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## Rotten teeth in dogs causes

Reviewed and updated for accuracy December 3, 2019 Dr. Hani Elfenbein, DVM, PhD You may already know that not taking care of your dog's teeth can lead to periodontal disease, a condition that leads to bleeding gums, due to smell from the mouth, and ultimately loss of teeth. But did you know that poor oral hygiene is also associated with other health problems in dogs, including diabetes and heart disease, and it can even lead to a broken jaw. And since dogs are experts who hide pain, you may not even realize that there is a problem. While veterinarians say they may not know with absolute certainty that periodontal disease is the cause of these ailments, there is ample evidence to indicate a link. Here are five ways that neglecting your dog's oral hygiene can adversely affect not only her teeth and gums, but also her overall health and well-being. Dental disease establishes your dog's immune system Periodontal disease starts under an elastic band with a substance called plaque that consists of bacteria, explains Dr. Lisa Fink, a certified onboard veterinary dentist and surgeon of the usni. Left on the surface of the tooth and in the area surrounding the tooth, the plaque incites the animal's immune system and comes an inflammatory response, starting with gingivitis, says Dr Fink. The inflammatory response kills bacteria but also destroys tissues in the process. In fact, most tissue destruction associated with dental infections is caused by immune system products rather than degradation products from the bacteria themselves, explains Dr Chad Lothamer, DVM, DAVDC. This can lead to loss of local tissues, pain and infection of surrounding tissues. The more severe dental disease and the more inflammation present, the more likely it is that bacteria can enter the bloodstream and travel to other parts of the body, says Dr. Lotamer, who is certified on board at Veterinary Dentistry. Infections in and around the teeth cause an increase in inflammatory intermediaries and can cause bacteraemia (a condition in which bacteria appear in the blood), which is likely to harm distant parts of the body or distant infections, dr. Lotamer explains. Reducing inflammation by treating periodontin diseases can have a profound effect on a dog's health because it reduces the amount of work the body needs to do to fight this infection, says Dr. Chris Bannon, a board-certified veterinary dentist at New Mexico Veterinary Dentistry and Oral Surgery in Algodones. And, importantly, it stops the pain of dental disease for your dog. Dental diseases increases the risk of heart disease dogs Heart and liver are particularly prone to the development of inflammation from dental diseases. There is evidence that periodontal disease is associated with cardiopulmonary diseases such as endocarditis, according to the World Association of Small Animal Veterinary Animals (WSAVA). Risk of endocarditis six times higher in dogs with three stages (moderate to severe) periodontal disease than in dogs without says the WSAVA report. Dr. Bannon says a large number of patients with canine disease are simultaneously showing signs of both periodontin and heart disease. While it can be difficult to determine cause and effect, we know there is an association because they so often occur together, she says. One of the key evidence, Dr. Bannon says, is that cultural bacteria from infected heart valves are the same as those also identified in the mouth. For animals with both dental diseases and heart disease, it can be dangerous to depred the pet to completely clean their teeth and gums. This means that the teeth will continue to be uncomfortable, and there is a further risk to the heart as the disease progresses orally. Dental disease complicates diabetes in dogs Diabetic dogs tend to have higher rates of periodontal disease, Dr. Bannon says. In fact, the two conditions feed on each other in a vicious cycle. The more severe periodontics disease is, the more serious it gets diabetes, which in turn worsens periodontics disease, Dr. Bannon explains. It's not always possible to determine what happened in the first place - periodontics disease or diabetes, but inflammation and periodontal-related infection can affect blood sugar metabolism, says Dr. Jason Nicholas, chief medical officer of Preventive Veterinarian based in Portland, Oregon. This is especially important in terms of complicating the control and regulation of diabetic animals, says Dr Nicholas. Inflammation and infection reduce the body's sensitivity to insulin, the primary hormone involved in blood sugar regulation, he adds. It's hard to balance a dog's diabetes until periodontal disease is treated, Dr. Bannon says. Once this tooth is examined, their diabetes is much easier to stabilize. Dental disease causes your dog's pain that you can't spot dogs rarely show signs that they hurt, and if they behave and eat as usual, it may seem as if there's nothing wrong. That's the wrong assumption. Appetite is a strong drive. It's easy to avoid biting on a painful tooth. We've all seen dogs inhale solid food without respiration, says Dr. Stanley Blazewski, a certified veterinary dentist on the board at VRC Specialty Hospital in Malvern, Pennsylvania. But obviously they can suffer from disease pathology because owners often notice that they are simply like a puppy again after treatment, adding that they regret postponing care. It's a hidden disease,' adds Dr. Donnell Hansen, a certified on-board veterinary dentist with veterinary partners BluePearl. Dogs may show signs of dental problems such as slynotechi, lack of appetite, swelling or bleeding, but they have not appeared in every case. Most pet parents only notice the smell from the mouth address a canine fracture or molar that families will notice a difference in their pet, Dr. Hansen says. Dental disease can lead to a broken jaw Poor oral hygiene can lead to a broken jaw in dogs, especially smaller breeds with disproportionately large teeth such as Chihuahua, Lhasa Apsos, Maltese and Shi Jis, dr Hansen says. Infection in these dogs' mouth can weaken their relatively small jaws, and something as simple as jumping off the couch can lead to a fractured jaw, she says. This is fortunately not common, says Dr. Gwen Shamberger, a certified veterinary dentist at WVRC Emergency & Specialty Pet Care in Waukeish, Wisconsin. But I see it and it's serious and very painful-it can be very difficult to get a fracture to heal properly- because the bone isn't a healthy bone, dr. Shamberger says. Dr. Shamberger explains: I also had patients who had a fractured tooth that had a fracture for years and did not cause problems, and they fell ill for another reason, and now that the tooth fracture is becoming an obvious problem. For a while, this can be fixed, Dr. Fink says. However, in many cases, jaw fractures due to periodontal disease present an additional challenge due to the lack of good bone quality in the area, as well as lack of teeth. Sometimes fractures can even occur after tooth removal. This is because without teeth the lower jaw is weak. Caring for your dog's teeth can prevent health problems The most effective way to prevent these conditions is to maintain a solid oral hygiene regimen that should include regular brushing of your dog's teeth and gums. Alternatively, you should take the dog for annual examinations, and when needed, an anesthetic oral examination with a full examination of teeth and dental radiography, advises Dr Fink. The Veterinary Health Board verbally lists foods, treats, chewing, toothpastes, sprays, gels, powders, wipes, toothbrushes and water additives that have been scientifically tested and approved for dogs and cats, she adds. Caring for your dog's oral hygiene is about much more than clean teeth and fresh breathing, Concludes Dr. Bannon. It's a health issue. By: Paula Fitzsimmones Featured Images: iStock.com/ Tasia Korchak of WebMD Gum Disease Archives is usually silent. At its launch there are no external signs and symptoms. But once it's advanced, gum disease can devastate your dog's mouth, causing chronic pain, blurred gums, missing teeth and bone loss - fate is hardly fair to a person's best friend. Fortunately, it is not necessary to be so. Although gum disease in dogs is sadly common, it can be prevented. To find out how, WebMD talked to experts: veterinary dentistry specialists. They told us why dogs get gum disease, complications and treatment, and ultimately how gum disease can be prevented in a dog or on Slowed. Bacteria for gum disease in humans and pets are blamed. Almost immediately after the animal eats, bacteria along with food, saliva and other particles begin to form a sticky film called plaque over the teeth. Bacteria in plaque do a lot of things, says Brett Beckman, DVM, FAVD, DAVDC, DAAPM, a veterinary dentist practicing in Florida and Georgia. But one thing it does in both pets and humans is to get our immune system to recognize it as foreign. When your dog's body is felt by a foreign invader, it marshals white blood cells to attack. In turn, the bacteria in the plaque tells white blood cells to release enzymes to errant gum tissue. This shootout leads to gum inflammation, destroyed tissue and bone loss. End result: Tooth loss. Gum disease, also called periodontal disease, occurs five times more often in dogs than in humans, says Colleen O'Morrow, DVM, a veterinary dentist in Manitoba, Canada, and a fellow at the Academy of Veterinary Dentistry. Reason? Dogs have a more alkaly mouth than humans, contributing to the formation of plaque. In addition, most pets do not have teeth brushed every day, giving plaque form bacteria a chance that they should multiply. Unfortunately, the first symptoms of gum disease in dogs initially have no symptoms, Beckman says. Rarely do pet owners ever notice signs of gum disease in their dog, and if they do, gum disease is very advanced. By then, your dog can live with chronic pain that animals instinctively hide to show no weakness. Some symptoms of severe gum disease include: Problems picking up food Bleeding or red gums Drying teeth Blood in a watery headland or on chewing toys Due to smell from the mouth (galitosis) Talk or make noise, when a dog eats or yawns Blows or lumps in the mouth Bloody or rope saliva Not wanting the head to touch (head shyness) Chewing on one side of the mouth Sneezing or discharge from the nose (advanced gum disease in the upper teeth can break the bone between the nasal and oral cavity) Periodontal disease can cause periodontal disease more problems than pain in the teeth, says O'Morrow. For example, dogs with unverified gum inflammation may have an increased risk of heart, kidney and liver disease. The ultimate complication is that I see too often, and it's a pathological fracture of the jaw, says Beckman. Over time, untreated gum disease can destroy the bone to such an extent that even a small pressure will fracture the weakened jaw of a small dog. Pet teeth should be brushed twice a day, just like people's teeth, says WebMD's O'Morrow. If we can minimize bacteria and their products, the normal body will provide appropriate protection to maintain a healthy mouth. Working with a veterinarian, follow these four steps to prevent or slow down painful gum disease in Dogs: Take your dog for regular exams and cleansing. Examination with dental X-rays taken under general anaesthetic is the only way to get a complete picture of what's going on in your dog's teeth and below the gum line. Clean clean the teeth every day. You know that the best home care for keeping pearly whites in top shape is daily cleaning - well it's the same for your fluff. While the task may seem a bit daunting, it doesn't have to be. Patience, the right tools and some guidance from your vet can lead most pet owners to succeed. In fact, if you take it slowly, most dogs and cats, even older pets, will be allowed to brush their teeth. Feed your dog the quality of dog food. Some dogs will benefit from dental diets that help brush their teeth when they are ingested, or from foods that have supplements that prevent plaque from arding. Talk to your vet about what diet is right for your dog. Offer safe toys and treats for daily respiration. Zhing every day on teeth-friendly buoys is another way to help prevent gum disease in dogs. Look for treats and toys that are not difficult, for example: rubber balls, thin untreated strips that bend, and rubber toys in which to hide treats. (Beware that a hard rawhide can cause gastrointestinal problems if your dog swallows a large chunk.) To prevent fractures and broken teeth, avoid hard treats of any kind, such as animal bones (raw or cooked), nylon bones or cow's and pork

hooes. It's only recently that most of us have even heard of dentistry for dogs, so chances are that well your dog may already have some gum disease. Studies show that more than 80% of dogs have a certain stage of periodontal disease under the age of 3. Once the problem gets underway, treatment depends on its stage, although initially all treatment requires examination and X-rays to determine the presence (or absence) of the disease. Stage 1 gum disease in dogs consists of mild redness or inflammation of the gums, without periodontal pockets between the elastic band and the tooth. For this cleaning phase above and below the gum line is the only treatment needed. That's where we'd like to see a patient,' says Beckman, but unfortunately we don't come across it very often. Stage 2 occurs as soon as there are periodontal pockets between the elastic band and the tooth, but before any significant bone lesion. Here, gum tissue and tooth root are cleaned, washed and treated with gel to help attach the elastic band to the root of the tooth. Stage 3 gum disease in dogs when periodontal pockets around the teeth go deeper than 5 millimeters, which means bone loss is now. Depending on bone loss anatomy, many times we can expose the defect by opening a flap of gums and clearing painful tissue around the root of the tooth and bone, says Beckman, and then use special therapies to grow new tissue and bone. Stage 4 is when bone loss is over 50% and tooth removal is the only treatment. Just as you keep on top of your own health, you stay up to date with your pet's health, too, says O'Morrow. Ultimately, you should become an advocate for your pet's health care. You are part of the team. SOURCES: Colleen O'Morrow, IWM, veterinary dentist; employee of the Academy of Veterinary Dentistry, Dentistry, American Veterinary Dental College; Winnipeg, Manitoba. Sharon Hoffman, IWM, DAVDC, veterinary dentist; Veterinary dentistry and oral surgery of North Florida, Jacksonville, Fla Brett Beckman, DVM, FAVD, DAVDC, DAAPM, veterinary dentist; past president, the American Veterinary Dental Society. Tony M. Woodward, AVDC, veterinary dentist; Diplomat, American Veterinary Dental College; Animal Teeth Care, Colorado Springs, Colo. American Veterinary Medical Association: Dental health: how to brush your pet's teeth. © 2010 WebMD, LLC. All rights reserved. Reserved.

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