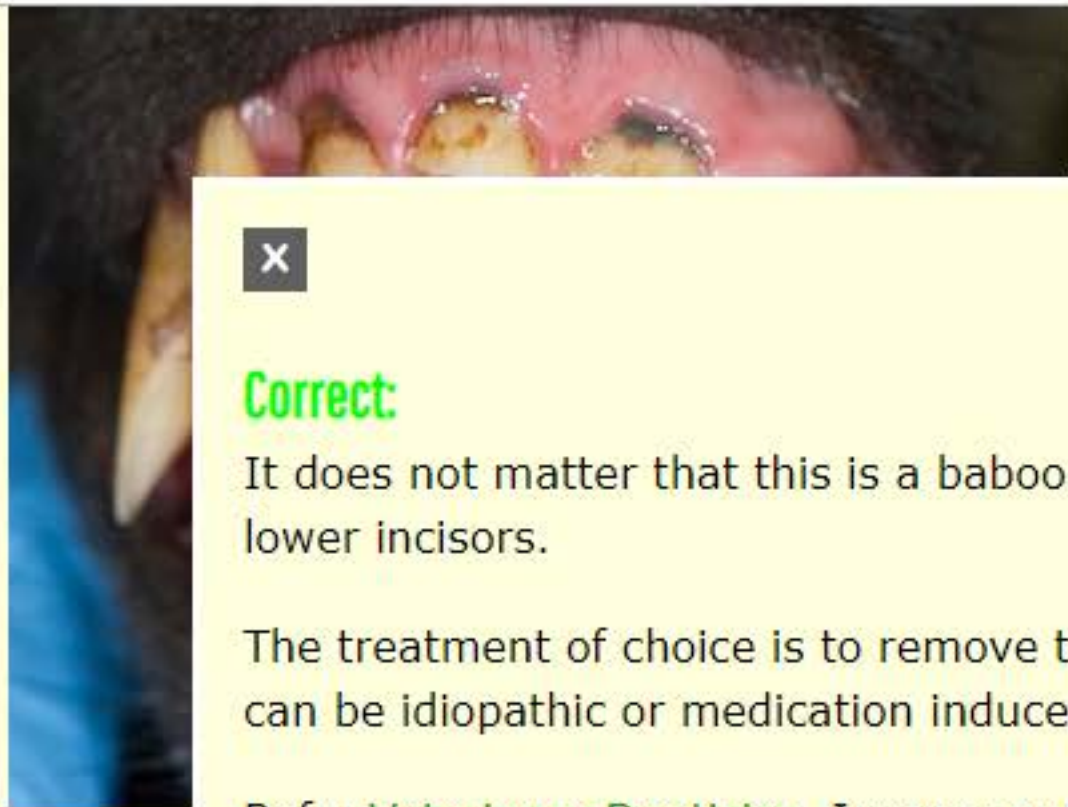


A five-year-old baboon is presented for an oral examination. If there is a problem here, what is it?



Fractured right lower canine tooth	HIDE
Displacement and possible abscess of lower incisors	HIDE
Gingival hyperplasia	HIDE
This is normal in mature-adult primates	HIDE
Displacement and possible abscess of lower left canine (behind tubing)	HIDE



Correct:

It does not matter that this is a baboon- this is gingival hyperplasia between the lower incisors.

The treatment of choice is to remove the hyperplastic gingiva. Hyperplastic gingiva can be idiopathic or medication induced (cyclosporine, anticonvulsants).

Refs: Veterinary Dentistry, Image courtesy, Dr Jan Bellows.

Fracture

Displace

Gingival

This is normal in mature-adult primates

HIDE

Displacement and possible abscess of lower left canine (behind tubing)

HIDE

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You are called to help examine a 6-year-old Appaloosa gelding.

The owner is worried because the horse seems sensitive and head-shy when he has a bit in his mouth.

On physical exam you note a prominent pair of wolf teeth.

What, anatomically, is an equine wolf tooth?

Deciduous premolar 1 (Dp1)	HIDE
Permanent premolar 1 (P1)	HIDE
Permanent canine (C)	HIDE
Permanent incisor 3 (I3)	HIDE
Deciduous canine (Dc)	HIDE

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Correct:

You are c Wolf teeth are permanent FIRST PREMOLARS (P1) seen in the upper arcade of 20-60% of horses.

The own his mout Wolf teeth (P1) are caniform (ie: canine-like) and erupt at around 5-6 months.

On physi Rarely occur in the lower arcade.

What, ar Most horses that work with a bit in their mouth benefit from having the wolf teeth removed.

Deciduo

Permanent

Permanent

Because the wolf-tooth looks like a little canine tooth, the first so-called "cheek tooth" in horses is actually the SECOND premolar (P2).

Follow this link to a [Merck Manual tooth eruption table](#).

Permanent incisor 3 (I3)	HIDE
Deciduous canine (Dc)	HIDE



Dentition of the horse.

Illustration by Dr. Gheorghe Constantinescu.

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Which part of the tooth is considered to be living tissue?

Lignum and Cementum	HIDE
Dentin and Pulp	HIDE
Enamel and Dura mater	HIDE
Enamel and dentin	HIDE

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 **PREV**

1

- Which part of the tooth is living tissue?
- Enamel**
- Lignum
- Dentin and pulp
- Enamel

Correct:

Dentin and pulp are living tissue. Dentin is formed by odontoblasts.

Pulp is composed of odontoblasts and fibroblasts and is supplied by blood vessels, nerves and lymphatics.

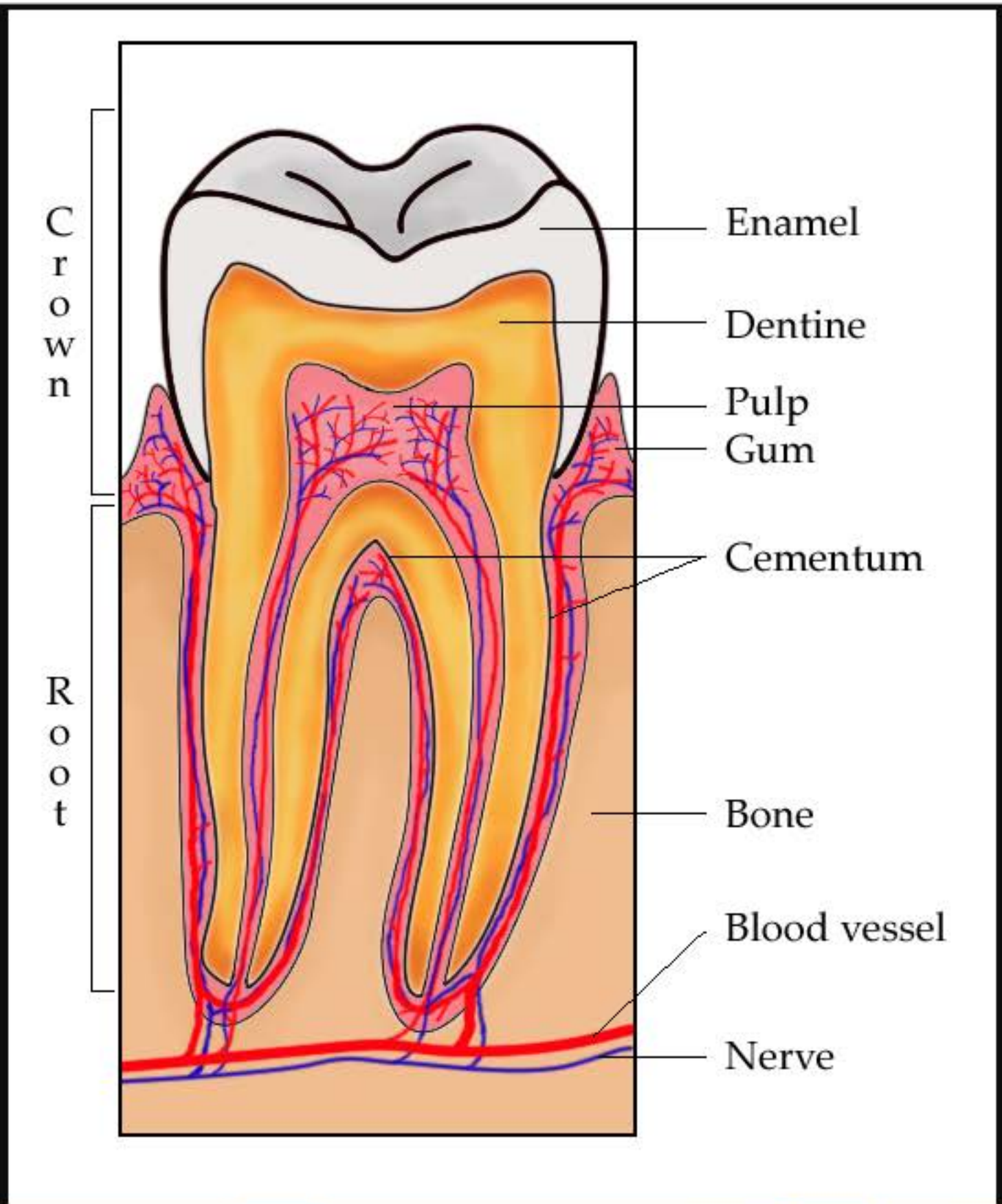
Enamel is acellular and considered nonliving tissue.

Follow this link to see a [tooth cross-section diagram](#).

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. pp. 490-91 and Wikipedia Commons.

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What teeth are most commonly abscessed in dogs?

Upper premolars	HIDE
Lower incisors	HIDE
Upper canines	HIDE
Lower molars	HIDE

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PREV

1

What tee

Upper p

Lower ir

Upper c

Lower m

X

Correct:

The most commonly abscessed teeth in dogs are the upper fourth premolars.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 501.

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After a routine spay, the vet asks you to **clean up a cat's teeth**, with special attention to tooth 304.

Which tooth is that?

Upper left canine	HIDE
Upper right canine	HIDE
Lower left canine	HIDE
Lower right canine	HIDE

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[PREV](#)

1

After a n
tooth 30
Which to

Upper le
Upper ri
Lower le

Correct:

Lower left canine.

There are two slightly different tooth numbering systems, the anatomical and the Triadan systems, but they both number the canines and incisors the same way.

The upper right canine is 104.

The lower right canine is 404.

The upper left canine is 204.

The lower left canine is 304.

The first upper left premolar is 205.

Refs: Bassert and Thomas, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 8th ed. pp. 1301-2, fig 34-3.

Lower right canine HIDE

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---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

What is dental calculus made of?

Calcified food debris	HIDE
Mineralized plaque	HIDE
Chewed up math homework	HIDE
Bacterial debris	HIDE
Sloughed tooth fragments	HIDE

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PREV

1

What is dental calculus?

Calcified plaque

Mineralized plaque

Chewed food

Bacteria

Sloughed tooth fragments

Correct:

Dental calculus is mineralized plaque. Plaque is the whitish-yellow film that accumulates in the gingival sulcus (the cleft between the gums and the tooth), and is made up of food debris, saliva glycoproteins, exfoliated cells and bacteria.

As time goes by, plaque builds up and then mineralizes into calculus.

Refs: Bassert and Thomas, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 8th ed. p. 1321.

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What dental instrument is best to remove heavy calculus?

Subgingival elevator	HIDE
Extraction forceps	HIDE
Forklift	HIDE
Ultrasonic scaler	HIDE
Hand scaler	HIDE

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PREV

1

What de

Subging

Extraction

Forklift

Ultrason

Hand scaler



Correct:

Extraction forceps are best to remove teeth or heavy calculus. A hand scaler can be used to remove supragingival calculus and a curette for subgingival calculus. Ultrasonic scaler is used to remove light to moderate calculus above the gum line.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 494.

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How many permanent teeth are found in a normal pig?

32	HIDE
44	HIDE
42	HIDE
48	HIDE

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 **PREV**

1

How many

- 32
- 44
- 42**
- 48

Correct:

Food-loving pigs have the most teeth at 44. In cats there are 30 permanent teeth. Ruminants are in the middle between cats and dogs with 32. Dogs have 42 permanent teeth. Horses vary by age between 24-42.

Follow these links to see a [diagram of normal pig dentition](#) and a [Dental formula table](#) for large and small animals.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 492 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition.

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	Deciduous	Permanent
Horse	$2(Di_{\frac{3}{3}}Dc_{\frac{0}{0}}Dp_{\frac{3}{3}}) = 24$	$2(I_{\frac{3}{3}}C_{\frac{1}{1}}P_{\frac{3}{3}}M_{\frac{3}{3}}) = 36(-44)^{a,b}$
Cow ^c	$2(Di_{\frac{0}{3}}Dc_{\frac{0}{1}}Dp_{\frac{3}{3}}) = 20$	$2(I_{\frac{0}{3}}C_{\frac{0}{1}}P_{\frac{3}{3}}M_{\frac{3}{3}}) = 32$
Sheep		
Goat		
Pig	$2(Di_{\frac{3}{3}}Dc_{\frac{1}{1}}Dp_{\frac{3}{3}}) = 28$	$2(I_{\frac{3}{3}}C_{\frac{1}{1}}P_{\frac{4}{4}}M_{\frac{3}{3}}) = 44$
Dog	$2(Di_{\frac{3}{3}}Dc_{\frac{1}{1}}Dp_{\frac{3}{3}}) = 28$	$2(I_{\frac{3}{3}}C_{\frac{1}{1}}P_{\frac{4}{4}}M_{\frac{2}{3}}) = 42$
Cat	$2(Di_{\frac{3}{3}}Dc_{\frac{1}{1}}Dp_{\frac{3}{2}}) = 26$	$2(I_{\frac{3}{3}}C_{\frac{1}{1}}P_{\frac{3}{2}}M_{\frac{1}{1}}) = 30$
^a The canine teeth are usually regressed or absent in mares. ^b Small premolars 1 (wolf teeth) are often present, especially in the upper jaw. ^c The canine tooth of domestic ruminants has commonly been counted as a fourth incisor.		

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What is the most important reason to polish an animal's teeth after a dental cleaning?

Scale tooth roots	HIDE
Scale the crowns of the teeth	HIDE
Remove big pieces of calculus	HIDE
Smooth small scratches on the tooth surface	HIDE

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PREV

1

What is t

Scale to

Scale th

Remove

Smooth

Correct: Smooth small scratches on the tooth surface

Polishing smooths down small pits and scratches left after scaling procedure and from routine chewing.

Polishing slows the return of plaque, by decreasing the available surface area created by scratches.

Refs: Bassert and Thomas, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 8th ed. pp. 1330-1.

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What is the most common malignant oral tumor in cats?

Melanoma	HIDE
Squamous cell carcinoma	HIDE
Fibrosarcoma	HIDE
Osteosarcoma	HIDE

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PREV

1

- Melanoma
- Squamous
- Fibrosar
- Osteosar

Correct:

Squamous cell carcinoma is by far the most common oral malignant tumor in cats and second most common in dogs.

You can never tell simply by looking at the animal what kind of growth it may be.

It takes a biopsy to confirm the diagnosis. Follow this link to see a Squamous cell carcinoma.

Malignant melanoma is the most common oral malignant tumor in dogs.

Follow this link to see a malignant melanoma on a dog's lip and a cat's radiograph of malignant melanoma. (note the jaw bone and teeth are dissolved away!)

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Oral squamous cell carcinoma, cat



Oral malignant melanoma, dog



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Which one of the following choices is the most common cause of enamel hypoplasia in cattle?

Copper toxicosis	HIDE
Fluorosis	HIDE
Hypermagnesemia	HIDE
Fescue poisoning	HIDE
Distemper virus	HIDE

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Which of the following is not a feature of dental fluorosis in cattle?

- Copper deficiency
- Fluorosis**
- Hyperkeratinization
- Fescue poisoning

Distemper virus HIDE

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Which choice describes the side of the tooth that faces the cheek?

Lingual	HIDE
Gingival	HIDE
Labial	HIDE
Buccal	HIDE

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11

Which ch

- Lingual
- Gingival
- Labial
- Buccal

Correct:

The buccal side of the tooth faces the cheek. Lingual side faces the tongue. Labial surface of the tooth is nearest the lips. Gingival is the area of the tooth toward gums.

Bassett and Thomas, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 8th ed. p. 1301.

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As horses age, the occlusal surfaces of the incisors become more _____ and the angle between the upper and lower incisors becomes _____.

Elliptical, more acute	HIDE
Triangular, more acute	HIDE
Elliptical, less acute	HIDE
Triangular, less acute	HIDE
Elliptical, closer to 90 degrees	HIDE

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As horse
angle be

- Elliptical
- Triangul
- Elliptical
- Triangul

Correct:

Triangular, more acute.

When [equine incisors](#) first erupt, their occlusal surfaces are elliptical, then subsequently become trapezoid, round, and then triangular with the apex toward the lingual side.

Click here to see the [incisors of a 6 year-old horse](#).

The angle between the upper and lower incisors also becomes more acute with age. Click here to see a [diagram of equine dentition](#).

Refs: Guide for Determining the Age of the Horse, American Association of Equine Practitioners Lexington KY 2002 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition

Elliptical, closer to 90 degrees

HIDE

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Lower incisors, mare

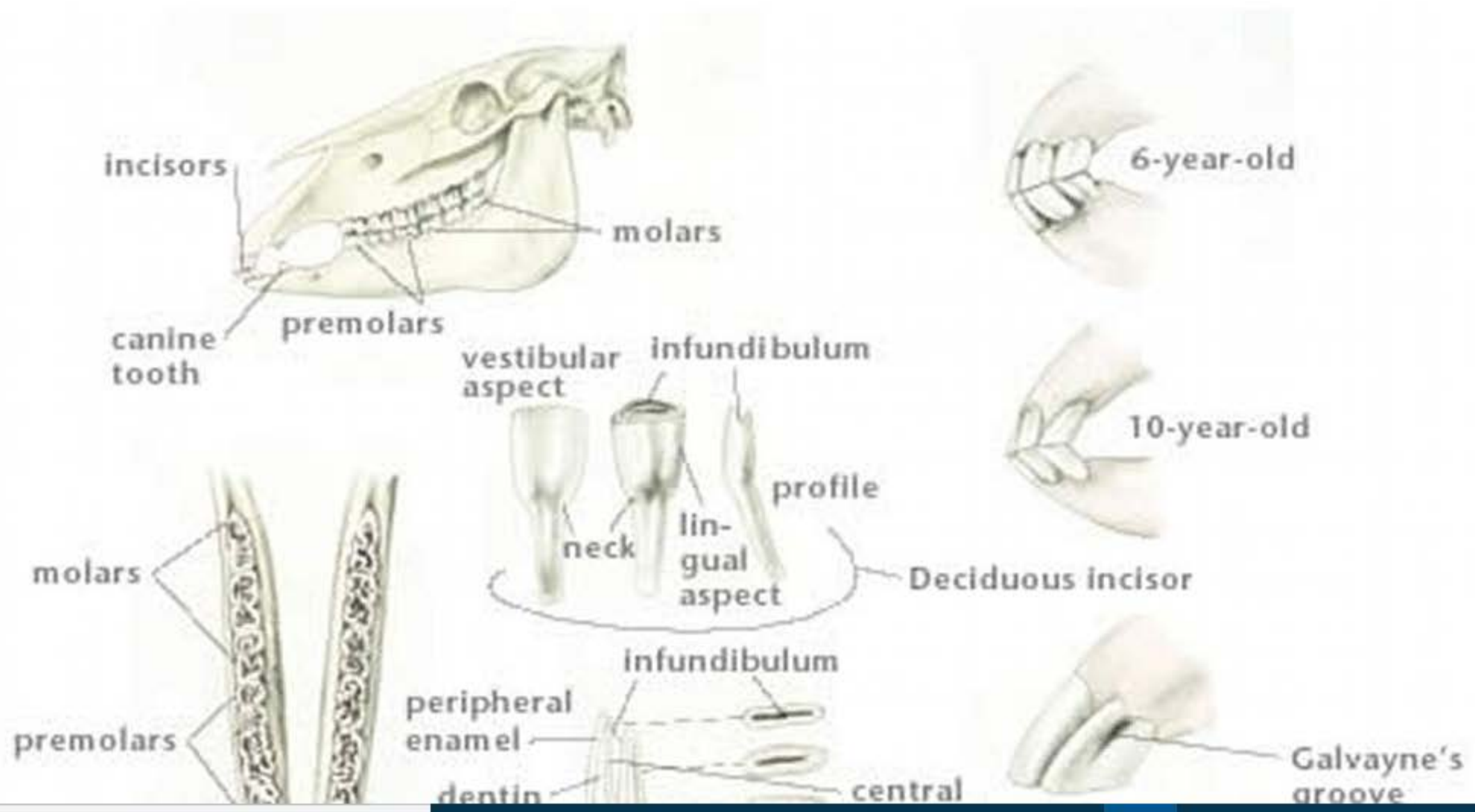




Courtesy of Dr. Sofie Muylle.

Top: occlusal view on the lower incisors of a 6-yr-old mare. Dental stars are visible on I1 and I2 (arrows); cups are present as large elliptical infoldings (arrowheads). Occlusal surfaces of the incisors are oval, and curvature of the dental arch is semicircular. Bottom: occlusal view on the lower incisors of a 12-yr-old mare. In the center of the dental stars, a white spot is clearly visible (arrows). Cups have become smaller and more shallow. Occlusal surfaces are more triangular.

Dentition, horse



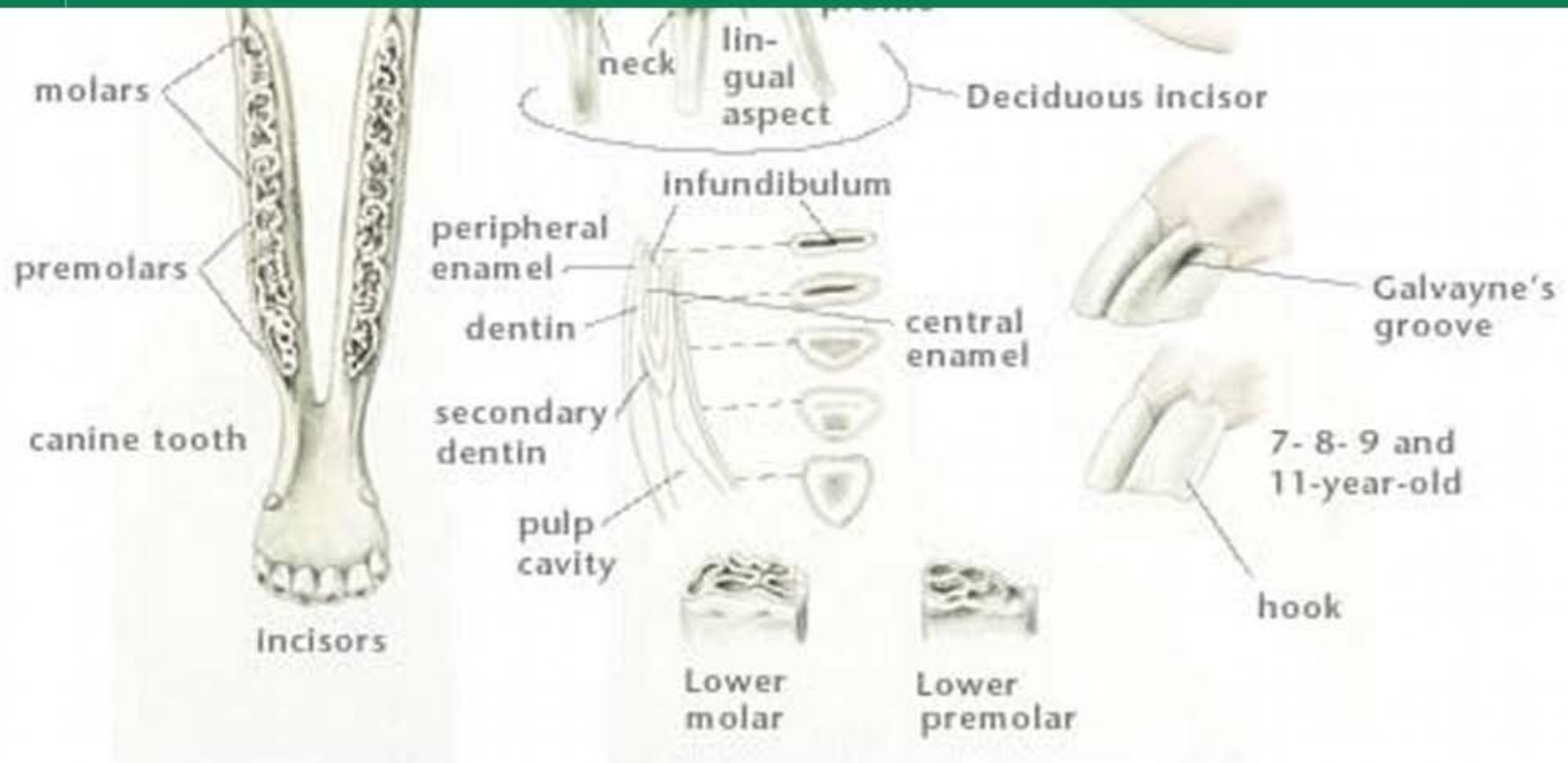


Illustration by Dr. Gheorghe Constantinescu.
Dentition of the horse.

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How common are dental caries (cavities) in cats?

Rare	HIDE
Common	HIDE
Seen in 25% of adults older than 5 years	HIDE
Seen in 85% of adults older than 5 years	HIDE

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PREV

11

- How com
- Rare
- Common
- Seen in
- Seen in

Correct:

Dental caries (cavities) are **UNcommon** in dogs and **RARE** in **cats**. This may be due to differences from humans in oral flora and diets that are mostly free of easily fermentable carbohydrates (ie: **pets don't drink soda pop every day**). Also, **dogs have slightly alkaline saliva**.

In cats there is a **poorly understood problem** called Feline odontoclastic resorptive lesions, (FORL, or "**neck lesions**") where **tooth material is resorbed around the "neck" of a tooth**. Possibly infectious, but the actual cause is not yet known.

Follow these links to see a radiograph of a severe neck lesion and a photo of the same tooth.

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Neck lesions (teeth), radiograph, cat



Neck lesions (teeth), cat



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In what animals are the "fighting teeth" (i.e., upper and lower canines) routinely ground down as needed in intact males?

Dogs	HIDE
Cats	HIDE
Cattle	HIDE
Llamas	HIDE
Horses	HIDE

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In what
down as

- Dogs
- Cats
- Cattle
- Llamas**
- Horses

HIDE

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Correct:

Llamas and alpacas have "fighting teeth"; i.e., the upper 3rd incisor and upper and lower canine teeth, which can grow to over 3 cm in length and cause severe trauma. These are usually ground down or removed upon eruption at 18-24 months.

Anesthesia should be used for this procedure as it is quite painful. It must be repeated at intervals as these teeth continue to grow.

When only the tips are cut off, this can be done without anesthesia and may be performed by the breeder.

When the crown is removed, the root will be exposed. The stub of the crown can be covered with a gingival flap. However, this is not commonly done and complications are rarely seen.



 **11** 

In what
down as

- Dogs
- Cats
- Cattle
- Llamas**
- Horses

When the crown is removed, the root will be exposed. The stub of the crown can be covered with a gingival flap. However, this is not commonly done and complications are rarely seen.

The canine teeth can also be completely extracted under general anesthesia. This is a fairly extensive procedure and is not often performed.

Canine teeth in females are poorly developed. After castration, the canines of males will stop growing.

Refs: Fowler's Medicine and Surgery of South American Camelids, 3rd ed. pp. 134-6, and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition.

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Which of these protect teeth from bacteria?

Enamel and cementum	HIDE
Sulcular fluids and pulp	HIDE
Dentin and pulp	HIDE
Enamel and dentin	HIDE

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11

- Which of
- Enamel
 - Sulcular
 - Dentin a
 - Enamel

Correct: Enamel and dentin

Bone-like enamel and dentin are physical bacterial barriers. Sulcular fluid flushes the sulcus (crevice area between gumline and neck of a tooth) with substances with antimicrobial functions, like immunoglobulins (antibodies). Pulp does not have particular antibacterial properties.

Follow this link to see a [tooth cross-section diagram](#)

Refs: Tighe & Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 492 and [Wikipedia Commons](#).

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A 12-year-old female spayed domestic shorthair cat is presented with a progressive preference for wet food and some drooling.
The cat is sedated and a thorough oral examination shows the image seen below. Note that the cat is lying on its' back, and labelled teeth are maxillary.

What problem is indicated by the arrow?



Tooth resorption	HIDE
Enamel hypoplasia and hypomineralization	HIDE
Severe bacterial periodontitis	HIDE
Unable to determine from this history and image	HIDE
Ameloblastoma	HIDE

A 12-year-old female spayed domestic shorthair cat is presented with a progressive preference for wet food and some drooling.

The cat is
the cat is

What pro



Correct:

This clinical history and image are consistent with [tooth resorption](#).

In this image, there is a moderate tooth resorptive lesion on upper premolar 2, indicated by the arrow. With progression, resorption progresses into dentin and extends to the tooth crown where it undermines enamel and defects at the "neck" of the tooth.

Click here to see an [image of very severe tooth resorption](#).

Incidentally, there are also fractures of upper premolar 1 and the canine tooth, and plaque on upper premolar 3.

Tooth resorption is common in cats over 5 years old, especially those with periodontal disease and excessive tartar. The cause is unknown.

Tooth resorption	HIDE
Enamel hypoplasia and hypomineralization	HIDE
Severe bacterial periodontitis	HIDE
Unable to determine from this history and image	HIDE
Ameloblastoma	HIDE

A 12-year-old female spayed domestic shorthair cat is presented with a progressive preference for wet food and some drooling.

The cat is
the cat is

What pro



Premolars and molars are most commonly affected.

Clinical signs vary from none to those seen in this cat.

Dx - full examination under anesthesia. Dental radiographs usually needed - lesions are often quite advanced before becoming clinically apparent.

Rx - surgical extraction of all affected teeth. The disease is progressive.

Follow these links for a good visual tour of basic [feline dentition](#) and [canine dentition](#) and [dental anatomy](#), courtesy of Colorado State School of Veterinary Medicine.

Refs: Côté, Clinical Veterinary Advisor, 3rd ed., pp. 120-4 and the Merck Veterinary Manual. Image courtesy of [Uwe Gille](#).

Tooth resorption	HIDE
Enamel hypoplasia and hypomineralization	HIDE
Severe bacterial periodontitis	HIDE
Unable to determine from this history and image	HIDE
Ameloblastoma	HIDE

Neck lesions (teeth), cat



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----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---

Infection of the roots of which teeth in a horse can lead to sinusitis and chronic unilateral nasal discharge?

None can do this	HIDE
The upper wolf teeth	HIDE
The rostral 2 mandibular molars	HIDE
The central upper and lower incisors	HIDE
The caudal 4 maxillary cheek teeth	HIDE

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11

Infection
nasal dis

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The rost

None can do this

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Correct:

The roots of the four caudal maxillary cheek teeth (4th premolar; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd molar) extend into the ventral aspect of the maxillary sinuses.

Sinusitis can develop secondary to infection of these teeth. Sinusitis secondary to tooth root abscess often necessitates tooth extraction and sinus lavage for permanent resolution.

Refs: Bassert and Thomas, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 8th ed., p. 1352.

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Which part of a tooth is the crown?

Chewing surface	HIDE
Toward the cheek	HIDE
Toward the tongue	HIDE
Above the gum line	HIDE

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11

Which part of the tooth is visible above the gum line?

Chewing surface

Toward the cheek

Toward the tongue

Above the gum line

X

Correct:

The crown is the visible tooth above the gum line. The chewing surface of a tooth is occlusal. Buccal means the surface toward the cheek. Lingual is surface toward the tongue.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 492.

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Which teeth are x-rayed **using** the parallel radiograph technique?

Maxillary incisors	HIDE
Maxillary premolars	HIDE
Mandibular incisors	HIDE
Mandibular premolars	HIDE

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11

Which te

- Maxillar
- Maxillar
- Mandibu
- Mandibu

Correct:

Use the parallel radiograph technique for mandibular premolars and molars.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 498.

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21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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Using the **Triadan system** for numbering teeth, which quadrant of teeth is the **100-series**?

Left maxillary quadrant	HIDE
Left mandibular quadrant	HIDE
Right maxillary quadrant	HIDE
Right mandibular quadrant	HIDE
This system is not used in veterinary medicine	HIDE

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21

Using the

- Left max
- Left ma
- Right m
- Right m

This system is not used in veterinary medicine

Correct:

The right maxillary quadrant is the 100-series, the left maxillary quadrant is the 200-series, the left mandibular quadrant is the 300-series, and the right mandibular quadrant is the 400-series.

The Triadan numbering system is used in veterinary medicine as a universal way to rapidly and consistently identify teeth in all species.

Each tooth has a 3-digit number that starts at -01 increases as you move caudally. For example, the first right maxillary incisor is 101 and the left mandibular canine is 304.

Refs: Bassert and Thomas. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians.

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Horses are typically about ____ year(s) old when they first have all of their permanent incisors.

7 years old	HIDE
2 years old	HIDE
3 years old	HIDE
1 year old	HIDE
5 years old	HIDE

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Horses a
incisors.

- 7 years
- 2 years
- 3 years
- 1 year c

Correct:
5 years old.

Deciduous incisors erupt in foals at approximately 1 week, 6 weeks, and 6 months (_01, _02, and _03, respectively, numbered by modified Triadan system).

Permanent incisors erupt at approximately 2.5, 3.5, and 4.5 years (_01, _02, and _03, respectively).

Refs: Guide for Determining the Age of the Horse, American Association of Equine Practitioners, Lexington, KY, 2002 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition.

5 years old HIDE

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What is the numerical classification for the canine tooth in the right maxilla in dog?

104	HIDE
205	HIDE
305	HIDE
404	HIDE

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21

What is t

- 104
- 205
- 305
- 404

Correct:

There are two slightly different tooth numbering systems, the anatomical and the Triadan systems, but they both number the canines and incisors the same way.

The upper right canine is 104.
The lower right canine is 404.
The upper left canine is 204.
The lower left canine is 304.
The first upper left premolar is 205.

Refs: Bassert and Thomas, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 8th ed. pp. 1301-2, fig 34-3.

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What is the function of molar teeth?

Grinding	HIDE
Cutting	HIDE
Holding	HIDE
Nibbling	HIDE

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PREV

21

What is t

Grinding

Cutting

Holding

Nibbling

x

Correct:

Molars **grind** food. Incisors are for cutting, nibbling food. Canines grip and tear food.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 493.

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What kind of problem does a dog with **mandibular brachygnathism** have?

Polydontia	HIDE
Undershot jaw with exaggerated incisor wear	HIDE
Dangling participles	HIDE
Maxilla is longer than mandible	HIDE
Mandible is torsed	HIDE

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21

What kind of

Polydon

Undersh

Dangling

Maxilla

Mandible is con

Correct:

When the **maxilla** (upper jaw) is **longer than mandible**, you have mandibular **brachygnathism**. Another name would be **overbite**, or **overshot jaw**. **Mandibular prognathism** is an elongated lower jaw (think of a **bulldog**, for example). Polydontia is more teeth than normal.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 500 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition.

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The veterinarian assigns you a **dog** with a case of **gingivitis**. What is the health problem?

Epiglottal inflammation	HIDE
Tooth root infection	HIDE
Inflamed gums	HIDE
Inflamed eyes	HIDE

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- 21
- The vete
- Epiglott
- Tooth ro
- Inflame
- Inflame

Correct:

Gingivitis is inflammation of the gums. Look for reddening at the base of the teeth. Follow these links to see [gingivitis in a dog](#).

Refs: The Merck Veterinary Manual online edition.

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At what age do a cow's first permanent upper incisor teeth (I1) begin to erupt?

4 years	HIDE
2 years	HIDE
1 year	HIDE
Cows don't have upper incisor teeth	HIDE
3 years	HIDE

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- 21
- At what
- 4 years
- 2 years
- 1 year
- Cows do
- 3 years

Correct:

This is a trick question, but one you should know:

Cows and other ruminants do NOT HAVE UPPER INCISORS- They have a thick dental pad, against which the lower incisors pull and cut forage.

Follow this link to a [ruminant dental formula from Merck](#).

Follow this link to a [Merck Manual tooth eruption table](#).

Refs: Pasquini's Guide to Bovine Clinics, 4th ed. p. 7, Smith's Large An Med 3rd ed. p. 694 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition.

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What is the peridontium?

The part of the teeth below the gumline	HIDE
The part of the teeth visible above the gumline	HIDE
The periodontal ligament and alveolar bone beneath it	HIDE
The structures that support the tooth	HIDE

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PREV

21

What is t

The part

The part

The peri

The stru



Correct: The structures that support the tooth

The peridontium is another name for all the structures that SUPPORT a tooth.

These include the gums, the tooth root cementum, the periodontal ligament and the alveolar bone of the jaw to which the ligaments attaches.

Follow this link to see a [tooth cross-section diagram](#).

Refs: Bassert and Thomas, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 8th ed. p. 1321 and Wikipedia online.

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----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	--	----

How common are dental caries (cavities) in dogs?

Seen in 35% of adults older than 5 years	HIDE
Uncommon	HIDE
Seen in 75% of adults older than 5 years	HIDE
Common	HIDE

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21

- How com
- Seen in
- Uncomn
- Seen in
- Commo

Correct:

Dental caries (cavities) are **UNcommon** in dogs and **RARE** in cats. This may be due to differences from humans in oral flora and diets that are mostly free of easily fermentable carbohydrates (ie: pets don't drink soda pop every day). Also, dogs have slightly alkaline saliva.

In cats there is a poorly understood problem called Feline odontoclastic resorptive lesions, (FORL, or "neck lesions") where tooth material is resorbed around the "neck" of a tooth. Possibly infectious, but the actual cause is not yet known.

Follow these links to see a radiograph of a severe neck lesion and a photo of the same tooth

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Which choice describes the buccal side of a tooth?

Grinding face	HIDE
Faces the cheek	HIDE
Closest to gums	HIDE
Faces tongue	HIDE

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21

Which ch

Grinding

Faces th

Closest

Faces to

x

Correct:

The buccal side of the tooth faces the cheek. Lingual side faces the tongue. Labial surface of the tooth is nearest the lips. Gingival is the area of the tooth toward gums.

Bassett and Thomas, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 8th ed. p. 1301.

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What is the depth of the gingival sulcus in normal cats?

2-5 mm	HIDE
0.5-1 mm	HIDE
4-6 mm	HIDE
1-3 mm	HIDE

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31

What is t

2-5 mm

0.5-1 m

4-6 mm

1-3 mm

x

Correct: 0.5-1 mm

Normal depth of the gingival sulcus in cats is less than 1 mm, in dogs 1-3 mm. The gingival sulcus is the crevice between the tooth and the gumline where plaque collects. It is important to know that this crevice is not very deep in normal cats when you are cleaning teeth.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 492.

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What is the **maximum** time an **ultrasonic scaler** should be applied on each tooth?

5 sec	HIDE
10 sec	HIDE
3 min	HIDE
30 sec	HIDE

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31

What is t

- 5 sec
- 10 sec
- 3 min
- 30 sec

Correct:

In order to avoid overheating or pitting damage to the tooth and enamel, do not apply ultrasonic scalers more than 5 sec. This is a general rule, and may depend on the kind of machine you use.

There are three kinds ultrasonic scalers. Magnetorestrictive, piezoelectric and sonic. One advantage of sonic units is that they do NOT build up heat like the other 2 kinds of scalers. Piezoelectric scalers are the least traumatic.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 494.

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Which dental radiographic technique maximizes the area shown on the film, helps evaluate nasal disease, and is useful in identifying tooth remnants?

Long axis	HIDE
Paralleling	HIDE
Reverse	HIDE
Occlusal	HIDE
Bisecting angle	HIDE

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PREV

31

Which dental radiographic technique is used for nasal displacement?

Long axis

Occlusal

Reverse

Bisecting

Paralleling

Correct:

These are attributes of the **occlusal technique**, in which the film is placed on the occlusal plane and the beam is directed at a right angle towards it.

The paralleling technique directs the beam at a right angle to a film that is placed intraorally parallel to the long axis of the tooth. It can only be used on mandibular teeth due to the rostral symphysis of the mandible and the maxilla's adjacent palate.

The bisecting angle technique is used when paralleling is not possible. This technique directs the beam at a right angle to an imaginary line that bisects the angle formed by the long axis of the tooth and the plane of the film.

Refs: Bassert and Thomas, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 8th ed., pp. 1319-20.

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What percentage of cats will have periodontal disease by 3 years of age?

30%	HIDE
55%	HIDE
70%	HIDE
95%	HIDE

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31 

What per

- 30%
- 55%
- 70%**
- 95%

Correct:

Approximately 80% of dogs and 70% cats will have periodontal disease (around="peri", "dental"=teeth) by 3 years of age. The point is that this is a COMMON problem

Periodontal disease is a general term that includes gingivitis (gum inflammation) and peridontitis (more chronic, severe damage from bacterial plaque that involves gingiva, periodontal ligament, alveolar bone, root cementum). Periodontal disease is caused by accumulation of bacterial plaque at the gingival margin (gumline) due partly to lack of adequate oral hygiene.

Follow these links to see [gingivitis](#) in a dog, a [radiograph of peridontitis](#) with bone loss and [Peridontitis](#) in a dog.

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Gingivitis, dog



Periodontitis, radiograph, cat



Periodontitis, dog



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Which one of the following choices can cause enamel hypoplasia in the dog?

Heartworm infection	HIDE
Neosporosis	HIDE
Distemper	HIDE
Severe giardiasis	HIDE
Canine adenovirus-1 vaccination	HIDE

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Which of the following is not a cause of enamel hypoplasia?

Heartworm

Neospora

Distemper

Severe malnutrition

Canine adenovirus 1 vaccination

Distemper virus.

Enamel hypoplasia is the incomplete or defective formation of tooth enamel. Causes include trauma, systemic (fever, distemper), nutritional deficiencies (hypocalcemia), fluorosis, tetracyclines), and hereditary (rare).

Click here to [see a dog with enamel hypoplasia](#).

Enamel hypoplasia occurs only during the formative stage of enamel development (amelogenesis), before tooth eruption into the oral cavity.

Here are crown formation dates for dogs and cats
Primary teeth- Day 42 gestation - day 15 postpartum
Permanent teeth-Week 2 to 3rd month postpartum.

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Enamel dysplasia, dog



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"Needle teeth" are sometimes nipped off in newborn pigs.

Anatomically, what are the needle teeth?

Canines and first premolars	HIDE
Wolf teeth	HIDE
All the incisors	HIDE
First and second premolars	HIDE
Third incisors and canines	HIDE

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"Needle"

Anatomical

Canines

Wolf teeth

All the incisors

First and second premolars

Third incisors and canines

Correct:

The needle teeth are the piglet's deciduous third incisors and canines.

Typically nipped to minimize teat trauma when piglets suckle the sow.

Refs: Pasquini, Anat. Dom. Animals, 4th ed., p. 241 and the Pig Site.

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What image problems are avoided with proper bisecting radiograph technique of teeth?

Overlap of soft tissue	HIDE
Decreased contrast	HIDE
Elongation	HIDE
Increased scatter	HIDE

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What im

Overlap

Decrease

Elongati

Increase

Correct:

The bisecting radiograph technique minimizes the image distortion that occurs because of an inability to place x-ray film parallel to the central axis of a tooth.

If you do not use the bisecting angle technique, a tooth may appear artificially foreshortened or elongated.

The bisecting radiograph technique for generally preferred for maxillary teeth and mandibular canines and incisors (the rostral mandibular teeth).

Bisecting radiograph technique minimizes the image distortion that occurs because of an inability to place x-ray film parallel to the central axis of a tooth.

If you do not use the bisecting angle technique, a tooth may appear artificially foreshortened or elongated.

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What im

Overlap

Decrease

Elongati

Increase

If you do not use the bisecting angle technique, a tooth may appear artificially foreshortened or elongated.

The idea is easier to understand with [a picture](#).

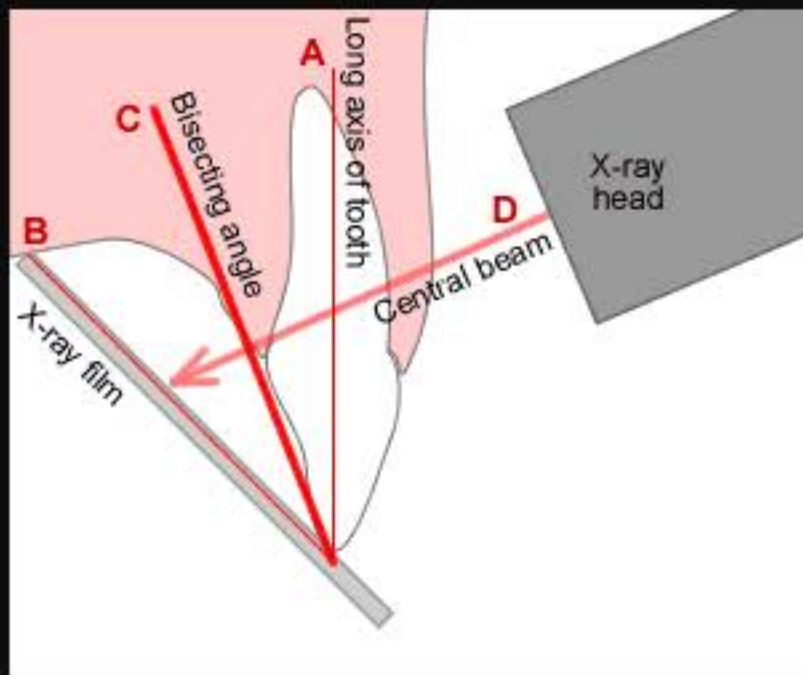
Click here to see a good summary article with [images of bisecting technique](#), courtesy of the [Veterinary Dentistry](#) website from Dr. Norman Johnston and the Royal Veterinary College of London.

Refs: Bassert and Thomas, McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 8th ed. pp. 1319-20, figures 34-26, 34-28 and Tighe 1319-20, Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 499.

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----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

What condition commonly occurs in this demarcated area that can be treated with trephination and lavage?





Guttural pouch empyema	HIDE
Nasofrontal suture periostitis	HIDE
Blocked nasolacrimal duct	HIDE
Maxillary sinusitis	HIDE
Conchofrontal ethmoid hematoma	HIDE



These markings denote the **maxillary sinus**, which is commonly affected by **sinusitis**.

In horses, sinusitis is most often due to tooth root infections, since the roots of the four caudal-most cheek teeth extend into the maxillary sinus cavity.

Horses have six pairs of paranasal sinuses.

Clinical signs of sinusitis include unilateral mucopurulent or bloody nasal discharge (often malodorous if associated with a tooth root infection) and facial deformity.

Dx: Skull radiographs, sinoscopy, additional imaging modalities (e.g., CT or MRI).

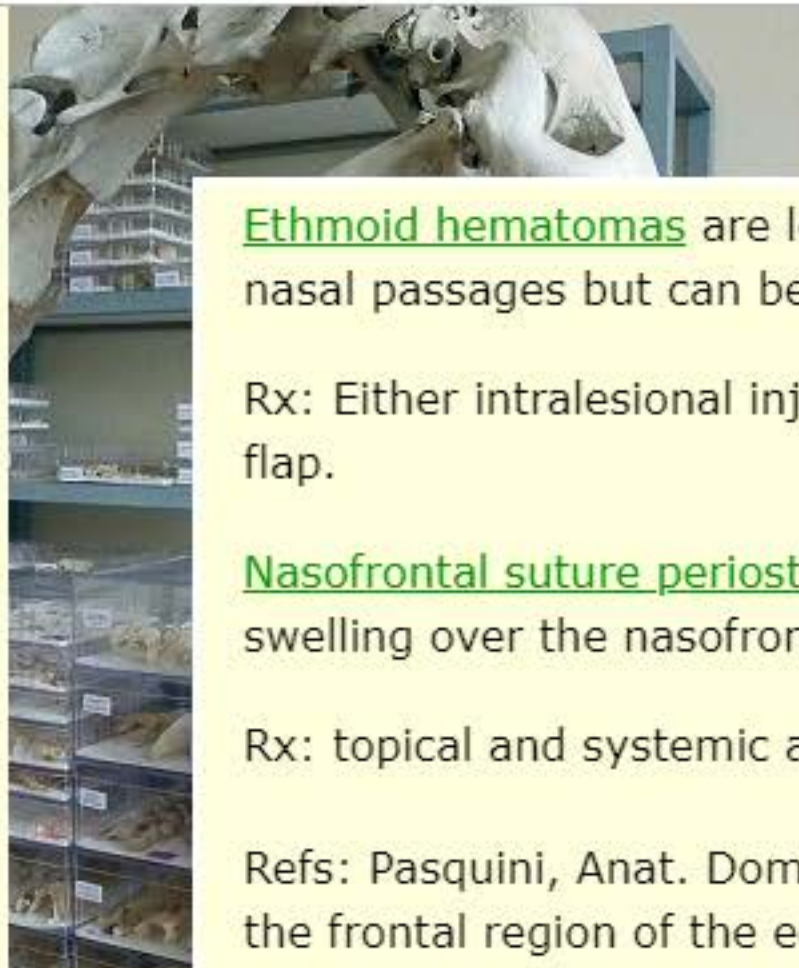
Rx: Trephination and lavage of the sinus cavity with systemic antimicrobial therapy.

If sinusitis is secondary to a confirmed tooth root infection or mass (e.g., cyst) within the sinus, sinus flap with tooth repulsion or removal of abnormal material is indicated.

Guttural	
Nasofrontal suture periostitis	HIDE
Blocked nasolacrimal duct	HIDE
Maxillary sinusitis	HIDE
Conchofrontal ethmoid hematoma	HIDE

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Ethmoid hematomas are less commonly found in the paranasal sinuses than in the nasal passages but can be found in the conchofrontal sinus.

Rx: Either intralesional injection of formalin or surgical excision via a frontal bone flap.

Nasofrontal suture periostitis (or exostosis) is characterized by bony, nonpainful swelling over the nasofrontal suture, thought to be secondary to trauma.

Rx: topical and systemic antiinflammatories, time.

Refs: Pasquini, Anat. Dom. Animals, 11th ed., p. 58, Dixon, "A review of swellings of the frontal region of the equine head," Eq. Vet. Educ. 2014 July;26(7):365-71, Robinson's Current Therapy in Eq. Med, 7th ed., and the Merck Vet Manual online. Image courtesy of Vassil.

Guttural

Nasofrontal suture periostitis	HIDE
Blocked nasolacrimal duct	HIDE
Maxillary sinusitis	HIDE
Conchofrontal ethmoid hematoma	HIDE

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This tooth is the **first permanent molar** to erupt in the horse's 100 arcade (**right maxilla**, as numbered by the modified Triadan system):

106	HIDE
107	HIDE
103	HIDE
105	HIDE
109	HIDE

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31

This tooth number

- 106
- 107
- 103
- 105
- 109

Correct:

According to the [modified Triadan](#) system, [tooth 109](#) (first molar) erupts between 9-12 months and is the first permanent tooth to erupt in the 100 arcade.

Tooth 105 (the wolf tooth) erupts sooner, but it is a premolar.

Click here to see a diagram of [equine dentition](#).

Refs: Guide for Determining the Age of the Horse, American Association of Equine Practitioners, Lexington, KY, 2002 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition.

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What is an epulis?

Nasal diverticulum	HIDE
Ear tumor	HIDE
Nonfunctioning teat	HIDE
Intestinal polyp	HIDE
Gingival mass	HIDE

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PREV

31

- What is a
- Nasal di
- Ear tum
- Nonfunc
- Intestin

Correct:

An epulis (plural = epulides) is a general term for a gingival mass.

In the veterinary nomenclature, a Canine ameloblastoma (formerly called acanthomatous epulis) is the most common benign oral tumor of dogs.

Ameloblastomas are tumors of the peridontal ligament that often aggressively invade local tissues, including bone, but generally do not metastasize.

Surgical excision is curative but must include a full 1-cm margin of clinically normal tissue (including bone and teeth) to prevent recurrence.

Dogs with large tumors may benefit from radiation treatment to minimize disfigurement.

Gingival mass

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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

How many permanent teeth are found in a normal horse?

36-44	HIDE
28-32	HIDE
20-30	HIDE
28-48	HIDE

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PREV

41

How many

- 36-44
- 28-32
- 20-30
- 28-48

Correct:

Adult horses vary between 36 and 44 permanent teeth, depending upon whether they have canines and/or wolf teeth. Cats have 30 permanent teeth. Ruminants are in the middle between cats and dogs with 32. Dogs have 42 permanent teeth. Food-loving pigs have the most teeth at 44.

Follow these links to see a [diagram of normal horse dentition](#) and a [dental formula table](#) for large and small animals.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 492 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition.

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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

How many permanent teeth are found in normal dog?

30	HIDE
32	HIDE
44	HIDE
42	HIDE

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PREV

41

How many

- 30
- 32
- 44
- 42

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Correct:

Dogs have 42 permanent teeth. In cats there are 30 permanent teeth.

Ruminants are in the middle between cats and dogs with 32. Food-loving pigs have the most teeth at 44. Horses vary by age between 24-42.

Follow these links to see a [diagram of normal dog dentition](#) and a [Dental formula table](#) for large and small animals.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 492 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition.



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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

How many permanent teeth are found in a normal adult **goat**?

42	HIDE
32	HIDE
40	HIDE
30	HIDE

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PREV

41

How many

42

40

30

32

X

Correct:

Ruminants (cows, sheep, goats) are in the middle between cats and dogs with 32. In cats there are 30 permanent teeth. Dogs have 42 permanent teeth. Food-loving pigs have the most teeth at 44. Horses vary by age between 24-42.

Follow these links to see a [diagram of normal sheep and goat dentition](#) and a [Dental formula table](#) for large and small animals.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 492 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition.

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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

What percentage of dogs will have periodontal disease by 3 years of age?

80%	HIDE
50%	HIDE
12%	HIDE
25%	HIDE

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Overview

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Report a Problem



 PREV

41

What per

- 80%
- 50%
- 12%
- 25%

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Correct:

Approximately 80% of dogs and 70% cats will have periodontal disease (around="peri", "donta"=teeth) by 3 years of age. The point is that this is a COMMON problem

Periodontal disease is a general term that includes gingivitis (gum inflammation) and peridontitis (more chronic, severe damage from bacterial plaque that involves gingiva, periodontal ligament, alveolar bone, root cementum). Periodontal disease is caused by accumulation bacterial plaque at the gingival margin (gumline) due partly to lack of adequate oral hygiene.

Follow these links to see [gingivitis](#) in a dog, a [radiograph of peridontitis](#) with bone loss and [Peridontitis](#) in a dog.

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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
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What structures make up the peridontium?

Cheeks, tongue, nasopharynx, soft palate	HIDE
Tooth root, alveolar and cancellous bone of jaw, sinuses	HIDE
The part of the teeth below the gumline	HIDE
Gums, tooth root cementum, periodontal ligament, alveolar bone of jaw	HIDE

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PREV

41

What str

Cheeks,

Tooth ro

The part

Gums, t

X

Correct: Gums, tooth root cementum, periodontal ligament, alveolar bone of jaw

The peridontium is another name for all the structures that SUPPORT a tooth. These include the gums, the tooth root cementum, the periodontal ligament and the alveolar bone of the jaw to which the ligaments attaches.

Follow this link to see a [tooth cross-section diagram](#).

Refs: McCurnin and Bassert, Clin. Textbook for Vet Technicians, 8th ed. p.1309 and [Wikipedia Commons](#).

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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Which of these dental instruments is blunt?

Shepherd's hook	HIDE
Curette scaler	HIDE
Sickle scaler	HIDE
Periodontal probe	HIDE

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PREV

41

Which of

Shepher

Curette

Sickle s

Periodon

X

Correct:

A periodontal probe is blunt, and is used to gently measure the depth of the gingival sulcus. Scalers have two parallel sharp sides, used for supragingival calculus removal. A Curette scaler has one sharp side and is used for subgingival calculus removal. A Shepherd's hook has a sharp tip and is used to detect cavities and broken teeth.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 494.

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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
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By what age should a cat have all its permanent teeth, and how many teeth are in the feline adult dental formula?

44 by 20 months	HIDE
36-44 by 5 years	HIDE
30 by 7 months	HIDE
42 by 6 months	HIDE
32 by 4 years	HIDE

BACK NEXT LEAVE BLANK





PREV

41

By what adult den

44 by 20

36-44 b

30 by 7

42 by 6

32 by 4 years

HIDE

BACK

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41	✓	42	✓	43	✓	44	✓	45	✓	46	✗	47	✓	48		49		50	
----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	--	----	--	----	--

In which breeds is the problem seen here considered to be normal?

[Click here to see image](#)

Brachycephalics	HIDE
None. This is always abnormal	HIDE
Toy breeds	HIDE
Chondrodystrophics	HIDE
Collies	HIDE

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Courtesy of Dr. Ben Colmery III.



PREV

41

In which

[Click here](#)

Brachy

None. T

Toy bree

Chondro

Collies

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Correct: Brachycephalies

This dog has **prognathia** (under-bite), which is considered normal in brachycephalic dogs. The mandible is longer than the maxilla.

Refs: Côté, Clinical Veterinary Advisor: Dogs and Cats, 3rd ed. and the Merck Veterinary Manual online.

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41	✓	42	✓	43	✓	44	✓	45	✓	46	✗	47	✓	48	✗	49		50
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How many permanent teeth are found in a normal adult cow?

32	HIDE
30	HIDE
42	HIDE
40	HIDE

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41

How many

32

30

42

40

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Correct:

Ruminants (cows, sheep, goats) are in the middle between cats and dogs with 32. In cats there are 30 permanent teeth. Dogs have 42 permanent teeth. Food-loving pigs have the most teeth at 44. Horses vary by age between 24-42.

Follow these links to see a [diagram of normal cow dentition](#) and a [Dental formula table](#) for large and small animals.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 492 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition.

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41	✓	42	✓	43	✓	44	✓	45	✓	46	✗	47	✓	48	✗	49	✓	50	
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What is wrong with this rabbit?

[Click here to see image](#)

Broken mandible, poorly healed	HIDE
Chronic calcium-phosphorus imbalance	HIDE
Diet too high in roughage	HIDE
Malocclusion	HIDE
Oral damage from excessive cage chewing	HIDE

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THE
MERCK VETERINARY MANUAL

Multimedia

A close-up photograph of a rodent's mouth, likely a rat or mouse, held by human fingers. The image shows the animal's incisors and molars. The incisors are long, yellowish, and curved. The molars are smaller and more rounded. The gums are pink and appear healthy. The rodent's fur is grey and white.

Courtesy of Dr. Joerg Mayer.



PREV

41

What is malocclusion?
[Click here](#)

- Broken
- Chronic
- Diet too

Malocclusion	HIDE
Oral damage from excessive cage chewing	HIDE

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When cats develop gingivitis, which pathogenic bacteria play a more important role?

<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	HIDE
Gram-negative rods	HIDE
<i>Staphylococcus intermedius</i>	HIDE
Gram-positive cocci	HIDE
Aerobes	HIDE

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51

When ca

- Pseudor
- Gram-n
- Staphylo
- Gram-p
- Aerobes

Correct:

As cats develop gingivitis, gram-negative bacteria play a more important role in addition to the anaerobes. In treating oral disease, it becomes important to add an antibiotic with gram-negative spectrum as dental disease progresses.

Refs: Cote, Clinical Veterinary Advisor-Dogs and Cats, 3rd ed. pp. 794-6 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition.

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What is the most common malignant oral tumor in dogs?

Fibrosarcoma	HIDE
Osteosarcoma	HIDE
Squamous cell carcinoma	HIDE
Melanoma	HIDE

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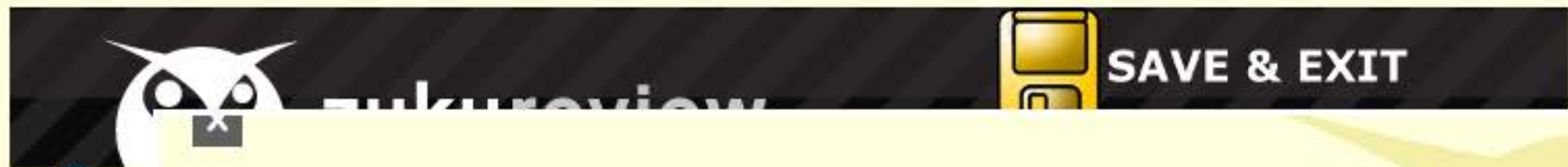
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51

What is t

Fibrosar

Osteosa

Squamo

Melanor

Correct:

Malignant melanoma is the most common oral malignant tumor in dogs, but you can never tell simply by looking at the animal what kind of growth it may be.

It takes a biopsy to confirm the diagnosis.

Follow this link to see a malignant melanoma on a dog's lip and a cat's radiograph of malignant melanoma. (note the jaw bone and teeth are dissolved away!)

Squamous cell carcinoma is by far the most common oral malignant tumor in cats and second most common in dogs.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosbys Comp review for vet techs , 3rd ed. p. 501, Bassert and Thomas McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians 8th ed. pp

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What is the most common cause of lymphocytic-plasmacytic stomatitis in cats?

Immune-mediated	HIDE
Uremic toxicosis	HIDE
Reaction to a drug	HIDE
Viral exposure	HIDE
Foreign body	HIDE

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Correct:

Lymphocytic-plasmacytic stomatitis in cats is most often immune-mediated. Cats' immune systems may over-react to plaque accumulation.

What is t

While many cats with this disorder do shed herpesvirus and calicivirus, they are not thought to be causative. The other answers listed can cause stomatitis, but not as commonly.

Immune

Uremic t

Therapy may include increased home care and frequent dental cleanings, immunosuppressive therapy, or full-mouth tooth extraction.

Reactor

Viral ex

Refs: Bassert and Thomas McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Vet Techs, 8th ed., p. 1349 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online.

Foreign body

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Which is more severe, periodontitis or gingivitis?

Gingivitis	HIDE
Depends on patient	HIDE
Periodontitis	HIDE
No difference in severity	HIDE

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 PREV

51 

Which is

Gingiviti

Depend

Periodo

No diffe

Correct:

Typically, peridontitis is a more chronic and severe problem.

Periodontal disease is a general term that includes gingivitis (gum inflammation) and peridontitis (more chronic, severe damage from bacterial plaque that involves gingiva, periodontal ligament, alveolar bone, root cementum).

Periodontal disease is caused by accumulation bacterial plaque at the gingival margin (gumline) due partly to lack of adequate oral hygiene.

Follow these links to see:

gingivitis in a dog,
a radiograph of peridontitis with bone loss
and Peridontitis in a dog.

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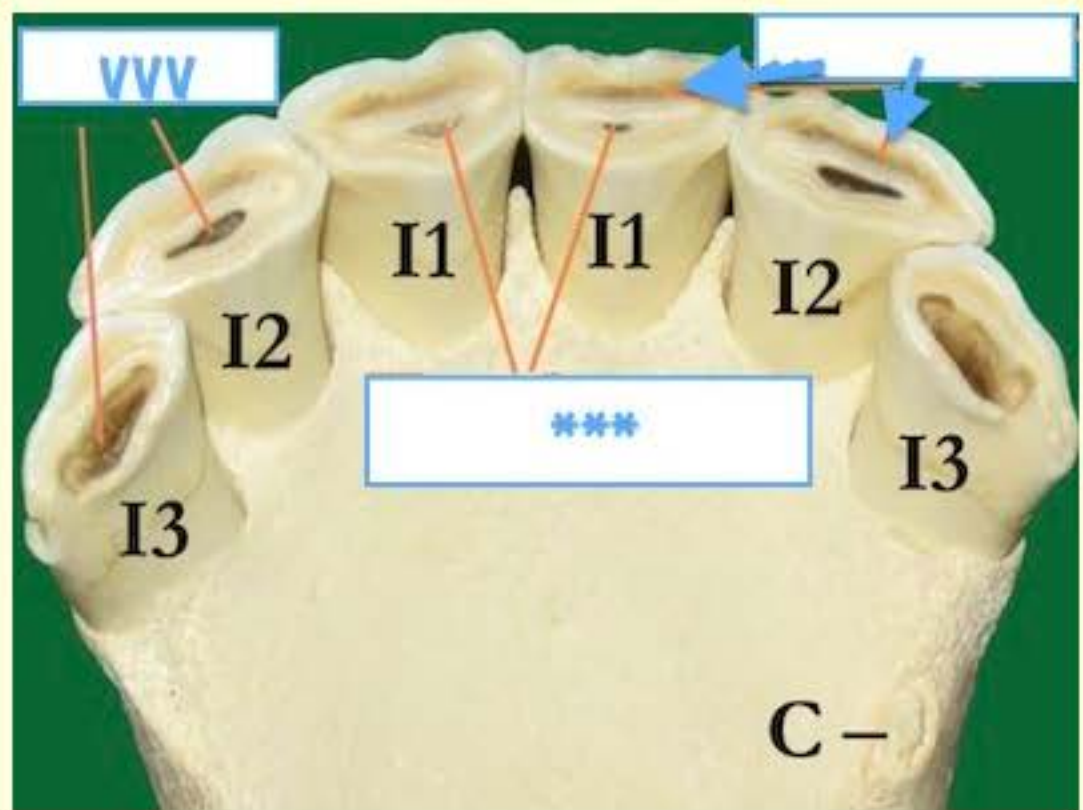

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What do the blue arrows indicate in the lower incisors of this horse?



Equine odontoclastic tooth resorption and hypercementosis (EOTRH)	HIDE
Cups	HIDE
Galvanyne's groove	HIDE
Stars	HIDE
Cavities	HIDE

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
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What do



CORRECT

The blue arrows indicate **dental stars**, composed of secondary dentin. The "****" and the "vvv" indicate dental cups, each of which is an infundibulum.

Equine lower incisor teeth develop wear-related features that can be used to estimate age. The shape, position, and central "white spot" of the dental star changes with age as the tooth wears. The shape, size, and time of disappearance of the dental cups can be used but it is more variable.

Click here to see a labeled image of a horse's incisors at ages 6 and 12 years.

There is a change in the occlusal shape of the incisors with age and wear (from elliptical to trapezoid, round, and then triangular). The angle between the upper and lower incisors becomes more acute (rather than being positioned in a straight line) with age.

Equine odontoclastic tooth resorption and hypercementosis (EOTRH)	HIDE
Cups	HIDE
Galvanyne's groove	HIDE
Stars	HIDE
Cavities	HIDE

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

What do



with age.

Galvayne's groove is a dark line that appears at the gingival margin on the buccal surface of the third upper incisor (103 and 203) starting at ~10 years of age. It is often used to very roughly estimate age.

Equine odontoclastic tooth resorption and hypercementosis (EOTRH) is a painful condition of the incisors characterized by dental resorption and excessive cementum production.

Horses rarely get cavities, and even more rarely in the incisors.

Refs: The Guide for Determining the Age of the Horse, Amer. Assoc. Eq Practitioners the Merck Veterinary Manual online and the American College of Veterinary Surgeons, large animal health topics, Images courtesy of Uwe Gille and Nora Grenager, VMD, DACVIM.

Equine odontoclastic tooth resorption and hypercementosis (EOTRH)	HIDE
Cups	HIDE
Galvayne's groove	HIDE
Stars	HIDE
Cavities	HIDE

Lower incisors, mare





Courtesy of Dr. Sofie Muylle.

Top: occlusal view on the lower incisors of a 6-yr-old mare. Dental stars are visible on I1 and I2 (arrows); cups are present as large elliptical infoldings (arrowheads). Occlusal surfaces of the incisors are oval, and curvature of the dental arch is semicircular. Bottom: occlusal view on the lower incisors of a 12-yr-old mare. In the center of the dental stars, a white spot is clearly visible (arrows). Cups have become smaller and more shallow. Occlusal surfaces are more triangular.

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51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
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There are **three kinds** of ultrasonic scaler: magnetorestrictive, piezoelectric and sonic.

What is the **advantage** of a **sonic scaler over** the other two kinds?

No heat build-up	HIDE
It is the easiest one to spell	HIDE
No pitting of enamel	HIDE
Least traumatic	HIDE

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There are

What is t

No heat

It is the

No pitting

Least tr

BACK

Correct: **No heat build-up**

Sonic dental scalers do **NOT build up heat like** the other 2 kinds of scalers. Piezoelectric scalers are the least traumatic.

In order to avoid overheating or pitting damage to the tooth and enamel, do not apply ultrasonic scalers more than 5 sec. This is a general rule, and may depend on the kind of machine you use.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 494.

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There are three kinds of ultrasonic scaler: magnetorestrictive, piezoelectric and sonic.

What is the advantage of a piezoelectric scaler over the other two kinds?

Quieter	HIDE
No heat build-up	HIDE
No pitting of enamel	HIDE
Least traumatic	HIDE

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51

There are
What is the

- Quieter
- No heat
- No pitting

Least traumatic

Correct:

Piezoelectric scalers are the **least traumatic**. Sonic dental scalers do not build up heat like the other 2 kinds of scalers.

In order to avoid overheating or pitting damage to the tooth and enamel, do not apply ultrasonic scalers more than 5 sec.

This is a general rule, and may depend on the kind of machine you use.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 494.

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----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	--	----	--	----

How many permanent teeth are found in normal cats?

32	HIDE
40	HIDE
30	HIDE
42	HIDE

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51

How many

- 32
- 40
- 30
- 42

Correct:

In cats there are 30 permanent teeth. Ruminants are in the middle with 32. Dogs have 42 permanent teeth. Food-loving pigs have the most teeth at 44. Horses vary by age between 24-42.

Follow these links to see a [diagram of normal cat dentition](#) and a [Dental formula table](#) for large and small animals.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 492 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition.

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What kind of problem does a dog with mandibular prognathism have?

Wry mouth	HIDE
Polydontia	HIDE
Mandible is longer than maxilla	HIDE
Irregular tooth wear causing wave mouth	HIDE

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PREV

51

What kind of malocclusion is characterized by a protruding lower jaw?

Wry mouth

Polydontia

Mandibular prognathism

Irregular occlusion

X

Correct:

When the **mandible is longer than the maxilla**, you have mandibular prognathism (projecting lower jaw--think of a bulldog, for example). When the maxilla (upper jaw) is longer than mandible, you have mandibular **brachygnathism**.

Wry mouth is malocclusion when one segment of the jaw is disproportionately sized relatively to the other half. Polydontia means having more teeth than normal.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 500.

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51	✓	52	✓	53	✗	54	✓	55	✓	56	✗	57	✓	58	✓	59	✓	60
----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----

Canine acanthomatous ameloblastoma is sometimes referred to in practice by what general name?

Familial gingival hypertrophy	HIDE
Odontoma	HIDE
Epulis	HIDE
Papilloma	HIDE
Malignant melanoma	HIDE

BACK

This is the last question. Click Save and Exit after you finish it.

FINISH

LEAVE BLANK AND FINISH



51

Canine a
name?

- Familial
- Odontor
- Epulis
- Papillom

Correct: Epulis

An epulis (plural = epulides) is a general term for a gingival mass.

In the veterinary nomenclature, a Canine ameloblastoma (formerly called acanthomatous epulis) is the most common benign oral tumor of dogs.

Ameloblastomas are tumors of the peridontal ligament that often aggressively invade local tissues including bone but generally do not metastasize.

Surgical excision is curative but must include a full 1-cm margin of clinically normal tissue (including bone and teeth) to prevent recurrence.

Dogs with large tumors may benefit from radiation treatment to minimize disfigurement.

Malignant melanoma

HIDE

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FINISH



1	2	3
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Which part of a tooth is the occlusal surface?

Chewing surface	HIDE
Toward the tongue	HIDE
Toward the cheek	HIDE
Above the gum line	HIDE

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1

Which part of the tooth is the chewing surface?

Chewing surface

Toward the cheek

Toward the tongue

Above the gum line

Correct:

The **chewing surface** of a tooth is occlusal. The crown is the visible tooth above the gum line. Buccal means the surface toward the cheek. Lingual is surface toward the tongue.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 492.

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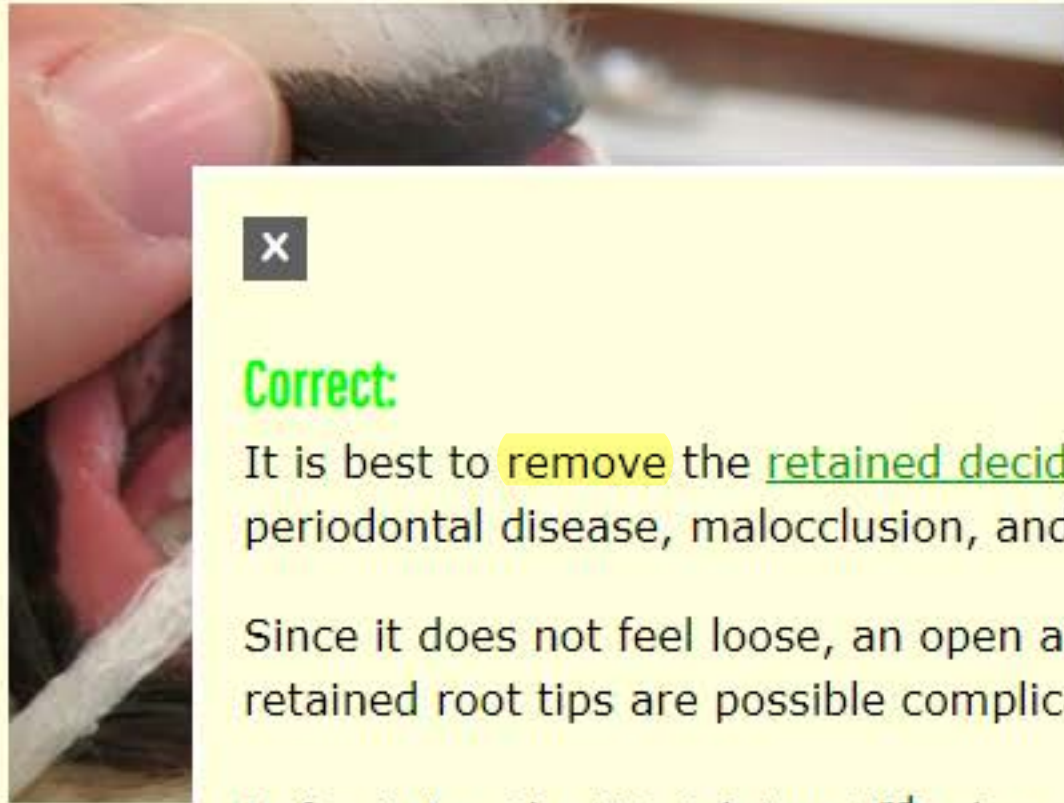
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A 6 month old mixed breed dog is presented with a retained deciduous canine tooth. It does not feel loose.

Which one of the following choices is the best recommendation?



Remove the tooth now using an open approach	HIDE
Wait until the dog is at least a year old then remove the tooth	HIDE
Leave it alone, it is too early to tell if it won't fall out on its own	HIDE
Any of these will be fine	HIDE
Tie a suture to the tooth and pull hard	HIDE



Correct:

It is best to **remove** the retained deciduous tooth as soon as possible to prevent periodontal disease, malocclusion, and trauma to the lips.

Since it does not feel loose, an open approach is recommended, as root fracture and retained root tips are possible complications.

Refs: Cote, Clin Vet Advisor 3rd ed. pp. 258-9 and the Merck Veterinary Manual online edition. Image courtesy, Nottingham Vet School.

Remove

Wait until

Leave it

Any of these will be fine

HIDE

Tie a suture to the tooth and pull hard

HIDE

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1 ✓

2 ✓

3

What is the depth of the gingival sulcus in normal dogs?

0.5-1 mm	HIDE
4-7 mm	HIDE
1-3 mm	HIDE
Normal dogs do not have a gingival sulcus	HIDE

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What is t

- 0.5-1 m
- 4-7 mm
- 1-3 mm
- Normal

Correct:

Normal depth of the gingival sulcus in cats is less than 1 mm, in dogs 1-3 mm. The gingival sulcus is the crevice between the tooth and the gumline where plaque collects. It is important to know that this crevice is not very deep in normal cats when you are cleaning teeth.

Refs: Tighe and Brown, Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Vet Techs, 3rd ed. p. 492.

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