

The 12 Step Dental Cleaning



Signs of Dental Disease

- *Bad Breath
- *Yellow-brown crust along gumline
- *Inflamed gums
- *Tooth loss
- *Change of chewing habits

DENTAL CARE IS IMPORTANT

- *It can add up to 5 years to your pet's life!
- *Dental disease can lead to infections of the kidney and heart!
- *Gum infections hurt!



1. Physical Exam and Laboratory Testing

A physical exam will be completed prior to anesthesia and in most patients we complete a blood chemistry profile so we learn more about your pet's general health and it helps us to select an anesthetic protocol

2. Anesthesia

An individualized anesthesia protocol is made for your pet and they are monitored with an EKG and Pulse oximeter while under anesthesia. We recommend intravenous fluids during the procedure to keep their blood pressure up

3. Thick calculus removal

Hand instruments are used to remove the large tartar pieces located above the gumline

4. Power Scaling

An ultrasonic scaler is used to vibrate the rest of the tartar off above the gumline

5. Subgingival Scaling

Curette hand instruments are used to remove the tartar that is under the gums

6. Detection of Missed Tartar

We use a disclosing solution or air dry the tooth to be certain all tartar is removed

7. Polishing

This removes the plaque and smooths the tooth surface to discourage tartar formation

8. Diagnostics

Each tooth is checked with a periodontal probe to check for pockets around the tooth and mobility. Teeth that are questionable are radiographed with a dental x-ray unit

9- Charting

A record is kept on the health of each tooth

10. Fluoride and Oravet

Fluoride is applied to strengthen the enamel of the tooth and decrease sensitivity. Oravet can be used and we recommend it to prevent plaque formation

11. Dental Recovery

Each patient is recovered from anesthesia in a comfortable cage and observed closely

12. Homecare

We customize your home dental care for your pet and show how to take care of your pet's teeth