

Oral surgery and dentistry for small animals.

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Abstract

Dental health is an essential aspect of the pet's overall health, and dental disorders can lead to or exacerbate other health issues. The veterinarian should examine the pet's teeth and gums at least once a year to look for early symptoms of a disease and to maintain his or her mouth healthy.

Keywords: Veterinarian, Oral Surgery, Dentistry.

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Introduction

Cleaning, adjustment, filing, extraction, or repair of the pet's teeth, as well as many other elements of oral health care, are all part of veterinary dentistry. A veterinarian or a board-certified veterinary dentist should conduct these operations. Veterinary technicians are permitted to conduct some dental operations under the supervision of a veterinarian, according to state or provincial legislation [1].

The procedure begins with a veterinarian doing an oral examination of the pet's mouth. To assess the health of the jaw and the tooth roots below the gumline, radiographs (x-rays) may be required. A comprehensive dental cleaning and examination is conducted under anaesthesia since most dental disease occurs below the gumline, where it is not visible. Scaling (to remove dental plaque and tartar) and polishing are two steps in the dental cleaning process, which are identical to the procedures performed on the own teeth during regular dental cleanings [2].

The veterinarian should inspect the pet's teeth at least once a year for early symptoms of a disease and to maintain the pet's mouth healthy.

If you notice any of the following issues, have the pet's teeth examined right away: Bad breath; Broken or loose teeth; Extra teeth or retained baby teeth; Teeth that are discoloured or coated with tartar; Abnormal chewing, drooling, or dropping food from the mouth; Reduced appetite or unwillingness to eat; Pain in or around the mouth; Bleeding from the mouth.

When the pet has dental problems, he or she may become irritable, and any changes in his or her behaviour should prompt a visit to the veterinarian. When inspecting the pet's mouth, be cautious since a hurting animal may bite.

Despite the fact that cavities are less prevalent in pets than in people, they can develop many of the same dental problems: Malocclusion or misalignment of the teeth and bite; Broken (fractured) jaw; Palate deformities; Broken teeth and roots; Periodontal disease; Abscesses or infected teeth; Cysts or tumors in the mouth (such as cleft palate).

Periodontal disease is the most prevalent dental illness in dogs and cats; by the time the pet is three years old, he or she will almost certainly have some early signs of periodontal disease, which will develop as the pet gets older if appropriate

preventative measures are not followed. Because advanced periodontal disease can cause serious difficulties and discomfort for pets, early identification and treatment are important. Periodontal disease affects more than just the pet's mouth. Kidney, liver, and heart muscle abnormalities are among the other health issues linked to periodontal disease.

Periodontal disease is treated with a thorough dental cleaning and, depending on the severity of the disease, x-rays may be required. Based on the pet's overall health and the state of his or her teeth, the veterinarian or a board-certified veterinary dentist will offer suggestions and give you with alternatives to consider [3].

Dental operations may be performed with less stress and suffering for the pet thanks to anaesthesia. Furthermore, because the pet is not moving about and risking harm from the dental equipment, sedation allows for a better cleaning. If radiographs (x-rays) are required, the pet must be completely motionless to obtain clear pictures, which is uncommon without sedation or anaesthesia.

Conclusion

There are numerous pet products on the market that promise to enhance oral health, but not all of them work. Discuss any dental products, treats, or dental-specific diets you're contemplating for the pet with the veterinarian, or ask for their advice.

Reference

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