

## The Applications of HDVI in Feline Dentistry

Cats are not small dogs – they are unique. Here are the main points covered in the Feline Dentistry talk:

- Unusual presentations of periodontal disease
  - Juvenile Periodontitis
  - Occlusion pattern of modified vertical bone loss
  - Chronic alveolitis – osteitis (Peralta JVD June 2020 )
- Tooth resorption is most common to teeth numbers 307, 407
- Gerard JVD 2008: 69-100% of cats age 10+ have tooth resorption but only 19-20% of the study cats had evidence on awake oral exam.
- Heney Frontiers 2019: CBCT imaging is **twice** as sensitive in detecting tooth resorption
- The Feline Grimace Scale is a reliable pain scoring system in cats undergoing dental procedures: [bit.ly/FGSfacts](http://bit.ly/FGSfacts) and [bit.ly/grimacedent](http://bit.ly/grimacedent)
- Reduce objections. Discuss cost concerns.
  - Consider offering scratchpay.com or Care Credit, or others
  - Suggest pet insurance: Trupanion, Nationwide Whole Pet, Pumpkin
    - [Pumpkin.care](http://Pumpkin.care) covers the treatment of gingivitis (reversible with a dental cleaning)
- Caudal mouth issues; Classifying Feline Oral Inflammation: [bit.ly/bellowsinflan](http://bit.ly/bellowsinflan)
- Review an “Update of Feline Chronic Gingivostomatitis” Lee VCNA April 2020
- Tooth resorption types: <https://avdc.org/avdc-nomenclature/>
  - Canine tooth resorption is more similar to humans
  - Root resorption, common in dogs
- Root pulverization can cause bone necrosis, air embolism, sublingual/subcutaneous emphysema.
- JVD Summer 2012 has a Step by Step on Extraction of Feline Mandibular teeth. Gain full access to all JVD articles including many Step by Steps with FVD membership: <https://veterinarydentistry.org/>
- Feline oral tumors should be distinguished from other lesions:
  - Proliferative stomatitis, Feline oral eosinophilic granuloma, Nasopharyngeal polyps, Sialocele, Chronic osteomyelitis/fungal infection
- Use SOPA for all oral histopathology for best results: [www.sopforanimals.com](http://www.sopforanimals.com)
- The most common oral malignant tumor in cats is squamous cell carcinoma (SCC).
  - May appear as a non-healing extraction site or refractory stomatitis
  - Surgery should be first line therapy for oral tumors: Gendler JAVMA 2010
  - Although 98% of cats had some adverse effects after mandibulectomy, 85% of clients would choose the same course of action. Northrup JAVMA 2006
  - Liptak Vet Comp Onc 2020: 83% of cats survived 2+ yrs after maxillectomy for feline SCC
- Maxillary and nasal issues are best imaged with advanced imaging.
- Other unusual presentations in cats
  - Palatal ulcerations
  - Feline Orofacial Pain Syndrome (FOPS); Rusbridge JFMS 2010
- Fractures and skull issues in cats
  - Bar-Am Vet Surg 2008: CBCT of maxillofacial *trauma* patients shows about **twice** as many traumatic injuries that were missed with conventional radiology
  - Mandibular symphyseal separation vs. physiologic laxity
  - TMJ luxations or fracture of retroarticular process
  - Flaring of coronoid process (presents as inability to close the mouth)
- Additional free dentistry CE including dental anesthesia, pain mgmt, and extractions: [bit.ly/epica9dent](http://bit.ly/epica9dent)
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of Blackwell’s 5 Minute Veterinary Consult, Small Animal Dentistry is coming out in early 2021. (Authored chapters on Imaging, Pain management, and Dental Home Care)