

Sage Creek

Animal Hospital

102-50 Sage Creek Blvd, Winnipeg MB

Ph: (204) 255-1150

Email: info@sagecreekanimalhospital.ca



South End

Veterinary Hospital

1549 St. Mary's Rd, Winnipeg MB

Ph: (204) 255-0226

Email: info@sevvh.ca

Grooming Service

\$5 OFF

Sage Creek
Animal Hospital

204-255-1150

New clients only
Not valid with any other offers

Expiration Date:
June 30, 2015



We are dedicated to the health and well-being of your pet. The prevention and early detection of disease gives us the opportunity to significantly improve your pet's quality of life and longevity. This is especially true with periodontal (dental) disease, which is the most commonly found health problem in our pets.

In many instances, the changes associated with dental disease go unnoticed – pets may continue to eat and chew normally while coping with an underlying dental problem. Plaque and tartar accumulation can cause bad breath, gum disease and can increase the risk of an infection that may affect other organs in the body. This is why it is so important that your pet has a regular dental examination.

During the month of **February**, it is “Dental Difference” month at Sage Creek Animal Hospital and South End Veterinary Hospital. We are offering \$50 off all dental cleanings when you bring in this newsletter. Our team will have a number of educational materials and tips to help you with your pet's home dental care program. We are also pleased to provide a complimentary dental exam by one of our Registered Animal Health Technologist's for a more personalized dental care recommendation. Please call your clinic to schedule your appointment.

Prevention is the best approach to dental care!

Dental Fun Facts:

The adult dog has **42** teeth, cat has **30**, and the human has **32**

Puppies have **28** deciduous or primary teeth and kittens have **26**

Puppies should have all of their permanent teeth in by 6 months of age

Over **3,000** bacterial species have been found in the oral cavity of people



More than **85%** of dogs & cats over the age of 1 year have signs of periodontal disease.

PERIODONTAL DISEASE
HURTS.
Talk to your veterinary team today.

At Home Dental Care

To assist your pet in keeping their teeth clean and breath fresh please ask our receptionist's about our Dental Health Products below:

1. StrixNB: Drinking water additive, to help prevent and remove plaque and tartar, and also decrease your pets bad breath.
2. Toothpaste: Enzymatic toothpaste comes in a variety of flavors for increased pet compliance. Apply a pea sized portion to the bristle of any pet toothbrush.
3. Toothbrush: Pets require a soft bristle brush. They come in many sizes and shapes i.e.: finger brush, small cat sized toothbrush, multi sized, etc.
4. Oral Care Chews: Chews combine enzymes found naturally in your pets saliva with the naturally abrasive action of the chew to remove food debris before it becomes a problem.
5. Dental Health Food: Royal Canin Dental or Hill's t/d. These kibble diets are completely nutritionally balanced and can be the only food given, or given as a treat. They help to remove plaque and prevent tartar build up.

Veterinary Exam

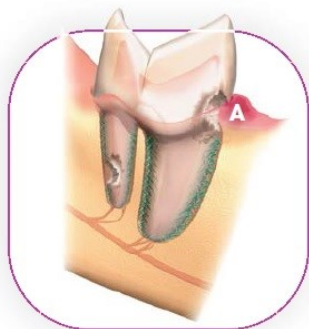
\$25 OFF

Sage Creek: 204-255-1150
South End: 204-255-0226

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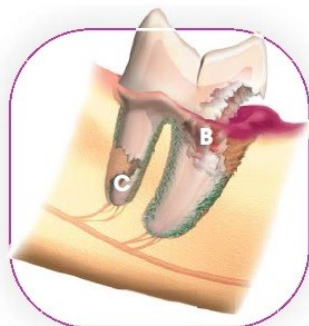
Resorptive Lesion



A Marginal lesion

B Destructive lesion reaching dental pulp

C Root fragment



ROYAL CANIN

VETERINARY EXCLUSIVE

Feline Tooth Resorption

Tooth resorption is caused by lesions that erode the enamel of a tooth and expose the painful tooth root.

Tooth resorption has been recognized as early as the 13th and 14th centuries in both cats and in humans. These lesions were significantly different than carious lesions (cavities); in fact they were similar to the resorption began appearing in veterinary literature in the mid-1950s.

Over the years, many names have been tied to these lesions including neck lesions, cervical line

resorptions, osteoclastic resorptive lesions, subgingival resorptive lesions, feline dental resorptive (FDR) lesions, and feline odontoclastic resorptive lesions (FORLs) to name a few.

The most current classification for these lesions is tooth resorption. Tooth resorption has become the primary terminology because these lesions can affect the entire tooth root and crown, they are beginning to be diagnosed in dogs, and the assumption is that these lesions are progressive.

Prevalence: Tooth resorption lesions are diagnosed in between 20-75% of the feline population and represent the most common feline disease of the tooth structure. Without performing radiographic evaluation (dental x-rays), the incidence may be under-reported. All feline populations can be affected including domestic cats, feral, exotic, and large cats. These lesions can be seen on all teeth including the incisors.

Pathology: The process of resorption begins in the cementum, progresses into the dentin, and spreads to the dentin of the crown as well as the root. The enamel is eventually resorbed and/or fractures as a result of the underlying tooth damage.

The exact cause of tooth resorption is still not certain. More research is needed to determine the cause, treatment, and prevention.

Diagnosis: the diagnosis and recognition is straightforward. The lesions can be detected by visual inspection, tactile examination with a dental explorer, and radiology (x-ray). Dental radiographs can diagnose lesions that are not yet visible. Full mouth radiographs are recommended for all cats presented for dental procedures such as dental prophylaxis (cleaning), extractions, or resorptive lesions.

Treatment: The current treatment of choice is surgical extraction of the affected teeth and roots.

Prevention: Currently there are no known treatment or diet that prevents the development or progression of tooth resorption.

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