



Daisy Hill Animal Hospital, Ltd.

2215 Center Street
Ashland, OH 44805
419-289-VETS (8387)

Dental Care: Frequently Asked Questions

Question: Why must my pet undergo anesthesia for a dental cleaning? Can't the groomer just scrape the tartar off of his teeth?

Tartar is made of bacteria and when it is removed from the surface of the teeth we worry that small pieces could be inhaled by the patient causing a lung infection. For this reason, "Non-anesthetic" cleaning is NEVER recommended. Anesthesia allows us to place an endotracheal tube in the windpipe to prevent infection of the lungs. Secondly, the most important part of the cleaning is the removal of plaque and tartar under the gumline. This is just not possible in an awake pet. And lastly, the teeth are not polished, which will leave the cleaned surface rough and actually increase the adherence of plaque to the teeth

Question: I am worried about my 13 year old dog undergoing anesthesia for a dental procedure. Is it possible for a dog to be "too old" to benefit from professional dental care?

Some people tell us about pets that have had problems or died under anesthesia. Twenty years ago many of these concerns would be valid reasons for not proceeding with an elective procedure in an older pet. Fortunately, things have changed for pets having anesthesia today. Contemporary anesthesia is much safer in several ways.

First, pre-anesthetic testing helps us to recognize those pets that are having internal problems that aren't yet recognizable by their owners at home. If a problem is found, we can try to resolve it before allowing the pet to undergo anesthesia. Additionally, the specific anesthesia plan for a dental or surgical procedure is always tailored with your pet's current health status in mind.

Second, modern inhalant gas is a much safer arrangement than using only injectable agents to achieve an appropriate level of anesthesia. As mentioned above, the endotracheal tube protects against contamination of the lungs by oral or stomach matter.

Third, monitoring has changed from merely watching to see if the dog is breathing. Current methods track pulse rate and quality, oxygen saturation, respiratory rate, temperature, and often blood pressure and electrical rhythm of the heart. When pets are being monitored appropriately it allows veterinarians and technicians to detect abnormalities and initiate therapy to avoid anesthetic problems.

Fourth, all pets undergoing dental care receive fluid therapy by intravenous catheter during anesthesia to maintain vascular volume and blood pressure. This protects sensitive brain and kidney cells. We also use thermal support to prevent hypothermia during anesthesia which can change the rate at which drugs are processed.

Age is not a disease, and mature pets that are otherwise healthy are usually able to tolerate anesthesia well. A pet that is older is more likely to have more severe periodontal disease and thus more pain. These animals still need care in order to maintain the quality of their lives. Taking care of their gums and teeth is also one of the best ways to extend their lifespan.

Question: Why is cleaning my pet's teeth more expensive than cleaning my teeth? Why is it more expensive than the last time his teeth were cleaned a few years ago?

The cost of dental care for pets has certainly increased as the quality of anesthesia, cleaning, and services have increased. One example is that veterinarians now offer dental radiography, or x-rays, which allows us to see the roots and bone surrounding each tooth. We want to provide safe anesthesia and a service that actually helps to treat pain and prevent progression of disease and to do that we need special equipment, including an ultrasonic dental scaler and dental radiography. Also, remember that usually human hygienists are performing a routine preventative cleaning before hardly any tartar has built up on our teeth. Pets rarely get dental care this early and thus their cleaning is not a true preventative.

Question: The doctor has recommended extraction of some of my pet's teeth but will he still be able to eat without these teeth?

Yes! Our goal in veterinary dental care is for our patients to have mouths free of infection and pain. It is much better to have no tooth at all than to have an infected tooth with a root abscess or a painful broken tooth. We have many dog and cat patients that are able to eat a regular diet with few or even no teeth! But our hope and plan is to preserve as many teeth as possible. For problematic teeth or associated jaw problems, we are well trained in advanced therapy to save teeth, or remove diseased teeth if necessary.

Question: I can't tell that my pet is in any pain even though he has broken teeth and red inflamed gums. Wouldn't he stop eating if he was in any pain?

Some pets will stop eating all together when their teeth, bone, and gums hurt badly enough. The vast majority, however, will find some tactic to keep eating. They may chew on the other side of their mouths or swallow their kibble whole. Pets have an extremely strong instinct to survive no matter what discomfort they feel. Sometimes the symptoms of periodontal disease are so vague that we don't notice them. Pets may be reluctant to hold their toys in their mouths, be less playful, resent having their teeth brushed, have a hard time sleeping, or have no outward symptoms at all. Often, after we have treated broken teeth or extracted infected teeth, our patients' parents tell us that they act more energetic and playful than they have in years!!

Question: How often should a routine dental cleaning be performed?

Every patient is different so this is a hard question to answer. Usually the smaller dogs should have their teeth cleaned earlier and more often because their teeth are more crowded in their mouths. Bigger dogs may not develop tartar as quickly but their mouths should be monitored closely for any broken teeth. Cats are all individuals and should be examined closely for any excessive gingivitis which may be an indication of some special cat diseases like resorptive lesions or stomatitis/gingivitis syndrome.

Question: How can periodontal disease hurt my pet?

The possible local (i.e. in the mouth) effects of periodontal disease are pain, infection of the gums, bone, and/or teeth, and loss of teeth. Chronic infection of the periodontal tissues allows bacteria to enter the circulatory system resulting in seeding of the internal organs (heart, kidneys, liver) and may lead to serious infections in these organs as well.

Please don't hesitate to call us if you have any dentistry-related questions!