is no damage to the jaw bone.

5. **Scaling.** Scaling is the process where the tartar is removed from the teeth. Tartar is produced by bacteria that live on the teeth. Tartar causes inflammation of the gums (gingivitis) and this leads to recession of the gums, exposure of the tooth roots and eventually loss of the tooth. We remove the

tartar with a combination of an ultrasonic scaler and hand scaling (just like the human dental hygienists). Removal of the tartar on the teeth is vital to improving the health of the mouth and it also removes the source of the patient's halitosis (bad breath).



The ultrasonic scaler is being used to remove tartar from the cat's teeth

6. **Periodontal probing.** Once the teeth have been scaled the veterinarian examines each tooth individually with a periodontal probe. We use the probe to look for pockets. Pockets are caused by the gum losing its attachment to the tooth. Bacteria and tartar can accumulate in the pocket causing the wall of the tooth socket to erode and this leads to loosening of the tooth in the socket and eventually this leads to tooth loss. A small pocket may be cleaned and flushed, but a deep pocket usually requires that the affected tooth is removed.



A periodontal probe is being used to detect periodontal pockets in this cat

7. **Charting.** The combination of radiology and periodontal probing allows us to accurately diagnose any problems with the teeth and formulate a treatment plan. We use a special chart to record our findings and treatments.

Canine Dental Chart

Canine Dental Chart		
CLAVAMIX <small>(amoxicillin/clavulanic acid)</small>	ANTIROBE <small>(antibiotic)</small>	Doxitrol Gel <small>(2.5% doxycycline)</small>
Pet's Name: _____		Date: _____
Breed: _____	Age: _____	Sex: _____
Medical Alert: _____		
Presenting Complaint: _____		
Procedure Record		
Signs: _____		
Diagnosis: _____		
Treatment: _____		
Clean/Polish/Fluoride:	Routine	Extended
Root Planing/Packing: _____		
X-rays: _____		
Comments: _____		
Antibiotics Dispensed: _____		
Pain Medications:	Inj:	Dispensed:
Diet: _____		
Home Care: _____		
Recheck: _____		
Abbreviation Key		
AL— Attachment Loss	OM— Oral Mass	
AT— Attrition	ONF— Oronasal Fistula	
CA— Caries	PE— Pulp Exposure	
CWD— Crowding	PP— Periodontal Pocket	
ED— Enamel Defect	RD— Retained Deciduous	
EP— Epulis	RE— Root Exposure	
FE— Furcation Exposure	RL— Resorptive Lesion	
FX— Fracture	ROT— Rotated Tooth	
GH— Gingival Hyperplasia	RPC— Root Planing, Closed	
GV/GP— Gingivectomy/Plasty	RPO— Root Planing, Open	
LPS— Lymphocytic, Plasmacytic, Stomatitis	RTR— Retained Root	
M— Mobile Tooth	X— Extraction	
⊖— Missing Tooth	XS— Extraction, Sectioned	
OP— Odontoplasty	XSS— Extraction, Surgical	




8. **Extractions.** If we decide that a tooth cannot be saved, it will be extracted. The first step is to place a local anesthetic block to block the tooth. Even though the patient is under an anesthetic removing a tooth can cause pain and the local block gives the patient immediate pain relief and the effect lasts for several hours to offer the patient post operative comfort. Once the block has taken effect, we elevate a flap of gum tissue to expose the jaw bone. A high speed drill is used to cut the tooth into sections to allow for easier removal. The tooth is removed using instruments called elevators. Once the tooth is removed the socket is cleaned. A post extraction x-ray is taken to make sure that all of the roots have been removed. Once we have confirmed that there are no tooth root remnants, we close over the socket using the gum flap. This prevents food material from becoming lodged in the empty socket. The flap is sutured with a fine absorbable suture.



A local anesthetic block is being placed prior to removal of the tooth with the exposed roots.



The tooth has been removed and a gingival flap is sutured over the socket.

9. **Polishing.** Once the scaling and treatment are completed we polish the teeth using a special veterinary tooth polish and a low speed polisher (just like at the human dentist).

10. **Post operative care.** We will give specific post operative instructions. This may include soft food and no toothbrushing for a few days. We will discuss treatment options designed to reduce the accumulation of tartar on the teeth. The treatment options may include a combination of toothbrushing, special dental diets and oral rinses.