

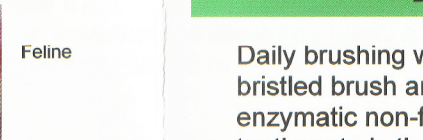
Periodontal Disease Grade (circle one):

I. Gingivitis:

Canine



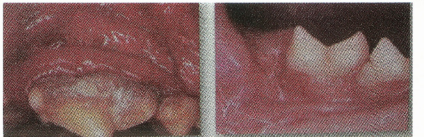
Feline



The gum (gingiva) that meets the teeth is inflamed and swollen and plaque is present on the teeth. Home dental care must begin immediately. Please schedule a progress exam in 3 months.

II. Early Periodontal Disease:

Canine



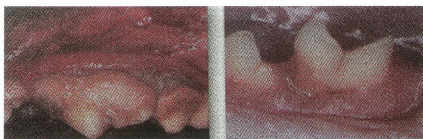
Feline



In addition to all symptoms from grade I, the mouth is painful and bad breath is noticeable. No extractions are expected at this time. A professional cleaning and home dental care is required to prevent irreversible damage and tooth loss.

III. Moderate Periodontal Disease:

Canine



Feline



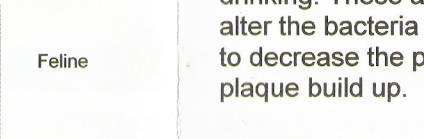
Gums are very swollen and bleeding. Infection is destroying the gum. Your pet's mouth is painful which may be affecting appetite and behavior. Bad breath is very apparent. Periodontitis is destroying the ligaments and bone that keep the teeth in place. A professional treatment including some extractions will be necessary to rid the mouth of infection and disease.

IV. Advanced Periodontal Disease:

Canine



Feline



Gingiva has been destroyed by infection. The roots of the teeth may be exposed. The ligaments and bone are being destroyed. Bad breath can be detected very easily. The chronic bacterial infection may be affecting your pet's heart, liver, or kidneys. The mouth is extremely painful. Professional treatment including extractions is required to keep your pet healthy.

Home Oral Care

Best to brush

Daily brushing with a soft bristled brush and an enzymatic non-fluoride toothpaste is the best way to maintain your pet's mouth. Brushing will increase the intervals between regular professional dental care.



Better to chew:



A variety of dental chews and diets are available through our office. The chews we carry contain products to fight bacteria in your pet's mouth before it turns to plaque or tartar. The chewing action will act as the toothbrush to remove plaque on the teeth. These products must be chewed for a minimum of 2 minutes to be beneficial. If your pet swallows food and treats whole or tends to "crunch, crunch, gulp", this may not be the best oral care option.

Good to rinse:

Water additives are available so your pet can treat his/her own mouth through the act of drinking. These additives will alter the bacteria in the mouth to decrease the progress of plaque build up.



An excellent home oral care program will stretch the time between professional dental care and provide a happy healthy pet with fresh kisses. Don't forget to keep up with yearly wellness exams so our veterinarians can monitor your pet's overall health!

Pet Dental Care



20 Park Place, Suite 1
Shippensburg, PA 17257
717-477-8938

mountainviewveterinaryservices.com



Dental Facts

- Bad breath is an early indicator of dental disease.
- Plaque forms on a tooth surface within hours which is why we brush our own teeth twice a day and floss daily.
- Infection in the mouth can spread to the heart, liver or kidneys.
- By 2 years of age, 80% of dogs and 70% of cats have periodontal disease.
- Periodontal disease is the most common oral health concern in dogs and cats. It is caused by an interaction between oral bacteria living in plaque and your pet's inflammatory response to these bacteria and their toxins.

Your Pet's Dental Report Card

Exam date: _____

Findings:

- ☐ Missing teeth ☐ Plaque ☐ Tartar
- ☐ Broken tooth ☐ Bad breath
- ☐ Red, swollen gums
- ☐ Loose teeth ☐ Bleeding gums
- ☐ Feline Odontoclastic Resorptive Lesions (FORL)

Please schedule the following professional treatment:

- ☐ Complete dental cleaning
- ☐ Complete dental cleaning & dental extraction assessment
- ☐ Complete dental cleaning & periodontal care

Please begin / continue the following home dental care:

- ☐ Daily brushing
- ☐ Water additive
- ☐ Daily dental chews / diet

Steps of Professional Dental Care

1. Pre-surgical exam and bloodwork

Our veterinarian performs a full exam on your pet to determine if dental care is necessary and if all other organ systems are functioning normally. A blood panel will be performed to help ensure that your pet is healthy to undergo anesthesia. This is often completed prior to the day of treatment. Your pet will be re-examined the day of the procedure.

2. Anesthesia

Upon admission to the hospital, your pet will be given some medication to make him/her sleepy. An IV catheter will be placed and IV fluids will begin. Further anesthetics will be given so that an endotracheal tube can be placed in the trachea and gas anesthesia can be delivered to your pet throughout the dental procedure. Monitoring equipment will also be used to verify the heart rate, level of oxygen in the blood, blood pressure and body temperature. Your pet will have a dedicated technician monitoring his/her vitals at all times while under the effects of any sedation and anesthesia.

3. Oral exam and radiographs (X-rays)

Our dental procedures are performed in our dental suite. We have access to our state of the art dental equipment for exams, x-rays, cleanings and extractions. A dental technician will do a full oral exam. Each tooth is evaluated for pockets of infection, fractures, pain or trauma. The lips, gums, tongue and other areas of the mouth and throat are evaluated for ulcerations, discoloration and tumors. Full mouth dental x-rays are performed to further identify any disease process. Some teeth appear normal on physical or oral exam but what lies below the gum line can be a different story. Many pets suffer from tooth root abscesses as a result of periodontal disease. These abscesses can be very painful and if left untreated will spread to each tooth on either side as well as the bone and ligaments which hold the teeth in place.

4. Oral surgery and pain management

The dental technician and the veterinarian will review the exam findings and the x-rays together. The veterinarian will determine the best course of action to treat each problem area. If the disease is not advanced and a periodontal pocket is present, the infection will be treated with an antibiotic gel. The veterinarian will perform surgical extractions when necessary. These extraction sites will be sutured closed. Dental surgery hurts! Your pet's pain relief will begin as soon as extractions are anticipated. For most patients, pain relief begins with your pet's sedation and anesthesia. Local anesthetic blocks are completed prior to the start of extractions. Additional injectable pain reliever will be given. Your pet will go home with additional pain relievers.

5. Scale and polish

Tartar and plaque will be removed from the teeth using an ultrasonic scaler. This fine pointy instrument vibrates at a high rate of speed to remove the buildup. A fine mist of water will protect the tooth from the heat of the instrument and flush the debris away. The teeth will be polished to smooth any grooves in the enamel that were left by the tartar.

6. Fluoride and sealant

A sealant is applied to each tooth to provide a barrier to keep plaque from sticking to the tooth surface for the next 10 days. Fluoride is applied to strengthen the enamel of each tooth.

7. Recovery and discharge

The anesthesia technician will continue to closely monitor your pet until s/he is standing and able to move on his/her own. IV fluids will continue until your pet is fully recovered. We will call you with an update on your pet and schedule a discharge appointment. A written discharge sheet outlining home care and prescribed medications will be discussed with you. If dental extractions were performed, a post-surgical progress exam will be scheduled for 10-14 days after the procedure.