

## Canine & Feline Dental Services



**194 Thorold Rd. W.  
Welland, Ont.  
L3C 3V7**

**905-735-7410**

### Importance of Dental Hygiene

Dental disease is an extremely common, serious disease that affects a large percentage of the pet population. Unfortunately this disease often goes overlooked or is neglected by pet owners. In fact, dental disease does not just affect the mouth; it can lead to more serious health problems including heart, lung, and kidney disease. It has been shown that pets who live free of dental disease live 25% longer than those with poor dental health.

### Periodontal Disease (Gum Disease)

*The Most Common Disease Occurring in Cats and Dogs*



#### Development of Periodontal Disease:

Food particles and bacteria collect along the gum line forming plaque.

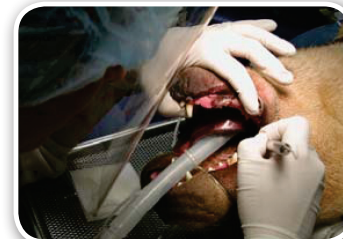
If plaque is not removed minerals in the saliva combine with plaque and form tartar which adheres strongly to the teeth.

The tartar causes inflammation called gingivitis which can be seen as reddening of the gums of adjacent teeth. It also causes bad breath. If tartar is not removed it builds up under the gums and separates the gums from the teeth to form "pockets", encouraging even more bacterial growth. At this point the damage is irreversible and is called periodontal disease. It is classified as stage 1-4 depending on the severity of attachment loss, depth of pockets and root exposure.

### Services We Provide

- **Dental Assessment** – During every physical exam your pet's mouth will be thoroughly examined for evidence of periodontal disease, fractured or missing teeth, malocclusions, retained deciduous (baby) teeth, oral tumours, etc. Based on this assessment an oral health care plan will be recommended.

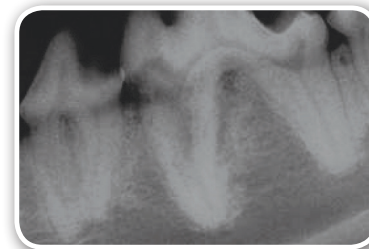
- **Complete Dental Cleaning** – We provide complete dental scaling and polishing using modern piezoelectric scaling equipment.



- **Dental X-rays** – Less than 50% of dental disease can be detected without the use of dental x-ray. Dental x-rays are a valuable tool in determining the viability of teeth, grading periodontal disease, diagnosing tooth root abscesses, CNL (cervical neck lesions), cavities, and un-erupted teeth. Dental x-rays are also taken after a tooth is extracted to ensure no root fragments have been left behind. We are excited to have a brand new dental x-ray unit with

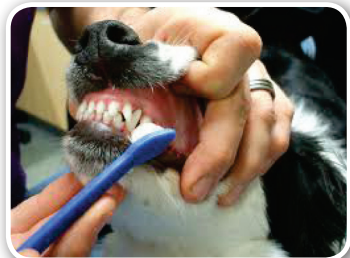


digital x-ray technology which produces high quality images to make diagnosing dental problems easier.



- **Exodontics** – We perform surgical extractions of teeth that require removal due to trauma, infection or immune disorders.
- **ASAP** – (As safe as possible anaesthesia) All dental procedures are handled with the latest anaesthetic protocols including pre-anaesthetic blood testing and IV fluids for all during anaesthesia. All patients are continuously monitored by our RVT and Veterinarian with respiratory, PO2, and heart rate monitors.
- **High Risk Patients** – We perform dental procedures on pets of all ages and with various serious medical conditions. Every case is evaluated individually and a careful risk benefit evaluation is made.
- **Pain Control** – We use a combination of pre-medications, nerve blocks, and take home medication to minimize any discomfort associated with extractions.

- **Client Education** – Home care is an important part of maintaining your pet's oral health. Brushing your pet's teeth and feeding a diet that aids in minimizing plaque tarter accumulation are two important steps you can take at home.





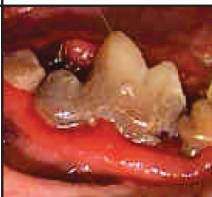

- **All in hospital dental procedures are performed in our completely equipped modern dental operatory** –


The equipment includes a Piezoelectric Scaler, High & Low speed hand pieces with fibro-optic lighting, air/ water syringe, digital dental x-ray unit, anaesthetic monitoring equipment and a complete assortment of instruments.



## Dental Packages

Stage		Pkg. Includes
<b><u>Stage I-II</u></b>		
<b><u>Stage I</u></b> Gingival Inflammation, no evidence of attachment loss		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-anaesthetic blood testing</li> <li>• IV Fluids</li> <li>• General Anaesthetic</li> </ul>
<b><u>Stage II</u></b> Less than 25% attachment loss		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scale and polish of teeth</li> <li>• Half day hospital ward care</li> </ul>

Stage		Pkg. Includes
<b><u>Stage III</u></b> Between 25-50% attachment loss and grade 1 tooth mobility		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-anaesthetic blood testing</li> <li>• IV Fluids</li> <li>• General Anaesthetic</li> <li>• Scale and polish of teeth</li> <li>• Dental X-rays</li> <li>• Dental Nerve Block</li> <li>• Extraction of 1-3 teeth</li> <li>• Half day hospital ward care</li> <li>• Post-op pain meds and antibiotics</li> </ul>
<b><u>Stage IV</u></b> Greater than 50% support loss with marked gingival recession		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-anaesthetic blood testing</li> <li>• IV Fluids</li> <li>• General Anaesthetic</li> <li>• Scale and polish of teeth</li> <li>• Dental X-rays</li> <li>• Dental Nerve Block</li> <li>• Extraction of 4-6 teeth</li> <li>• Half day hospital ward care</li> <li>• Post-op pain meds and antibiotics</li> </ul>
<b><u>Extensive Dental</u></b> Requiring greater than 6 extractions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-anaesthetic blood testing</li> <li>• IV Fluids</li> <li>• General Anaesthetic</li> <li>• Scale and polish of teeth</li> <li>• Dental X-rays</li> <li>• Dental Nerve Block</li> <li>• Extraction of 6 or more teeth</li> <li>• Half day hospital ward care</li> <li>• Post-op pain meds and antibiotics</li> </ul>

Stage		Pkg. Includes
<b><u>Broken Tooth Extraction</u></b> Broken teeth are a common problem in pets. The most common tooth to be fractured is the 4th Premolar. This happens in dogs who like to chew hard objects like bones. Untreated, these fractures lead to tooth root abscesses.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-anaesthetic blood testing</li> <li>• IV Fluids</li> <li>• General Anaesthetic</li> <li>• Scale and polish of teeth</li> <li>• Dental X-rays</li> <li>• Dental Nerve Block</li> <li>• Extraction of 1-3 teeth</li> <li>• Half day hospital ward care</li> <li>• Post-op pain meds and antibiotics</li> </ul>

## Case Examples

**Example 1:** A 3 year old Labrador with mild to moderate tartar and stage 1 periodontal disease.



**Before**

**After**

Estimate includes: Pre-anaesthetic blood work, IV fluids, general anaesthetic (short period) and monitoring, scaling and polishing teeth.

Regular visits to the vet every 6 months to monitor at home dental care (no charge) and assess when a repeat dentistry may be required. End result is a happy pet with disease free mouth.

**Example 2:** A 5 year old Pomeranian with stage 4 periodontal disease requiring multiple extractions (1 hour surgical time).



Estimate includes: pre-anaesthetic blood work, IV fluids, general anaesthetic (long period) and monitoring, antibiotics, analgesics, local blocks, dental radiographs, extractions and soft tissue surgery (1 hour+)

The end result is a pet with few, if any remaining teeth, long recovery for oral healing, possibility of osteomyelitis (bone infection), possible jaw fractures, the inability to chew hard food, possible septicaemia (blood poisoning) and major expense to the owner.

## Why is Veterinary Dentistry Expensive?

### A Cost Comparison

Veterinary Dentistry	Human Dentistry
<p><i>Requires a General Anaesthetic which entails;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete Physical exam prior to induction by veterinarian</li> <li>• Pre-Anaesthetic Blood work to evaluate kidney, liver, RBC, WBC, etc.</li> <li>• Intravenous Fluids to maintain good perfusion and blood pressure during the procedure</li> <li>• Pre-medication / Induction of anaesthesia</li> <li>• Monitoring of patient by Registered Veterinary Technician, with the aid of modern monitoring equipment.</li> <li>• Post-op recovery monitoring by R.V.T.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Most procedures are done without a general anaesthetic.</i></p>
<p><b>Hospitalization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patient needs to be admitted to the hospital for the day.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Patients are in and out within one hour.</i></p>
<p><b>Extractions – Most Veterinary Dentals require one or more extractions which entails the following;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre/Post extraction radiographs</li> <li>• Nerve Blocks to control discomfort in recovery</li> <li>• Surgical extraction time – animal teeth are much more difficult to extract than human teeth. The roots are a lot longer and the root spread out on angles. This requires surgical flaps to be created, burring away of supportive bone and careful removal of the roots followed by surgical closure of the flap.</li> <li>• Post-op antibiotics and pain medication are generally required.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Human dental cleanings usually don't involve extraction. If extractions are required they are done at a separate appointment and billed accordingly.</i></p>



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