**Breed predilection for other dental diseases**

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Very little published information is available on breed predilections for oral diseases in dogs and cats. For certain conditions there may be anecdotal or circumstantial evidence that a breed predilection exists, for which there may or may not be a factual basis that remains to be elucidated by means of prospective and retrospective studies.

**Periodontal disease**  
The breed predilection for periodontal disease is largely related to size. It has been found that extent of calculus and gingival inflammation, tooth mobility, furcation involvement and attachment loss were more common in small dogs compared with larger dogs. In the cat, periodontitis is not more common in purebreds than in mixed-breed cats, although, if periodontitis is present in purebred cats, it tends to be more severe.

**Stomatitis**  
Plaque-induced ulcerative stomatitis would appear to occur most commonly in the Maltese dog, with a purported familial predisposition, although very little factual information has been published on this disease. It is the clinical impression of many veterinarians that chronic stomatitis in cats is more prevalent in purebreds, especially Siamese and Abyssinians, but there is little scientific evidence to support this.

**Generalized gingival hyperplasia**  
Gingival hyperplasia can be localized, but often it is generalized, especially in breeds that are believed to have a familial tendency, such as the boxers, collie, Great Dane, Dalmatian and Doberman. The gingival hyperplasia slowly progresses and may be complicated by trauma or secondary infection. Gingival hyperplasia is treated by means of gingivectomy and gingivoplasty.

**Traumatic buccal or sublingual mucosal hyperplasia**  
Self-induced oral trauma to the buccal or sublingual mucosa can result in acutely hemorrhagic mucosal lesions, or, more commonly, chronic proliferative lesions. Sublingual lesions can be caused by excessive barking or panting, which is more commonly the case in small dog breeds. Excision of traumatized, hyperplastic tissue can be performed to prevent further trauma.

**Oral eosinophilic granuloma in Siberian huskies**  
The oral eosinophilic granuloma lesions observed in this syndrome are usually found on the tongue or palatal mucosa. Patients with the lingual lesions are commonly presented for halitosis and oral discomfort, whereas the palatal mucosal lesions typically do not cause clinical signs. The eosinophilic granuloma has typically been reported in young Siberian huskies and is believed to be an hereditary or familial condition. Recommended treatment consists of corticosteroids or surgical excision, and recurrence may occur.

**Eosinophilic stomatitis in cavalier King Charles spaniels**  
Cavalier King Charles spaniels and other dogs with ulcerative eosinophilic stomatitis are typically presented for dysphagia, paroxysmal coughing or anorexia. Oral findings include mucosal ulceration, plaque formation or granulomatous lesions. A genetic predisposition to eosinophilic syndromes may exist. Corticosteroids have been variably effective, although spontaneous regression may occur.

**Craniomandibular osteopathy**  
Craniomandibular osteopathy (CMO) is an uncommon, non-inflammatory, non-neoplastic proliferative bone disease that occurs in dogs of 3 - 6 months of age. It has been reported most often in West Highland white terriers and Scottish terriers, but also sporadically in a wide variety of other breeds. The disease is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait in West Highland white terriers. Affected dogs are typically presented for pain on opening the mouth and inappetence. Other signs include intermittent pyrexia, depression, and palpably enlarged mandibles. The mandibles and tympanic bullae are most commonly affected. The diagnosis of CMO is based on the characteristic radiographic findings and confirmed by means of histopathological examination of a biopsy. The disease is usually self-limiting with bone growth ceasing or even regressing at skeletal maturity. Treatment is symptomatic and includes steroidal and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. The prognosis depends on the degree of bony proliferation at the temporomandibular joints.

**Temporomandibular joint dysplasia**  
Temporomandibular joint dysplasia, also referred to as open mouth jaw-locking, was first documented in the Irish setter and later found to occur most commonly in basset hounds. It has also been described in several other breeds, as well as in the cat. The etiology of this condition is unknown and the pathophysiology may include joint laxity, a shallow mandibular fossa and an abnormally shaped condylar process. Locking of the mandible in an open position, usually after the animal...
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Dentistry has yawned, is the major clinical sign. This is caused by a displacement of the coronoid process ventrolateral to the zygomatic arch. Treatment consists of a partial resection of the ventral aspect of the rostral portion of the zygomatic arch.

References