



Cairo University
Faculty of veterinary medicine
Department of surgery, Anesthesiology, radiology



Studies on some surgical affections of the oral cavity in dogs and cats

Thesis presented by

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(B.V.Sc. Benha University 2011)

For

The degree of M. V. Sc.
(Surgery, Anaesthesiology and Radiology)

Under the supervision of

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Approval sheet

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Abstract

In the present study, total number of (1081) animals including both dogs (639) and cats (442) were presented to different locations (the Surgery Clinic of the faculty of veterinary medicine, Cairo University; The Military Veterinary Hospital and some private clinics in Cairo). The oral cavity includes number of diseases that classified to congenital and acquired affections. Persistent deciduous teeth showed the highest incidence out of the recorded congenital affections, which represented 45.1% and 37% from congenital affections of dogs and cats respectively. Acquired affections classified into four groups according to the affected tissue of the oral cavity. The groups were diseases related to the gingiva , diseases related to dental hard tissue , soft tissues diseases of the oral cavity and maxilla and mandible disorders in percent of (56.1%),(18.6%),(9.9%) and (1.2%) respectively . Periodontal diseases were the most common recorded affection, which represented 24.6% in dogs, and 34.4% in cats out of total affected animals. Attrition and abrasion showed the highest incidence in dogs represented 28% out of dental hard tissue affected dogs. Teeth discoloring showed the highest incidence in cats represented 29.5% out of dental hard tissue affected cats respectively. Acquired Cleft palate and eosinophilic granuloma complex showed the highest incidence in cats, represented 22.8% from the oral soft tissue affected cats. The recoded diseases related to maxilla and mandible disorders were fractures of maxilla, mandible and tempromandibler joint. The obtained data from the comparison between extra-oral and intraoral radiographic techniques revealed that in general extra oral films had advantage of easily evaluation of the whole parts of the oral cavity by using only from two to four films. They were easier in the processing, marking and developing while in intraoral films we needed at least eight films for the complete evaluation of the oral cavity. From the obtained results, dental panorama was more useful than intraoral and extra-oral x-ray examinations of the dental and periodontal affections of the mandibler premolar and molar teeth.

Dedicated to

My family specially my
mother

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*First of all , prayed thanks are due to our merciful
ALLAH for all I have.*

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Contents

Introduction	-----	1
Review of literature	-----	3
Material and methods	-----	49
Results	-----	60
Discussion	-----	169
Summary	-----	189
References	-----	192
Arabic summary	-----	209

List of Table

Table No.	Legend	Page No.
1.	Table (1) Dental radiology technique chart for standard film: *in seconds	12
2.	Table (2) Types of Mucocoeles.	43
3.	Table (3)Gingivitis scoring index.	52
4.	Table (4) Plaque index (PI).	52
5.	Table (5) Calculus index (CI).	52
6.	Table (6) Periodontal disease classification	54
7.	Table (7):Furcation exposure (FE) indices.	54
8.	Table (8) :Mobility indices	54
9.	Table (9): The total number of examined cases according to the number of normal and affected cases in dogs and cats related to their ages and sex.	60
10.	Table (10): incidence of normal and affected cases related to species.	60
11.	Table (11): incidence of normal and affected cases related to sex in dogs and cats.	61
12.	Table (12): The distribution of total examined animals on age and their percentage.	61
13.	Table (13): incidence of affected cases in Group I(less than one year) in dogs and cats.	62
14.	Table (14): incidence of normal and affected cases in dogs and cats of Group (age less than 1 year).	62
15.	Table (15): incidence of affected cases in Group II (1year to 3years) in dogs and cats.	63
16.	Table (16): incidence of normal and affected cases in dogs and cats of Group II (1year to 3years).	63
17.	Table (17): incidence of affected cases in Group III (more than 3 years) in dogs and cats.	63
18.	Table (18): incidence of normal and affected cases in dogs and cats of Group III (more than 3years).	64
19.	Table (19): incidence of normal and affected cases among different dog breeds under the study	64
20.	Table (20): incidence of oral affections among toy breeds.	65
21.	Table (21): incidence of oral affections among medium sized breeds.	65
22.	Table (22): incidence of oral affections among large sized breeds.	65
23.	Table (23): incidence of oral affections among giant breed	66
24.	Table (24): incidence of oral affections among cat breeds under the study.	66

25.	Table (25): The incidence of congenital and acquired affections in dogs and cats.	66
26.	Table (26): Congenital affections (C.A.) in examined cases and their percentage in dogs and cats.	67
27.	Table (27): Acquired affections in the examined cases and their percentage in dogs and cats.	69
28.	Table (28): Acquired affections according to affected tissue and their distribution in dogs and cats.	70
29.	Table (29): Malocclusions in dogs	71
30.	Table (30): Relation between malocclusion class I in different dog breeds, sexes, ages.	74
31.	Table (31): indicates the different affected cases with class II malocclusion	74
32.	Table (32): Malocclusions in cats.	75
33.	Table (33):showing different cases affected withPersistent temporary teeth in dogs.	77
34.	Table (34): showing Persistent temporary canines in different dogs breeds.	79
35.	Table (35): showing Persistent temporary incisors in different dog breeds.	80
36.	Table (36): Persistent temporary teeth in cats	80
37.	Table (37): Persistent temporary teeth in different cat's breeds.	81
38.	Table (38):Enamel hypoplasia in dogs.	82
39.	Table (39) : Relation between Enamel hypoplasia and different dog breeds, sexes and ages.	82
40.	Table (40): cases of congenitally missing teeth in dogs.	84
41.	Table (41):represented the different examined breeds and the locations of the congenitally missing teeth among examined breeds.	84
42.	Table(42):Congenitally Missing Teeth in cats.	86
43.	Table (43): represented the different examined cases and the locations of the congenitally missing teeth among examined cat breeds.	86
44.	Table (44): Eruption Abnormalities in dogs.	87
45.	Table (45): Eruption abnormalities in different dog breeds, sexes, ages and their location.	87
46.	Table (46): Eruption abnormalities in cats.	88
47.	Table (47): Eruption abnormalities in different cat breeds, sexes, ages and their location.	89
48.	Table (48): Acquired affections related to the gingiva in dogs and cats.	90
49.	Table (49): Gingivitis in dogs.	91
50.	Table (50): Gingivitis in different dogs related to their breeds, sexes and ages.	93

51.	Table (51): gingivitis in cats	95
52.	Table (52): relation between gingivitis and different dogs breed, sex, ages.	95
53.	Table(53): Periodontal Diseases in dogs.	97
54.	Table (54): Relation between Periodontal Diseases (PD 2,3,4) and different dog breeds, sex and ages.	98
55.	Table (55): Relation between Periodontal Diseases (PD 2, 3, 4) in different dogs breed ,sex, ages and it's relation with liver diseases ,kidney diseases and glucose estimation.	99
56.	Table (56): Periodontal Diseases in cats.	102
57.	Table (57): relation between Periodontal Diseases(PD2,3,4) and different cats breeds, sex, age and affected teeth	102
58.	Table (58): Relation between Periodontal Diseases (PD 2, 3, 4) in different cats breed ,sex, ages and it's relation with liver diseases ,kidney diseases and glucose estimation.	103
59.	Table (59): Dental Tarter in dogs.	106
60.	Table (60): Relation between dental tarter in different dog breeds, sexes, ages.	107
61.	Table (61): Dental Tarter (plague) in cats.	109
62.	Table (62): relation between Dental Tarter and different cats breeds, sex, age and affected teeth	109
63.	Table (63) : dental Calculus in dogs	111
64.	Table (65): Dental Calculus in cats.	112
65.	Table (66): relation between Dental Calculus and different cats breeds, sex, age.	114
66.	Table (67): Gingival Hyperplasia in dogs.	114
67.	Table (68): Acquired affections related to the dental hard tissue in dogs and cats.	119
68.	Table (69): Tooth Fracture in dogs.	120
69.	Table (70): Relation between Tooth Fracture in different dog breeds, sexes, ages and the table showing the affected teeth.	120
70.	Table (71): Tooth Fracture in cats	122
71.	Table (72): relation between tooth fracture and different cats breeds, sex, age and affected teeth.	122
72.	Table (73): relation between Dental Caries and dogs breed with sex, age and affected teeth.	124
73.	Table (74): Dental Caries in cats.	125
74.	Table (75): Acquired Missing Teeth in dogs.	126
75.	Table (76): cases of acquired missing teeth in different dog breed with sex, age and affected teeth.	127
76.	Table (77): Acquired Missing Teeth in cats	128
77.	Table (78): Attrition and Abrasion in dogs	129

78.	Table (79): relation between Attrition and Abrasion in different dog breed with sexes, age and affected teeth.	130
79.	Table(80): Discolored Teeth in dogs.	133
80.	Table(81): Discolored Teeth in different dog breeds with sexes, age and affected teeth.	133
81.	Table (82): Discolored Teeth In cats	134
82.	Table(83): number of admitted cases showing diseases of the oral soft tissue.	135
83.	Table (84):Eosinophilic granuloma complex in cats.	138
84.	Table (85): relation between Eosinophilic granuloma complex and different cats breeds, sex, age and affected teeth.	138
85.	Table (86): Acquired Cleft palate in cats.	139
86.	Table (87): relation between Acquired Cleft palate and different cats breeds, sex, age and affected teeth.	139
87.	Table(88):relation between stomatitis and dogs breed with sex, age and possible cause.	140
88.	Table (89):relation between Wounds in the oral cavityand dogs breed with sex, age and possible cause.	141
89.	Table(90):relation between ulcers in the oral cavity and dogs breed with sex, age and possible cause.	143
90.	Table (91): relation between Ulcers of the oral cavity and different cats breeds, sex, age and affected teeth.	144
91.	Table(92):relation between Forgive bodies in the oral cavity and dogs breed with sex, age and possible cause.	145
92.	Table (93): relation between Forgive bodies in the oral cavity and different cats breeds, sex, age and affected teeth.	146
93.	Table(94):relation between Oral Neoplasia and dogs breed with sex, age and possible cause.	147
94.	Table(95) :showing cases affected with calici virus in cats	151
95.	Table(96): b-IV: Maxilla and Mandible Disorders: in dogs and cats	154

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. No	Legend	Page No.
1.	Fig.(1):canine dental chart.	50
2.	Fig.(2):feline dental chart.	51
3.	Fig(3):Chart No. 2 used in the survey study.	59
4.	Fig.(4): incidence of normal and affected cases related to species.	61
5.	Fig.(5):Representing the percent of affected dogs and cats according to the group of age.	62
6.	Fig.(6): incidence of oral cavity affections among different dog breeds.	64
7.	Fig.(7): The incidence of congenital and acquired affections in dogs and cats.	66
8.	Fig.(8):Congenital affections (C.A.) in examined cases and their percentage in dogs and cats.	68
9.	Fig.(9): Acquired affections according to affected tissue and their distribution in dogs and cats.	70
10.	Fig.(10): An 11 years female Griffon with dental malocclusion (class I). notice the sever periodontal diseases	72
11.	Fig.(11): different Class I (dental) malocclusions.	72
12.	Fig.(12):showing Class II (skeletal II malocclusion in a 2 months old male Siberian Husky.	73
13.	Fig(13):Class II (skeletal II) malocclusion.	73
14.	Fig.(14): different types of malocclusions in cats.	75
15.	Fig(15); showing class III (skeletal III malocclusion) in a 2.5 years old male Persian cats.	76
16.	Fig(16) : Persistent canine teeth in different breeds.	77
17.	Fig.(17):Persistent incisors and canines in an 8 months old male Yorkshire Terrier.	78
18.	Fig.(18) showing persistent temporary teeth in cats.	81
19.	Fig. (19): showing enamel hypoplasia in different dogs.	83
20.	Fig.(20):Extra upper incisor teeth in one year old male Rottweiler.(red arrow)	83
21.	Fig. (21): Congenital missing teeth in the different dogs	85
22.	Fig.(22): A 2.5 years old female Persian cat suffering from congenitally missed teeth in all the incisor teeth as none of them were erupted.	86

23.	Fig.(23): A 5 months old male German shepherd showing tooth gemination in the 1 st left upper incisor (white arrow)	87
24.	Fig. (24) : Eruption abnormalities in different dogs.	88
25.	Fig.(25):A 5 months old male showing impacted 3 rd and 4 th upper premolar teeth by temporary 3 rd premolar teeth	89
26.	Fig.(26) :Cleft palate and cleft lip in a 45 days old female Boxer .	90
27.	Fig.(27):Acquired affections related to the gingiva in dogs and cats.	91
28.	Fig.(28):Intraoral picture showing the normal gingiva	93
29.	Fig.(29):Different degree of gingivitis in dogs.	94
30.	Fig.(30): showing different degrees of gingivitis in cats	96
31.	Fig. (31):showing B-modeultrasonographicsagittal scan using 3.7 MHz convex transducer of 7years old female German shepherd suffered clinically from periodontal diseases.	98
32.	Fig.(32): showing different degrees of periodontal diseases in dogs	100
33.	Fig.(33): showing generalized, chronic cases of periodontal diseases	101
34.	Fig.(34): A 6 years male Persian showing periodontal diseases.	104
35.	Fig.(35): Generalized, chronic cases of Periodontal Diseases of a 3 years old female Persian .	105
36.	Fig.(36):showing different degrees of dental tarter in dogs.	108
37.	Fig.(37):showing different degrees of dental tarter in cats.	110
38.	Fig.(38):showing different degrees of dental calculus in dogs	113
39.	Fig.(39):showing different degree of dental calculus in cats .	115
40.	Fig.(40): A &B: intraoral picture of 2 years old female Saint Bernard showing gingival overgrowth above the normal marginal surface (black arrow).	116
41.	Fig.(41): intra oral pictures of 4 years old female Griffon before and after dental scaling	118
42.	Fig.(42): Intra oral pictures of 4 years old female Persian before and after dental scaling.	118
43.	Fig.(43): Acquired affections related to the dental hard tissue in dogs and cats.	119
44.	Fig.(44): Different forms of teeth fractures	121
45.	Fig.(45) showing different canine teeth fractures in cats.	123
46.	Fig.(46) intra oral picture of a 3 years old male Rottweiler showing the left lower canine teeth that has irreversible pulpitis secondary for neglected complicated fracture due to biting on a metal object (white arrow).	123

47.	Fig.(47):intra oral picture of a 2.3 years old female German shepherd showing dental caries that appear as a black spot on the occlusal surface of the 1 st lower molar teeth (white arrow)	124
48.	Fig.(48):showing different dental caries in cats	125
49.	Fig. (49): different cases of acquired missing teeth.	127
50.	Fig.(50):showing different cases of acquired missed teeth in cats .	128
51.	Fig.(51) :different forms attrition and abrasion in dogs	131
52.	Fig.(52):showing different cases of teeth resorption.	132
53.	Fig.(53):A& B: intraoral picture of a 10 months old male German shepherd with teeth discoloring in all the teeth.	134
54.	Fig.(54):A& B: intraoral picture of a female 2 years old Persian showing teeth discoloring in the upper 4 th premolar teeth in both sides .(white arrow)	135
55.	Fig.(55):Acquired affections related to the oral soft tissue in dogs and cats.	136
56.	Fig. (56): Radiographic picture of a 3 years old Griffon showing radiolucent space above the 4 th premolar teeth.(the circle)	136
57.	Fig(57):A 5 years old male Persian showing oronasal fistula on the cheeks of the left maxilla.	137
58.	Fig.(58): Eosinophilic granuloma complex in a 2.6 years Egyptian Mau .	138
59.	Fig (59): showing different cases of acquired cleft palate	140
60.	Fig.(60):A 3.5 years female Persian cat showing caudal gingivostomatitis in the caudal part of the mouth.	141
61.	Fig.(61): Intra oral picture of 3.5 years old Pit Bull showing a fighting recent wound in the cheeks and lips.	142
62.	Fig.(62): intra oral picture for 11 months old male German Shepherd showing severe injury in the mucosa of the hard palate at the level of the 4 th upper premolars due to wooden stick lodged in and removed under anesthesia.	142
63.	Fig.(63):Frontal picture for a 1.2 years old male Persian showing a wound his chin due to falling down (white arrow).	142
64.	Fig. (64) :intraoral picture for 2.5 years old male golden retriever showing ulcers on different parts of the oral cavity due to poisoning by rat poison.	143
65.	Fig. (65): showing different types of oral ulcers.	144
66.	Fig.(66):a 1 year old male Griffon showing swallowing of a needle	145
67.	Fig.(67):A 11 months old male Rottweiler showing a ring lodged around his tongue.	145
68.	Fig.(68):one year female Persian cat showing needle lodged in the hard palate as a foreign body.	146

69.	Fig.(69): Epulis in dogs.	147
70.	Fig.(70):A 10 years old female Rottweiler showing Oral tumor .	148
71.	Fig.(71):A 2.5 years old male german shepherd showing maxillary oral tumor.	149
72.	Figure (72): A tumor mass of 2.5 years male german shepherd showing herring-bone pattern of neoplastic cells (H&E, X200).	149
73.	Figure (73): tumor mass of 2.5 years male german shepherd showing blue stained dense collagenous stroma (Masson's Trichrome ,X400)	150
74.	Fig.(74): A 5 months old male german shepherded showing oral mass in the cheek teeth.	150
75.	Figure (75): A 5 months old male german shepherded showing lobular pattern of neoplastic cells that replace muscle fibers of the cheek and surrounded by collagen fibers (H&E,X100).	150
76.	Figure(76): A 5 months old male german shepherded showing variable mature multi- and univacuolar lipoblasts with numerous signet-ring type (arrow) (H&E,X400).	151
77.	Fig.(77): A 20 years old male Siamese cat showing Candidiasis(mycotic ulcer) in the caudal part of the mouth (white arrow).	151
78.	Fig.(78):A 2.5 years old male Persian cat showing calici virus.	152
79.	Fig.(79): showing Parotid mucocele in different dogs.	152
80.	Fig.(80):Surgical operation showing ranulla in a a 3 years old male German shepherd before and after treatment.	153
81.	Figure (81): Cytological section of a 3 years old male German shepherd showing diffuse eosinophilic protein rich exudates mixed with multifocal aggregation of bacterial colonies (arrows) (H&E ,x100)	154
82.	Figure(82): same cases shows cytological section a 3 years old male German shepherd showing free bacterial bacilli (H&E ,x1000).	154
83.	Fig.(83): a 7 years old male Persian showing ranulla in the lower part of the tongue.	154
84.	Fig.(84):Intraoral picture of a 3.5 years old female pit bull showing mandibler fracture due to fight with other male Pit Bull(white arrow).	155
85.	Fig.(85):Mandibuler fracture in a 3.5 years old male german shepered .	155
86.	Fig.(86): showing fracture in the body of the mandible in a 5 years old female Persian cat .	156
87.	Fig.(87): Mandiuler symphysial fracture and TMJ luxation in a 2.5 years old female persion cats from a car accident.	156
88.	Fig.(88): Intraoral Radiograph of the left maxillary premolars and molars teeth of a 10 months old Mongrel dog showing the anatomy of the normal teeth	157
89.	Fig.(89): Intraoral Radiograph of left mandibler premolar and molar teeth of 10 months old Mongrel dog showing the anatomy of the normal teeth	158