

# Your Pet's Dental Report Card

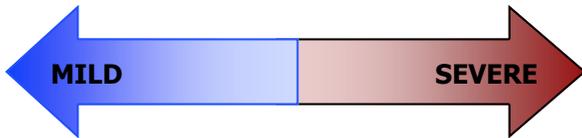
Pet's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Exam Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No apparent dental problems                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Red, swollen gums (gingivitis) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Missing teeth                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Bad breath                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tartar   | <input type="checkbox"/> Fractured tooth                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Loose teeth (periodontal disease)              |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bleeding gums (periodontal disease)            |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Feline odontoclastic resorptive lesions (FORL) |   |

## Grade of Periodontal Disease

- Grade 1    Grade 2    Grade 3    Grade 4



## Treatment Recommendations

- Complete dental assessment with full mouth radiographs and cleaning
- Home Care
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Stages of Periodontal Disease

Canine Stage 1 Feline



- Inflamed & swollen gums
- Plaque is present
- Treatment can reverse condition

Stage 1—Gingivitis

Canine Stage 2 Feline



- Gums are fully inflamed and swollen
- Halitosis & oral pain are present
- Treatment & home care

Stage 2—Early Periodontitis

Canine Stage 3 Feline



- Infection is destroying the gums
- Oral pain that may affect eating habits & behavior is present
- May be irreversible

Stage 3—Moderate Periodontitis

Canine Stage 4 Feline

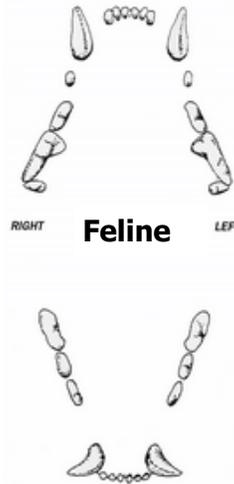


- Chronic bacterial infection is destroying the gum, tooth & bone
- Bacteria may be spreading throughout the body via the bloodstream & may damage the kidneys, liver & heart

Stage 4—Advanced Periodontitis



Canine



Feline

**COLLEGE VILLAGE**  
ANIMAL CLINIC, INC.



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# Happy Healthy Smile Rewards Program

Healthy Pet ~ Healthy Savings!



**Your family's other doctor!**

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## Good Oral Health = Good Overall Health



**Veterinary science confirms that good oral health has a strong link to heart, kidney and liver health.**

Over time plaque builds up on your pet's teeth.

Bacteria in the plaque irritates your pet's gums and causes gingivitis.

Irritated gums bleed, allowing bacteria to enter the bloodstream & travel throughout the body.

Bacteria in the bloodstream negatively impacts vital organs such as the heart, kidneys & liver.



Dog's Teeth Before Dental Cleaning



Dog's Teeth After Dental Cleaning

### ***Why does my pet need to have anesthesia for this procedure?***

Think of the degree of cooperation that you give the hygienist when you have your teeth cleaned. For 45 minutes you remain reasonably still while they scale and polish your teeth. Imagine if someone tried to do this to you without explaining the process. Imagine if you had a painful area in your mouth as many dogs and cats do. Many conditions can be hidden under the gumline or at the roots, this is why anesthesia is essential to adequately evaluate your pet's mouth. The most critical part of a dental cleaning is removing tartar under the gumline which cannot be done without anesthesia.

### ***My pet is not acting painful and is eating normally so how can there be any problems in the mouth?***

Unfortunately, cats and dogs cannot point to dental problems with their paws; moreover they are very adept at hiding their oral pain! Most pets with painful dental conditions do not show obvious signs of any problems. This does not mean that they are not feeling pain, but rather are not acting in a manner that we recognize as "painful".

### ***Is it ever too late for dental care?***

Sometimes owners think that their pet is "too old" or "too sick" for anesthesia and dentistry, but usually the benefits of relieving the infection and pain of oral disease far outweigh the risks of the procedure. Owners are often pleasantly surprised by the vitality their older pet can display after treatment for periodontal disease.

### ***Who should clean my pet's teeth?***

When you go to the dentist, the hygienist cleans your teeth. Similarly, a trained veterinary staff member should clean your pet's teeth. The veterinarian is responsible for examining the mouth and teeth, just like your dentist does. Only the veterinarian should extract teeth and perform other periodontal procedures on your pet. A groomer may brush your pet's teeth, but only trained veterinary staff should clean your pet's teeth.

**At CVAC, we guarantee that all tooth extractions, oral surgeries and periodontal treatments are performed only by our veterinarians.**

***For a full list of Frequently Asked Questions visit our website:***

**[www.collegevillageanimalclinic.com](http://www.collegevillageanimalclinic.com)**

## Happy Healthy Smile Rewards Program

This program will reward you and your pet when you schedule a dental cleaning within 45 days of a doctor's recommendation.

This **\$50.00 reward** may be used towards dental care to include your hospital stay, anesthesia, oral exam, dental cleaning & polishing, medications administered in-house, necessary extractions, and dental radiographs. Let CVAC partner with you to help keep your pet healthy and smiling all year long!

### ***Elements of a Dental Cleaning***

- ◆ The doctor performs a pre-anesthetic exam
- ◆ The doctor evaluates pre-operative bloodwork
- ◆ An intravenous (IV) catheter is placed
- ◆ A pre-surgical sedative and analgesic are given. Pets that are relaxed require less anesthetic gas
- ◆ IV fluids support your pet's blood pressure
- ◆ Continual monitoring of: Heart Rate, ECG, Pulse, Blood Oxygen Level, Respiration, Blood Pressure and CO2
- ◆ Your pet is supported by a warming system designed to maintain body temperature
- ◆ We maintain dedicated staff whose sole responsibility is to monitor your pet's anesthesia
- ◆ The doctor will complete an oral exam and a trained technician will chart your pet's teeth, measuring pocket depths around each tooth with a periodontal probe
- ◆ Full mouth radiographs are performed by the technician and evaluated by the doctor
- ◆ The technician will perform ultrasonic cleaning, polishing and hand scaling
- ◆ The doctor will perform periodontal treatments such as root planing and antibiotic application if indicated
- ◆ The doctor will perform necessary oral surgery such as tooth extractions, root canals or oral mass removal if indicated
- ◆ Post operative pain and infection control medications as prescribed by the doctor
- ◆ Detailed discharge and home care instructions provided by both the technician and the doctor