



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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