



DENTISTRY SERVICES

Twelve Step Periodontal Treatment- The 12-step cleaning procedure is the foundation from which proper diagnosis and treatment flow. The procedure involves:

1. **Patient history and Physical exam-** Process in which the veterinarian will exam the patient in order to note any abnormalities that might affect the anesthetic procedure.
2. **Initial oral survey-**Survey done prior or immediately after anesthetic induction. It allows the veterinarian and the technician to have an idea of what the case might entail.
3. **Supragingival Calculus removal-**Removal of calculus build-up above the gum line with use of hand instruments and the ultrasonic scaler.
4. **Subgingival cleaning-**Removal of calculus build-up below the gum line with use of hand instruments.
5. **Polishing-**Removes small defects and irregularities that occur during the cleaning process.
6. **Sulcus irrigation-**Removes debris to prevent irritation of tissues.
7. **Fluoride application-**Helps strengthen the enamel and helps decrease sensitivity.
8. **Complete charting-**Notes the presence or absence of teeth, gum disease, extractions, gingival pockets, and any other abnormality seen during procedure.
9. **Radiographs-**X-rays allow us to see tooth and tooth root abnormalities below the gumline.
10. **Treatment plan-**Develops a plan for treatment if any additional treatment is required. Additional treatments include: Extractions, bonded sealants, root planning, Doxirobe treatment etc.
11. **Home care-**Reviews with the owner the recommended things that can be done at home to help maintain healthy oral disease on their pets.
12. **Annual or bi-annual oral exams/ Along with complete physical exams**

Other Dental Services:

- **Dental Radiographs-** Essential diagnostic tool in which the veterinarian can visualize relevant dental anatomy below the gumline. This is anatomy that cannot be visualized by the naked eye, such as tooth roots and surrounding bones. Whole-mouth radiographs help to catch pathology early.

- **Closed Root Planning-** Technique which is used when a patient has periodontal pockets 6mm or less. The surface of the root is first scaled and smoothed without a surgical procedure. The pocket is lavaged and Doxirobe gel is applied.
- **Open Root Planning-** Technique which is used when a patient has periodontal pockets greater than 6mm. This process does involve a surgical procedure to help smooth the surface of the root.
- **Doxirobe Gel Application-** Helps improve gingival health by reducing periodontal pocket depth, and providing local antimicrobial effect.
- **Bonded Sealants-** Seals fractured teeth that do not have pulp exposure, helping decrease pain, prevent infection, and speeds up the healing response in fractured teeth.
- **Extractions-** The removal of a tooth from its socket in the bone.
- **Surgical Extractions-** Procedure in which the gum is gently retracted from the bone in order to extract the tooth. Surgical extractions allow the Veterinarian to extract larger teeth in your pet. It is vital that all of the tooth and roots be removed.
- **Consil Placement-**A synthetic material that helps strengthen fragile oral bones
- **Local Anesthesia/Analgesia-**Gives local pain control for several hours in areas of the oral cavity where surgery has been done.
- **Gingivectomy-** Surgical removal of excessive gum tissue.
- **Oral Mass removal**

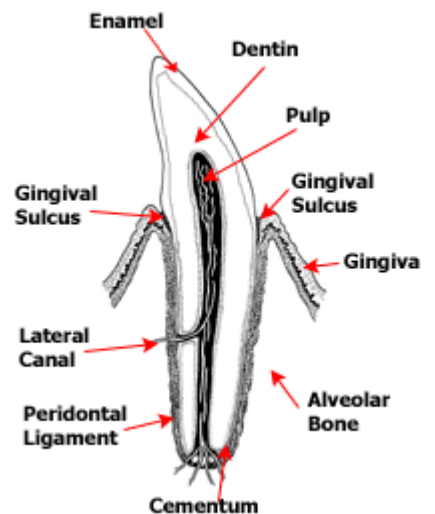
Definitions and tooth anatomy:

Crown- The visible part of the tooth

Root- The part of the tooth located below the gumline. Different teeth have different amounts of roots. For example the incisors have only one root where as the carnassials has three roots.

Pulp- The pulp is located at the center of the tooth. The pulp consists of connective tissue, nerves and blood vessels that nourish the tooth.

Dentin- A hard tissue that surrounds the pulp. Dentin helps detect things such as touch, heat, and cold.



Enamel- although it's the hardest tissue in the body, the enamel is brittle and prone to chipping. The enamel stops growing and is lost gradually over the life of the tooth. The enamel covers the dentin.

Alveolar Bone- The bone that forms the jaw and the sockets into which the roots of the teeth extend.

Periodontal ligaments-By attaching to the cementum and the alveolar bone, the ligaments help the tooth to stay in place.

Cementum-Calcified tissues that cover the root of the tooth and help support the tooth in the jaw as well as supporting root repair.

Lateral Canal- A very small channel that connects the root pulp to the periodontal tissue which small vessels run.

Gingiva-Soft tissues that covers the alveolar bone, periodontal ligaments, and cementum. It is commonly known as the gums.

Gingival Sulcus- An area of potential space between a tooth and the surrounding gingival tissue.

Gingival hyperplasia-An increase in the size or overgrowth of the gingival.

Periodontal Pockets-Abnormally deepened gingival sulcus as it contacts a tooth.

Feline Resorptive Lesions-A common disease in cats characterized by resorption of the tooth by odontoclast. They appear as erosions of the surface of the tooth at the gingival border.