

Australian College of Veterinary Scientists
Membership Examination

June 2010

Small Animal Dentistry and Oral Surgery

Paper 1

Perusal time: **Fifteen (15)** minutes

Time allowed: **Two (2)** hours after perusal

Answer **four (4)** from the six questions **only**.

All questions are of equal value.

Subsections of questions are of equal value unless stated otherwise.

Paper 1: Small Animal Dentistry and Oral Surgery

Answer four (4) from the six questions only.

1. Answer **both** the following:
 - a) Discuss analgesia used in veterinary dental patients.
 - b) Discuss biopsy techniques for oral tumours in the cat and dog.

2. Describe and discuss the role of plaque in the aetiopathogenesis of periodontal disease.

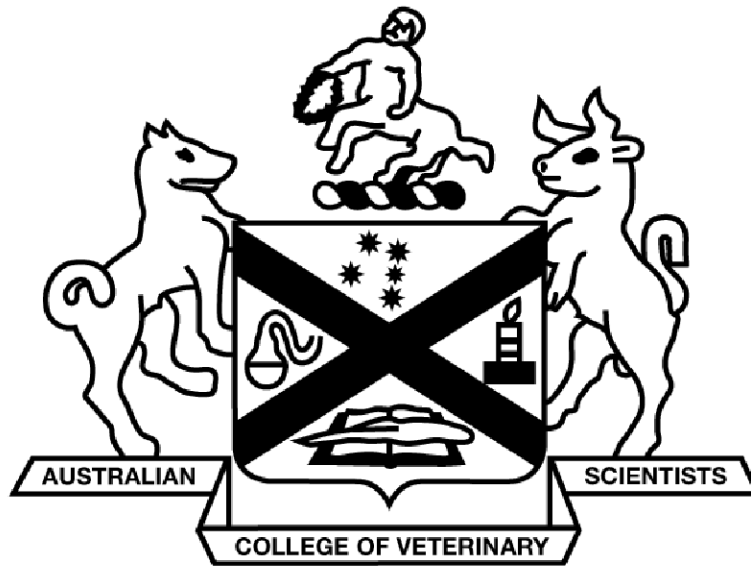
3. Discuss **each** of the following:
 - a) ethical considerations in veterinary orthodontics
 - b) glass ionomer restorative materials
 - c) gingival hyperplasia in boxer dogs.

4. Discuss the properties of an ideal suture material for primary closure of the oral mucosa following surgical resection of an oral mass. Include a comparison of the properties of **two (2)** currently available suture materials that you might use in this situation.

5. Feline tooth resorption has been inaccurately described as feline caries. Explain how these two conditions differ. Include a discussion of the aetiopathogenesis of **each** condition.

6. Discuss the factors that may contribute to the development of a chronic infection of a surgical extraction site. Explain how you might minimise the risk of infection during the original extraction procedure.

End of paper



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Paper 2: Small Animal Dentistry and Oral Surgery

Answer four (4) from the six questions only.

1. An eight-year-old female desexed dachshund with newly diagnosed mild renal insufficiency is presented to your clinic with a unilateral right-sided purulent nasal discharge of short duration. The owner informs you that the dog had a tooth extraction at another clinic three months previously. On clinical examination, you observe that the right maxillary canine crown is missing and there is a draining fistula present at the extraction site.

Discuss your management of this case.

2. Answer **each** of the following:
 - a) Discuss the principles of exodontia and the technique you would employ to extract each of the following teeth in a four-year-old German shepherd dog:
 - i. maxillary second incisor
 - ii. mandibular canine
 - iii. maxillary 4th premolar (carnassial) tooth.
 - b) Compare and contrast the same procedures in a four-year-old Persian cat.
3. Discuss the biological and mechanical objectives of debridement (cleaning) and shaping a root canal in preparation for obturation and how they are achieved with respect to performing an ideal root canal procedure.
4. Discuss the management options for treatment of lymphocytic plasmacytic gingivostomatitis in a seven-year-old Abyssinian cat.
5. You are asked to do a presentation to the local canine agility club on dental homecare. Answer **both** of the following:
 - a) List and discuss the topics you would include in your talk.
 - b) Explain the factors you would consider when making a treatment plan for controlling plaque and calculus accumulation in the club secretary's two-year-old border collie.

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6. You identify tooth resorption on the buccal aspect of the right maxillary fourth premolar and adjacent gingivitis of a cat. The lesion is highly sensitive to probing under general anaesthesia. Answer **both** of the following:
- a) Describe the positioning techniques you could use to obtain intraoral radiographs of this tooth.
 - b) Explain how you would manage this case. Include your analgesia plan.

End of paper