

Things I Tell Our Clients.

I say “our clients” because my clients are your clients – we are a team, you and I, with a common goal of providing optimum oral health for the animals under our care. So, I thought I would share some of the messages I impart to the owners of these animals. Please feel free to use or adapt these comments and analogies if you think they would be helpful to you in your efforts to educate your clients and get informed owner consent.

The Prime Directive

Many people may expect that my main objective, as a veterinary dentist, is to save teeth. That is not the case at all. Often one of the first things I tell owners is that my Number 1 objective that comes above all else is I want to provide their pet with a mouth free of pain and infection. I go on to say that in most cases, domestic dogs and cats do not need teeth. They do not have to hunt and kill their own meals. They do not have to chew raw meat from a carcass. They do not have to establish or defend territory or breeding rights. They do not have to protect themselves from larger predators. Their food is dead, in the bowl and ready to swallow. They have a roof over their heads and walls/fences around them and owners to protect them. So the things dogs and cats need their teeth for in the wild are taken care of by being domesticated.

While they may not need teeth, they need and deserve a mouth free of pain and infection. While preserving a functional set of healthy teeth is a worthy objective, sometimes it is not a practical or possible one. I tell owners that dogs and cats do far better with no teeth than they do with bad teeth.

What colour is my hankie?

If you have not already done so, read these old papers:

www.toothvet.ca/PDFfiles/PerioCommon.pdf

www.toothvet.ca/PDFfiles/perio_hidden.pdf

www.toothvet.ca/PDFfiles/PerioAgain.pdf

The point that needs to be made is that periodontal disease is hidden from view in the conscious patient, Periodontal disease is not what is going on on the crowns of the teeth, it is what is happening below the gum line, out of sight. To help people understand this I will tell them that I have a handkerchief with me and then I ask them what colour it is. Of course, they have no idea what colour it is or even which pocket it is hiding in. I explain that periodontal disease is the same.

Until I have their pet anesthetized, I have no way of knowing where the pockets are or how deep they are. Therefore, any treatment plan/estimate we develop prior to anesthesia is tentative and subject to change once we have the pet anesthetized, can probe/explore/radiograph to find the full extent of the situation. Then we review all the findings with the owners, adjust the plan/estimate based on those new findings to ensure that we have informed owner consent.

Daily Or Forget It

We always ask clients what level and type of dental home care they are providing for their pet. Many will indicate that they are brushing their pet's teeth, but when asked for details it is common for them to indicate that they are brushing 2-3 times a week or a month. While their heart might be in the right place, they really are not doing any good.

If you brush your teeth before going to bed (and I certainly hope that you do), when you wake up in the morning, your teeth are wearing fuzzy little sweaters. That is the plaque that forms overnight as you sleep. That is how fast plaque accumulates. If it is not mechanically removed (by tooth brushing) daily, it thickens, becomes more tenaciously attached, harbours more pathogenic bacteria and starts to accumulate minerals from the saliva to form calculus (tartar). Once plaque is mineralized, it cannot be removed with a toothbrush and so the game is lost.

For a tooth brushing to be of value it needs to be done daily to mechanically disrupt and remove the immature plaque film and keep ahead of

calculus accumulation. The other benefit gained from tooth brushing is the physical massaging of the gingiva. This stimulates the gingival fibroblasts to produce more collagen, which is the main structural protein for the gingiva and is what makes healthy gingiva so tough and resilient and tightly braced against the tooth.

For people who are brushing infrequently, we will give them instruction on how to train their pet to enjoy and look forward to this as a daily activity.

Tooth brushing can be very beneficial, but like all things, it will only help if it is done right and that means doing it daily.

The Knee-Cap Rule

As a proud Canadian, I always prefer to cite Canadian sources of valuable information when possible, but I have to share this one with you!

Webpage:

www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/ucm208365.htm

Printer-friendly pdf version:

www.fda.gov/downloads/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/UCM209196.pdf

I have been telling people for years (decades really), that dogs should not be given hard toys to chew on or play with. The above link to the American Federal Drug Administration website outlines ten very good reasons why dogs should not be given natural bones to chew on/eat. Just in case this link goes stale in time I have included the printer-friendly version as the last two pages of this issue of The CUSP and it will be available on the Old CUSP Articles page of www.toothvet.ca as long as I have anything to say about it.

I recommend that you print this information, in full colour and give it to all your dog-owning clients. It is especially important to include this information in Puppy kits so that you can inform new or first-time dog owners of the dangers of natural bones before they establish a bad habit.

Note that the first danger of natural bones listed is fractured teeth. Unfortunately, it is not just natural bones that are hard enough to break teeth. Nylon toys, compressed raw hide toys, dried cow

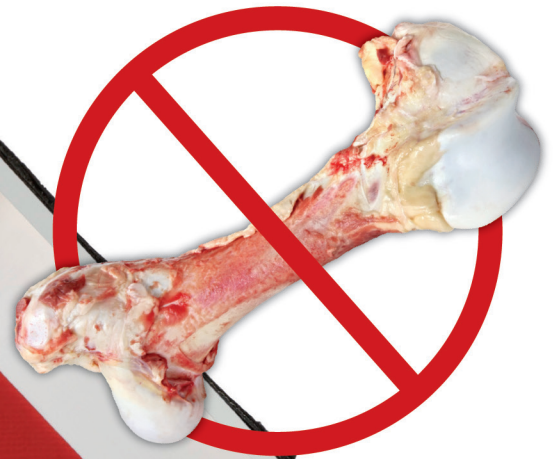
hooves, deer antlers, rocks and so many more items are plenty hard enough to fracture any tooth in any dog. So what can we allow our canine patients to chew with any level of confidence?

I tell clients that there is nothing that is 'safe' but there are some things that are 'safer' (i.e., less dangerous) if used appropriately. To judge an item, they should apply the "Knee-Cap Rule". Simply stated, if you would not want me to hit you in the knee cap with it, don't let your dog chew on it. For small dogs, I will modify and say, if your small dog would not want me to hit them in the knee-cap with it, don't let him/her chew on it.

Clients seem to be able to visualize this well and take it to heart. Another criteria they can apply would be "If you would not chew on it yourself for fear of damaging your own teeth, do not let your dog chew on it."

No Bones About It: Bones are Unsafe for Your Dog

The idea that it's natural for dogs to chew on bones is a popular one. However, it's a dangerous practice and can cause serious injury to your pet.



The Risks:

- broken teeth
- mouth injuries
- choking
- intestinal blockage
- constipation
- rectal bleeding
- infections
- death

“Make sure you throw out bones from your own meals in a way that your dog can’t get to them.”

“Some people think it’s safe to give dogs large bones, like those from a ham or a roast,” says Carmela Stamper, D.V.M., a veterinarian in the Center for Veterinary Medicine at the Food and Drug Administration. “Bones are unsafe no matter what their size. Giving your dog a bone may make your pet a candidate for a trip to your veterinarian’s office later, possible emergency surgery, or even death.”

“Make sure you throw out bones from your own meals in a way that your dog can’t get to them,” adds Stamper, who suggests taking the trash out right away or putting the bones up high and out of your dog’s reach until you have a chance to dispose of them. “And pay attention to where your dog’s nose is when you walk him around the neighborhood—steer him away from any objects lying in the grass.”

Here are 10 reasons why it’s a bad idea to give your dog a bone:

1. Broken teeth.

This may call for expensive veterinary dentistry.

2. Mouth or tongue injuries.

These can be very bloody and messy and may require a trip to see your veterinarian.

3. Bone gets looped around your dog’s lower jaw.

This can be frightening or painful for your dog and potentially costly to you, as it usually means a trip to see your veterinarian.

4. Bone gets stuck in esophagus, the tube that food travels through to reach the stomach.

Your dog may gag, trying to bring the bone back up, and will need to see your veterinarian.

5. Bone gets stuck in windpipe.

This may happen if your dog accidentally inhales a small enough piece of bone. This is an emergency because your dog will have trouble breathing. Get your pet to your veterinarian immediately!

6. Bone gets stuck in stomach.

It went down just fine, but the bone may be too big to pass out of the stomach and into the intestines. Depending on the bone’s size, your dog may need surgery or upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, a procedure in which your veterinarian uses a long tube with a built-in camera and grabbing tools to try to remove the stuck bone from the stomach.

7. Bone gets stuck in intestines and causes a blockage.

It may be time for surgery.

8. Constipation due to bone fragments.

Your dog may have a hard time passing the bone fragments because they’re very sharp and they scrape the inside of the large intestine or rectum as they move along. This causes severe pain and may require a visit to your veterinarian.


9. Severe bleeding from the rectum.

This is very messy and can be dangerous. It’s time for a trip to see your veterinarian.


10. Peritonitis.

This nasty, difficult-to-treat bacterial infection of the abdomen is caused when bone fragments poke holes in your dog’s stomach or intestines. Your dog needs an emergency visit to your veterinarian because peritonitis can kill your dog.

“Talk with your veterinarian about alternatives to giving bones to your dog,” says Stamper. “There are many bone-like products made with materials that are safe for dogs to chew on.”

“Always supervise your dog with any chew product, especially one your dog hasn’t had before,” adds Stamper. “And always, if your dog ‘just isn’t acting right,’ call your veterinarian right away!” 

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