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## **CANINE DENTISTRY**

### ***I was unaware that dogs have dental problems. Is it common?***

Dental disease is the most common disease in dogs and cats. Over 68% of all pets over the age of three have some form of periodontal or dental disease. Most pets will show few signs of dental disease. It is up to the pet's family and veterinarian to uncover this hidden and often painful condition.

### ***Are dental problems the same in pets and people?***

No. In humans the most common problem is tooth decay which, due to the loss of calcium from the enamel, results in painful, infected cavities. In the dog tooth decay represents less than 10% of all dental problems. The most common dental problems seen in dogs are caused by periodontal disease.



### ***What is periodontal disease?***

Periodontal disease is a term used to describe inflammation or infection of the tissues surrounding the tooth. Accumulation of tartar and calculus on the teeth contributes to gum recession around the base of the tooth. Infection soon follows and the gums recede, exposing sensitive unprotected tooth surfaces. Untreated infection then spreads into the tooth socket and ultimately the tooth loosens and is lost.

### ***Is periodontal disease very common?***

It is estimated that over 68% of dogs over three years old suffer from some degree of periodontitis, making it by far the most common canine disease.

### ***What is tartar and can it be prevented?***

The mouth of all mammals is home to thousands of bacteria. Many of these bacteria will breed on the surfaces of the tooth and form an invisible layer called *plaque* or *biofilm*. Some of this is removed naturally by the dog's tongue and chewing habits but if allowed to remain on the tooth surface, the plaque thickens, becomes mineralized and is then visible as tartar and ultimately calculus. The tartar presses on the gums, which recede, causing inflammation and infection called *gingivitis*. The gums continue to recede until ultimately the tooth socket is infected and the tooth is lost. As the oral infection increases, tonsillitis and pharyngitis can also occur. In addition, the bacteria are absorbed into the blood stream and can be carried to other organs. Heart valve infections (*endocardiosis* or *endocarditis*), kidney and liver problems can be aggravated or even caused by "bad teeth".

### ***Can tartar be prevented?***

Plaque becomes mineralized in some dogs much quicker than in others. Special canine chew toys as well as feeding specifically-formulated dental diets may help reduce tartar build up, as does regular home care such as tooth brushing. Today there are many products designed to reduce tartar in our dogs.

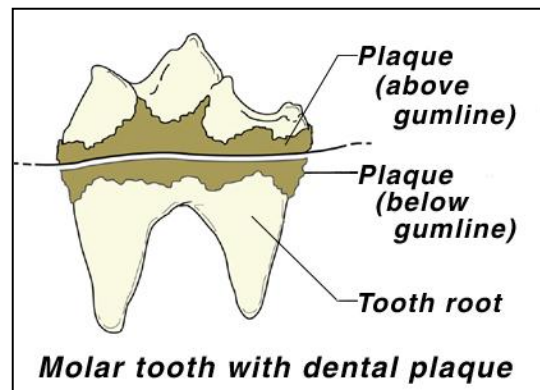
### ***Will feeding dry food remove tartar?***

There is no difference between feeding dry or canned food. Once tartar has formed it will be necessary to remove it by professional scaling and polishing under anesthesia. Pet food manufacturers have recently developed new dental diets that can help reduce the formation of plaque and tartar in your pet.

### ***What is involved with a dental cleaning for my dog?***

The goal of dental scaling and polishing is to remove the tartar and invisible plaque. Your veterinarian will perform pre-anesthetic blood tests and a full pre-anesthetic exam to ensure that kidney, liver and heart function are satisfactory for anesthesia. Sometimes antibiotic treatment is instituted before a full dental prophylaxis is carried out. Your veterinarian will discuss the specific pre-dental recommendations for your pet.

Full mouth x-rays will be taken to make sure any problems not visible will be detected. Tooth scaling will be performed using both hand descalers and ultrasonic cleaning equipment to remove tartar both above and below the gum line. The tartar beneath the gum line causes the most significant gum recession. The teeth are then polished in order to help prevent subsequent plaque build-up. It may be necessary to carry out other procedures such as extractions at the same time. Special applications such as fluoride, antibiotic preparations and cleaning compounds may be indicated to decrease tooth sensitivity, strengthen enamel and reduce plaque accumulation and bacterial infection.



If extractions are required, often a flap will be made in the gum and the tooth will be extracted. Special material called Consil will be put into the empty socket. The flap will then be sutured back into place. Your pet may go home with sutures in the mouth that will dissolve over time.

These procedures will be fully discussed both before your pet's dental cleaning and when you bring your pet in for the procedure. Since it is difficult to predict the extent of dental disease in advance of the procedure, it is imperative that your veterinarian is able to reach you during the procedure to discuss any additional treatment that may be necessary.

### ***Do I have to make an appointment for my dog to have a dental descaling and polishing?***

Yes, this is a procedure done under general anesthesia. Your veterinarian will perform pre-anesthetic blood tests, examine your pet for any other underlying disorders prior to the procedure, and determine if antibiotic treatment should be started in advance.

***How can I prevent tartar accumulation after the procedure?***

Plaque and tartar begin forming in as little as six hours after your pet's dental cleaning. A home dental care program is a must for all pets. Your veterinarian will provide you with detailed instructions on how to brush or rinse your pet's teeth.

***Can I use human toothpaste?***

Human dentifrice or toothpaste should not be used in dogs. These are foaming products and are not meant to be swallowed. Additionally, many types of human toothpaste contain sodium fluoride, which may cause problems in some pets.

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*This client information sheet is based on material written by Ernest Ward, DVM.  
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