



ELSEVIER
SAUNDERS

Vet Clin Small Anim
35 (2005) 1065–1072

VETERINARY
CLINICS
Small Animal Practice

Index

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

A

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

α_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*.
multimodal
for oral and dental procedures
rationale for, 1041–1042

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

Anesthesia/anesthetics
in gold standard of veterinary oral
health care, 782–783
in oral tumor management, 1017
local
for oral and dental procedures,
1044
regional
for oral and dental procedures,
1041–1058. See also *Dental*

*procedures, regional
anesthesia and
analgesia for.*

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

C

-
- 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
- Cranium
 - 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**
 - α_2 -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
-
- E**
- 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 thermoablation 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
 - incisvectomy, 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
 - Methodone
 - 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, 887–888
 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

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
 deformed 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, 800–811
 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