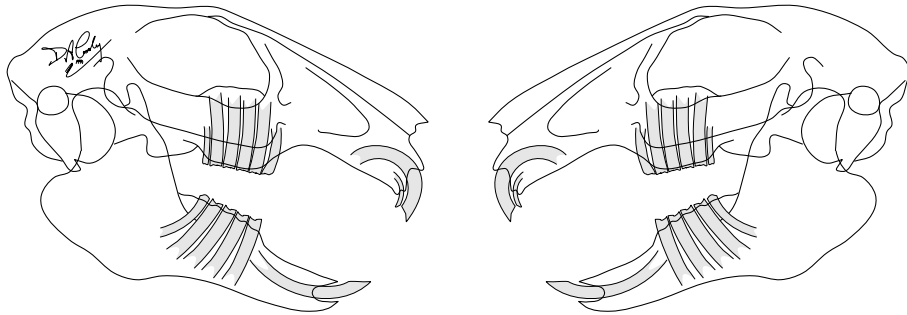
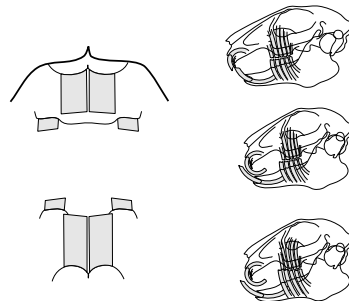


Rabbit dental assessment chart

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|-----|-----|--------|------|
| Owner's name | Reference Code or Address | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Animal's name | Breed | Age | Sex | Weight | Date |
| | | | | | |



| | |
|--|--|
| 101 102 106 107 108 109 110 111 | 201 202 206 207 208 209 210 211 |
|--|--|



| | |
|---|--|
| RHS 411 410 409 408 407 401 | HS 311 310 309 308 307 301 |
|---|--|

Key to abbreviations used

- # = Fracture
- + = Severity + to ++++
- m = Missing tooth
- = Tipping/positioning
- ↔ = Length relationship
- A = Abscess
- C = Cavity
- G = Gingivitis
- M = Mobility
- P = Periodontitis
- Pn = Pocket depth, mm
- R = Recession
- Rn = Depth in mm
- S = Supernumerary
- W = Wear
- X = Extracted

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Dental procedures

Assessment by quadrant

(graded +, ++, +++, ++++)

| Performed | Required | | 1 (RU) | 2 (LU) | 3 (LL) | 4 (RL) |
|----------------------------|----------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| { } Pre-anaesthetic checks | { } | <i>Plaque</i> | : | : | : | : |
| { } General anaesthesia | { } | <i>Calculus</i> | : | : | : | : |
| { } Radiography | { } | <i>Gingivitis</i> | : | : | : | : |
| { } Occlusal assessment | { } | <i>Periodontitis</i> | : | : | : | : |
| { } Supra-gingival scaling | { } | <i>Occlusion</i> | : | : | : | : |
| { } Subgingival scaling | { } | <i>Tooth wear</i> | : | : | : | : |
| { } Root planing | { } | | | | | |
| { } Polishing | { } | | | | | |
| { } Gingival lavage | { } | | | | | |
| { } Gingival surgery | { } | | | | | |
| { } Extraction | { } | | | | | |
| { } Periodontal splinting | { } | | | | | |
| { } Crown height reduction | { } | | | | | |
| { } Endodontic therapy | { } | | | | | |
| { } Restoration | { } | | | | | |
| { } Orthodontic treatment | { } | | | | | |
| { } Oro-facial surgery | { } | | | | | |
| Homecare program | { ✓ } | | | | | |

Other comments

Routine Home Dental Care

Herbivores naturally wear their teeth by prolonged chewing. To compensate for this the teeth continue erupting. If they do not have enough natural food the teeth get longer and develop sharp spikes which injure the cheeks and tongue. Chewing exercise is also beneficial as it stimulates natural tooth cleaning and protection mechanisms. In general hard and artificial chewing objects are not a good idea as many animals damage their teeth and gums on them, and swallowed pieces can cause serious problems.

Provide the bulk of the diet as growing grass or hay. Avoid feeding soft sticky foods and never give items containing sugar or oil/fat.

Specific Instructions