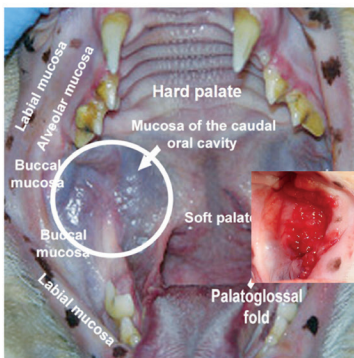
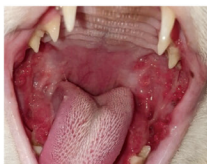


Feline Chronic Gingivostomatitis (FCGS) aka Stomatitis



Widespread oral inflammation that extends to the caudal mouth causing caudal mucositis and ulcerations

- No casual relationship with other diseases
- Multifactorial;
(inappropriate response to plaque)
- Associated with immune dysfunction
- Multi-cat households are 70% more likely;
(some cats just don't like "roomies")
- Not contagious



Is there caudal mouth inflammation?

Once caudal mouth inflammation has been identified, this is FCGS.

- FCGS is treated through full mouth extractions (FME) including the canines and incisors.
- It is very important to avoid breaking the mandible, this means full mouth x-rays to evaluate how to perform proper extractions.
- Patients with FCGS and FME have a 67-90% chance of cure or significant improvement.
- The majority of patients without cure can get to a state of control. Patients without FME will never cure.
- Patients with FCGS require medical management in conjunction with oral surgery, NOT in lieu of surgery, for months and sometimes for life.
- The use of steroids prior to FME leads to a decreased rate of success following FME.
- The earlier FME is elected, the better the outcome.



**ANIMAL DENTISTRY
REFERRAL SERVICES**

1326 Sunset Drive Norwalk, Iowa 50211

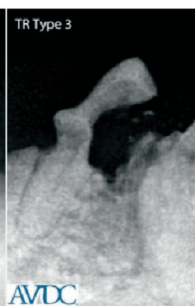
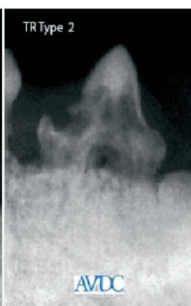
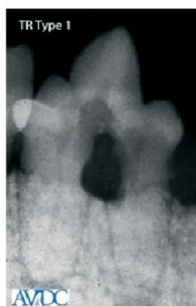
Dr. Jennifer Mathis, DVM, DAVDC

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Juvenile Periodontitis



- No caudal mouth inflammation
- Under 1 year of age
- Hyperplastic gingiva "curtain gums"
- Treatment goal:
 - Prevent bone loss and tooth resorption (TR) through gingival trimming under anesthesia
- May grow out of it by age 2
- When delaying or skipping gingival trimming, more inflammation occurs making TR more likely



Tooth resorption (TR)

Type 1: Inflammatory Resorption

- PDL intact
- Loss of density
- Fragile teeth, easy to break like 'egg shells'
- All parts of the tooth must be removed fully

Type 2: Replacement Resorption

- No identifiable PDL to loosen during extraction
- Appear 'moth eaten'
- Slowly, painfully, over years, is becoming part of the jaw
- Treat through surgical extraction of all recognizable tooth portions:
 - Envelope flap
 - Modified extraction technique (MET)
(type of crown amputation with surgical closure)
 - Intentional root retention (IRR)
 - Continue to monitor (CTM)

70% of cats get TR in their lifetime

In one study, 80-100% of cats had TR by age 10 while only 19-20% had visual evidence of issues on awake oral exam. When you treat TR type 1 you will slow or halt the recurrence. TR type 2 is recurrent and painful.

All pets need annual anesthetic dental procedures with intraoral x-rays. 3D imaging is 2x as sensitive in identifying TR as intraoral radiology.