Index

Note: Page numbers of article titles are in boldface type.

A

Absolute anchorage
in control of tooth movement in small animal orthodontics, 874

\(\alpha -2\)-Agonists
for oral and dental procedures, 1053

Alveolar bone
functions of, 821

Ameloblastoma
clinical presentation of, 1014

American Veterinary Dental College
approved case-log abbreviations
in tooth identification, 1059–1063

Analgesia
for oral and dental procedures, 1041–1058. See also Dental procedures, regional anesthesia and analgesia for.

Anchorage
absolute
in control of tooth movement in small animal orthodontics, 874
in control of tooth movement in small animal orthodontics, 873
friction and, 874–876
reinforced
in control of tooth movement in small animal orthodontics, 873

Antidepressant(s)
tricyclic
for oral and dental procedures, 1057

Anti-inflammatory drugs
for gingivostomatitis, 904–905
nonsteroidal
for oral and dental procedures, 1053–1054

Antimicrobial(s)
for gingivostomatitis, 902–904

Arch bars
in small animal orthodontics, 881

Arch expansion devices
in small animal orthodontics, 882

Azathioprine
for gingivostomatitis, 905

B

Bilateral mandibular fracture
repair of, 994–1006

Bilateral rostral mandibulectomy, 1021–1023

Bilateral rostral maxillectomy, 1027–1029

Bird tongue, 790–791

Bone(s)
alveolar
functions of, 821
of cranium
in dogs and cats, 763–769

Buprenorphine
for oral and dental procedures, 1052

Butorphanol
for oral and dental procedures, 1052
Cat(s)
domestic
tooth resorption in
causes of
update on,
913–942. See also
Feline
odontoclastic
resorptive
lesions (FORL).
full-mouth extraction in, 982
oral anatomy of, 763–780
bones of cranium, 763–769
cranial types, 769–770
dental formulae, 772–773
muscles, 773–775
nerves, 775–776
salivary glands, 775
teeth and support tissue
development,
770–772
temporomandibular joint, 769
vascular system, 776–779
permanent teeth of
peculiarities of, 915–921
Caudal infraorbital nerve blocks
for oral and dental procedures, 1045
Caudal mandibulectomy, 1024
Caudal maxillectomy, 1029–1030
Central maxillectomy, 1029–1030
Cleft palates
in juvenile veterinary dentistry,
791–792
Codeine
for oral and dental procedures,
1052–1053
Condylar neck fracture
repair of, 997
Cranial nerve blocks
for oral and dental procedures,
1045
Craniun
bones of
in dogs and cats, 763–769
types of
in dogs and cats, 769–770
Cyclosporine
for gingivostomatitis, 906–907
Cyst(s)
dentigerous
in juvenile veterinary dentistry,
800–801
D
Deformed teeth
in juvenile veterinary dentistry,
808–809
Dental crowding
in juvenile veterinary dentistry,
802–804
Dental formulae
in dogs and cats, 772–773
Dental morphology, 789
Dental procedures
regional anesthesia and analgesia for,
1041–1058
α2-agonists, 1053
analgesia adjuncts, 1054–1057
caudal infraorbital nerve blocks, 1045
cranial nerve blocks, 1045
local anesthetic agents, 1044
mandibular nerve block,
1047–1050
maxillary nerve block, 1046–1047
mental nerve block, 1047
N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor
blockers, 1054
multimodal analgesia,
1041–1042
NSAIDs, 1053–1054
opioids, 1050–1053
sites for, 1045–1050
tricyclic antidepressants, 1057
Dentigerous cysts
in juvenile veterinary dentistry,
800–801
Dog(s)
oral anatomy of, 763–780
bones of cranium, 763–769
cranial types, 769–770
dental formulae, 772–773
muscles, 773–775
nerves, 775–776
salivary glands, 775
teeth and support tissue
development, 770–772
temporomandibular joint, 769
vascular system, 776–779
tooth extraction in, 982
Edentulous patients
maxillofacial fracture repairs in,
999–1001
Edgewise appliances
in small animal orthodontics, 880–881
Endodontic(s). See also *Endodontic disease*. fundamentals of, 837–868

Endodontic disease
causes of, 837–842
pathophysiology of, 837–842
treatment of, 842–843
failed
treatment of, 864–865
follow-up care, 865
nonvital pulp therapy in, 850–865
described, 850–851
failure of
reasons for, 862–863
signs of, 863–864
gutta percha application, 859
master point coating, 859
softened gutta percha techniques, 860–862
standard root canal therapy, 851–859
patient preparation for, 843
surgical site preparation in,
843–844
vital pulp therapy in, 844–850
described, 844–845
direct pulp capping, 847–849
follow-up care, 849–850
indirect pulp capping, 846–847

Exodontia, 963–985
in infection control, 966
in pain management, 963–966
preoperative considerations, 963
simple and surgical
equipment for, 966–972
dental elevators, 970
extraction forceps, 972
for controlling hemorrhage, 969
for elevating
mucoperiosteum, 966
for grasping tissue, 969
for holding mouth open, 970
for incising tissue, 966
for removing bone, 969
for removing soft tissue
from bony defects, 969
for retracting soft tissue,
967–968
irrigation-related, 970
scissors, 970
suturing mucosal incisions,
970
tooth extraction, 972–984. See also *Tooth extraction.*

Extraction(s)
surgical, 963–985. See also *Exodontia; Tooth extraction.*

F
Facial innervation, 1044–1045
Feline dental resorptive lesions, 943–962
described, 943–944
diagnosis of, 944–947
prevention of, 958–960
radiographic imaging of, 947–952
treatment of, 952–958
Feline inductive odontogenic tumor
clinical presentation of, 1015
Feline odontoclastic resorptive lesions (FORL)
causes of
update on, 913–942
histologic features of, 913–915
increased vitamin D activity with,
921–929
local trauma and, 929–932
radiologic features of, 913–915
treatment of
vitamin D in, 933–936
vitamin D metabolites in,
933–936
Fentanyl
for oral and dental procedures,
1051–1052
Fibrosarcoma
clinical presentation of, 1013
Force delivery
in small animal orthodontics, 885
FORL. See *Feline odontoclastic resorptive lesions (FORL).*
Fracture(s)
mandibular
bilateral
repair of, 994–1006
with maxillary fracture
repair of, 999
mandibular body
repair of, 990–994
mandibular condylar
repair of, 997
mandibular ramus
repair of, 995–996
maxillary
repair of, 997–999
maxillofacial
in juvenile veterinary dentistry,
814–815
Fractured primary teeth
in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 795–796

Friction anchorage and
in control of tooth movement in
small animal orthodontics, 874–876

G

Gabapentin
for oral and dental procedures, 1054, 1057

Gingiva
functions of, 821–822

Gingival contouring
in small animal orthodontics, 884

Gingivostomatitis, 891–911
evaluation of, 895–896
pathogenesis of, 896–899
pathologic findings in, 891–895
treatment of, 899–907
anti-inflammatory medications in, 904–905
antimicrobials in, 902–904
cyclosporine in, 906–907
human immunoglobulin in, 906
laser thermoablution in, 901–902
oral surgery in, 901
plasmapheresis in, 905
tonsillectomy in, 901

Gland(s)
salivary
in dogs and cats, 775

Gutta percha application
for endodontic disease, 859

H

Hemorrhage
after oral tumor excision, 1033

Human immunoglobulin
for gingivostomatitis, 906

Hydromorphone
for oral and dental procedures, 1052

I

Immunoglobulin(s)
human
for gingivostomatitis, 906

Impaction
soft tissue

in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 801–802

Incisivectomy, 1027

Incline capping
in small animal orthodontics, 882–884

Infection(s)
oral
control of
exodontia in, 966
periodontal, 823–824

J

Juvenile veterinary dentistry, 789–817. See also Veterinary dentistry, juvenile.

L

Laser thermoablation
for gingivostomatitis, 901–902

Lesion(s)
resorptive
dental
feline, 943–962. See also Feline dental resorptive lesions.

Ligament(s)
periodontal, 873

M

Malignant melanoma
clinical presentation of, 1012

Malocclusion
in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 792–795, 804–808

Mandibular body fracture
repair of, 990–994

Mandibular condylar fracture
repair of, 997

Mandibular fracture
bilateral
repair of, 994–1006
with maxillary fracture
repair of, 999

Mandibular nerve block
for oral and dental procedures, 1047–1050

Mandibular ramus fracture
repair of, 995–996

Mandibulectomy, 1018–1026
bilateral rostral, 1021–1023
caudal, 1024
classification of, 1019
described, 1018
rim excision in, 1019–1020
segmental, 1023–1024
total unilateral, 1024–1026
unilateral rostral, 1021

Master point coating
for endodontic disease, 859

Maxillary fracture
repair of, 997–999
with mandibular fracture
repair of, 999

Maxillary nerve block
for oral and dental procedures, 1046–1047

Maxillectomy, 1026–1030
bilateral rostral, 1027–1029
caudal, 1029–1030
central, 1029–1030
classification of, 1026–1027
described, 1026
incisivectomy, 1027
total unilateral, 1029–1030
unilateral rostral, 1027–1029

Maxillofacial fracture repairs, 985–1007
before dentistry, 985–987
complications of, 1001–1004
emergency procedures in, 985
for bilateral mandibular fracture, 994–1006
for condylar neck fracture, 997
for mandibular body fracture, 990–994
for mandibular condylar fracture, 997
for mandibular ramus fracture, 995–996
for maxillary and mandibular
fractures, 999
for maxillary fracture, 997–999
for symphyseal separation, 988–990
in edentulous patients, 999–1001
planning for, 985
since dentistry, 987–988
stabilization prior to, 985
symphyseal separation, 988–990

Maxillofacial fractures
in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 814–815

Melanoma(s)
malignant
clinical presentation of, 1012

Mental nerve block
for oral and dental procedures, 1047

Methadone
for oral and dental procedures, 1051

$N$-Methyl-D-aspartate receptor blockers
for oral and dental procedures, 1054

Methylprednisolone
for gingivostomatitis, 905

Microglossia, 790–791

Morphine
for oral and dental procedures, 1051

Muscle(s)
in dogs and cats, 773–775

N

Naloxone
for oral and dental procedures, 1053

Nerve(s)
in dogs and cats, 775–776

Nerve blocks
for oral and dental procedures
caudal infraorbital, 1045
cranial, 1045
mandibular
for oral and dental procedures, 1047–1050
maxillary
for oral and dental procedures, 1046–1047
mental
for oral and dental procedures, 1047

Nonvital pulp therapy
for endodontic disease, 850–865

NSAIDs. See Anti-inflammatory drugs, nonsteroidal.

O

Occlusal pits
deep
in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 811

Odontoma
clinical presentation of, 1015
in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 809–811

Opioid(s)
for oral and dental procedures, 1050–1053

Oral procedures
regional anesthesia and analgesia
for, 1041–1058. See also
Dental procedures,
regional anesthesia and analgesia for.
Oral tumors, 1009–1039
biopsy of, 1011–1012
clinical presentation of
ameloblastoma, 1014
feline inductive odontogenic
tumor, 1015
fibrosarcoma, 1013
malignant melanoma, 1012
odontoma, 1015
osteosarcoma, 1013
Peripheral odontogenic fibroma,
1014
squamous cell carcinoma,
1012–1013
clinical staging of, 1009–1010
diagnostic imaging of, 1010
in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 815
nonodontogenic
clinical presentation of,
1012–1013
odontogenic
clinical presentation of,
1014–1015
treatment of
anesthetic management in, 1017
appearance after, 1030–1033
aseptic preparation in, 1018
complications of, 1033–1036
decision making in, 1015
function following, 1030–1033
mandibulectomy in,
1018–1026. See also
Mandibulectomy.
maxillectomy in, 1026–1030. See
also Maxillectomy.
outcome following, 1030–1033
patient positioning in, 1018
postoperative care, 1030
preoperative considerations in,
1017–1018
prophylactic antibiotics in, 1017
surgical principles in, 1015–1017

Orthodontic(s)
small animal
ancillary services related to,
877–888
appliances in current use,
879–884
force delivery in, 885
fundamentals of, 869–889
gingival contouring in, 884
periodontal ligament, 873
periodontitis, 869–871
retainers in, 887
surgical intervention in, 885–887
tooth movement in
bodily movement or
translation, 878
control of, 871–878

absolute anchorage in, 874
anchorage in, 873
friction and anchorage in,
874–876
reinforced anchorage in,
873
extrusion, 879
intrusion, 879
rate of, 877–878
rotation or torsion
movement, 878–879
tipping, 878
types of, 878–879

Osteosarcoma
clinical presentation of, 1013

Oxymorphone
for oral and dental procedures, 1051

P
Pain
generation of
process of, 1042–1044
management of
exodontia in, 963–966

Palate(s)
cleft
in juvenile veterinary dentistry,
791–792

Pentoxifylline
for gingivostomatitis, 905

Periodontal disease
clinical effects of, 825–827
environment for, 822–824
pathologic effects of, 825–827
prevention of, 831
treatment of, 819–836

described, 831–832
prioritization in, 832–834

Periodontal infection, 823–824

Periodontal ligament, 873

Periodontal tissues
functions of, 820–822

Periodontic(s)
in gold standard of veterinary oral
health care, 784–786

Periodontitis
orthodontics and, 869–871

Periodontopathogen(s)
described, 824–825
Peripheral odontogenic fibroma
clinical presentation of, 1014
Persistent primary teeth
  in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 798–800
Plasmapheresis
  for gingivostomatitis, 905
Prednisone
  for gingivostomatitis, 905
Primary dental formulas normal, 789
Primary teeth
  delayed eruption of
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 796–798
  fractured
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 795–796
  persistent
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 798–800
Primary dental formulas normal, 789
Prednisone for gingivostomatitis, 905
Primary teeth
  delayed eruption of
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 796–798
  fractured
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 795–796
  persistent
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 798–800
Primary teeth
  delayed eruption of
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 796–798
  fractured
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 795–796
  persistent
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 798–800
Primary teeth
  delayed eruption of
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 796–798
  fractured
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 795–796
  persistent
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 798–800
Prednisone for gingivostomatitis, 905
Primary teeth
  delayed eruption of
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 796–798
  fractured
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 795–796
  persistent
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 798–800
Plasmapheresis
  for gingivostomatitis, 905
Prednisone
  for gingivostomatitis, 905
Primary dental formulas normal, 789
Primary teeth
  delayed eruption of
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 796–798
  fractured
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 795–796
  persistent
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 798–800
Primary teeth
  delayed eruption of
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 796–798
  fractured
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 795–796
  persistent
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 798–800
R
Radiography
  in tooth extraction, 973
  of feline dental resorptive lesions, 947–952
Radiology
  in gold standard of veterinary oral health care, 783–784
Rechecks
  in gold standard of veterinary oral health care, 787
Resorptive lesions
dental
  feline, 943–962. See also Feline dental resorptive lesions.
Retainer(s)
  in small animal orthodontics, 887
Root canal therapy standard for endodontic disease, 851–859
S
Salivary glands
  in dogs and cats, 775
Segmental mandibulectomy, 1023–1024
Six-month spaying or neutering visit in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 800–811
Soft tissue impaction
  in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 801–802
Softened gutta percha techniques for endodontic disease, 860–862
Squamous cell carcinoma
  clinical presentation of, 1012–1013
Steroid(s)
  topical
    for gingivostomatitis, 905
Supernumerary teeth in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 802
Symphyseal separation repair of, 988–990
T
Temporomandibular joint
  in dogs and cats, 769
Thermoablation laser for gingivostomatitis, 901–902
Tissue(s)
  periodontal functions of, 820–822
Tongue
  bird, 790–791
Tonsillectomy for gingivostomatitis, 901
Tooth (teeth)
  deformed
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 808–809
  development of
    in dogs and cats, 770–772
  functions of, 820–821
  movement of
    in small animal orthodontics, 871–878. See also Orthodontic(s), small animal, tooth movement in.
  permanent
    of cats peculiarities of, 915–921
Primary
  delayed eruption of
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 796–798
  fractured
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 795–796
  persistent
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 798–800
  supernumerary
    in juvenile veterinary dentistry, 802
Tooth eruption
timing of, 789

Tooth extraction
canine teeth, 981–982
complications of, 982–983
coronal gingiva incised from tooth in, 973
described, 972–973
elevating, luxating, and removing tooth in, 979–980
flaps in, 974
home care follow-up, 984
in cats, 982
in dogs, 981–982
precautions in, 982–983
radiographs in, 973
roots and root pieces, 982
sectioning tooth and alveolar bone removal in, 975–978
smoothing alveolar bone in, 980
steps in, 973–981
suturing flap in, 981

Tooth resorption
in domestic cats
causes of
update on, 913–942. See also *Feline odontoclastic resorptive lesions (FORL)*.

Total unilateral mandibulectomy, 1024–1026

Total unilateral maxillectomy, 1029–1030

Tramadol
for oral and dental procedures, 1053

Trauma
local
FORL and, 929–932

Tricyclic antidepressants
for oral and dental procedures, 1057

Tumor(s)
oral, 1009–1039. See also *Oral tumors*.

U
Unilateral rostral mandibulectomy, 1021

Unilateral rostral maxillectomy, 1027–1029

V
Vascular system
in dogs and cats, 776–779

Veterinary dentistry
juvenile, 789–817
cleft palates, 791–792
conditions that occur at any time, 814–815
deep occlusal pits, 811
damaged teeth, 808–809
delayed eruption of primary teeth, 796–798
dental crowding, 802–804
dentigerous cysts, 800–801
first visits (8-week and 12-week checkups), 792–798
fracture of immature permanent teeth, 813–814
malocclusions, 792–795, 804–808
maxillofacial fractures, 814–815
microglossia, 790–791
odontomas, 809–811
oral tumors, 815
persistent primary teeth, 798–800
problems recognized in first weeks of life, 790–792
six months to 1 year, 811–814
six-month spaying or neutering visit, 800–801
soft tissue impaction, 801–802
supernumerary teeth, 802
third visit (4-month checkup), 798–800

Veterinary oral health care
gold standard of, 781–787
anesthesia and preoperative workup in, 782–783
periodontics in, 784–786
radiology in, 783–784
rechecks in, 787

Vital pulp therapy
for endodontic disease, 844–850

Vitamin D
activity of
FORL effects on, 921–929
for FORL, 933–936

Vitamin D metabolites
for FORL, 933–936

W
Wound dehiscence
after oral tumor excision, 1034–1035