

## PREVALENCE OF PERIODONTAL DISEASE IN DEFAULT OF DENTAL HYGIENE IN DOGS

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The periodontal status of 37 dogs (Griffon 22, German Sheperd 6, Pekingese 6, Mongrel 2, Irish Setter one) with non-teeth health problems was assessed. Periodontal assessment was determined by using the parameters of pocket depth, gingivitis, plaque and calculus accumulation and alveolar bone loss on radiographs. The demonstrated teeth lesions were ranging from gingivitis to destructive periodontitis.

The maxillary molars and the mandibular premolars were highly affected. Treatment by supra/subgingival scaling, root planing and curettage combined with maintenance of daily oral hygiene proved very effective for procuring marked resolution of gingivitis and regression of pocket depth in mild cases and useful to lessen and retard the complication in advanced cases.

### **Introduction**

Periodontal disease of dogs is a common problem in veterinary dentistry. Periodontal disease is caused by the accumulation of bacterial plaque with subsequent tissue destruction results from autodegradation induced by the continuing inflammatory response (Harvey et al,1996; Harvey, 1998). The dog with periodontally involved teeth may be uncomfortable and other organs of the body may be at risk for spread of infection from the affected teeth (DeBows et al,1996). The development of periodontal disease is facilitated by soft diets ( Rawlings et al,1997). Irrespective of dietary regimen, neglecting of regular dental hygiene did not maintain clinically healthy gingival in dogs (Gorrel and Rawling, 1996). The inflammation of periodontium is progressing from gingivitis to periodontitis and ultimately to loss of teeth (Grove, 1985). Oral malodor or halitosis is a characteristic sign of periodontal disease (Hennet et al, 1998). Since the majority of pet owners' are usually unaware of their pet's teeth and their attention is directed to other body health problems, hence the aim of the present study was to elucidate the pattern and distribution of periodontal disease among randomly selected dogs complaining of non-teeth health problems.