I'm not a robot

What is a canine dental chart?A canine dental chart is a tool used by veterinarians to identify and track each tooth in your dog’s mouth.How often should I check my dog’s dental health?Regular check-ups every 6 to 12 months are recommended. Brushing your dog’s teeth at least a few times a week is also essential.Can I use a human dental chart for my dog?No, dogs have different dental structures, so a dog dental chart is designed specifically for canine teeth.How do I brush my dog’s teeth?Use a dog toothbrush and dog-safe toothpaste. Brush gently in circular motions, paying attention to the gum line.Why is my dog’s breath so bad?Bad breath can be a sign of dental issues like periodontal disease. A dog dental chart can help your vet identify the cause.What are common dog dental diseases?Common issues include gum disease, tooth fractures, and cavities. Regular use of a dog teeth chart can help detect these.Are there specific dog breeds that are more prone to dental issues?Smaller breeds like Chihuahuas, Dachshunds, and Yorkies are more prone to dental problems.What happens if my dog’s dental issues are not treated?Untreated dental problems can lead to tooth loss and other health issues, including infections that can affect your dog’s overall health.Can I give my dog dental chews?Yes, dental chews can help reduce plaque and tartar. Choose chews designed for dental care.When should I start brushing my dog’s teeth?It’s ideal to start brushing your dog’s teeth when they are puppies to get them accustomed to the process. Here are some terms to know: Modified Triadan System A system for numbering each tooth in the mouth. Maxilla Contains the upper teeth – maxillary teeth, ie maxillary canine. Mandible Contains the lower teeth – mandibular teeth, ie mandibular canine. The use of the modified Triadan system has become common place in veterinary medicine. Most hospitals utilized a dental charting system as part of a patient’s permanent medical record. These charts use the modified Triadan system to identify abnormalities and subsequent treatments. Understanding the modified Triadan system helps to streamline communication with our clients and colleagues. You previously learned instrumentation used in veterinary dentistry, and now you will learn how to identify each tooth so you can chart it, know what type of tooth it is and its structure. By the end of this lesson, you should be able to: Identify the instruments used in dental charting. Describe the functions of the instruments used in dental charting. List the instruments in a periodontal pack, as well as those in a surgical pack. The Modified Triadan System Each tooth is assigned a 3-digit number: The first number identifies which quadrant the tooth is in; The second and third identify the location of the tooth, starting from front (rostral) to back (caudal) of the mouth. Numbering Quadrants Quadrant Number Quadrant 100 Right upper/maxillary 200 Left upper/maxillary 300 Left lower/mandibular 400 Right lower/mandibular Image: Triadan quadrants demonstrated on dog head If there are deciduous teeth present, the numbering system is the same with the quadrants continuing to progress in number. Quadrant Number Quadrant 500 Deciduous right upper/maxillary 600 Deciduous left upper/maxillary 700 Deciduous left lower/mandibular 800 Deciduous right lower/mandibular Image: Triadan quadrants demonstrated on dog head (with deciduous) It is sometimes useful to orient yourself to the quadrant by knowing how to number your own quadrants. Starting in the upper right side, move counterclockwise to form a C when numbering your own quadrants. When looking directly at your patient when both are standing, start on the patient’s right side (your left side) and move clockwise to number the quadrants (reverse C). Understanding this perspective will help to label the quadrant no matter the orientation of your patient. Numbering Teeth in Canines Tooth Number Quadrant 01, 02, 03 Always incisors 04 Always canine 05, 06, 07, 08 Always premolars 09, 10, 11 Always molars Hint: While there are differences in some species, the following are always true: Tooth 04 is the canine tooth. Tooth 09 is the first molar. It is easier to chart a specific patients oral and dental anatomy if we understand their dental formula, as well as specific nuances for each species. Canine Dental Formula Dogs have 42 teeth. The dental formula for dogs is as follows: 2 (I3/I3, C1/C1, P4/P4, M2/M3). Let’s break down this formula to help us understand how we calculate the teeth based on this formula. First, the symbols: The I stands for incisors. Incisors are used to cut, scoop, pick at or up, and groom. The C stands for the canine tooth. Canines are used to slash and tear or pierce and hold prey. The P stands for premolars, which are used to hold and carry food, breaking it down into smaller pieces. The M stands for molars, which are used to grind food. Then, the numbers: The numerator (top number) is equal to the number of teeth on one side of the mouth in the maxilla (upper arcade). The denominator (lower number) is equal to the number of teeth on one side of the mouth in the mandible (lower arcade). The 2 at the front of the equation means we can arrive at the total number of teeth for this species by multiplying the number of teeth we calculate in this equation by 2 – there are 2 sides of the mouth (right and left). Feline Dental Formula Cats have 30 teeth. The dental formula for cats is as follows: 2 (I3/I3, C1/C1, P3/P2, M1/M1). In comparison to dogs, cats are missing the following 12 teeth: First premolar (05) in all quadrants – 4 total; Mandibular (lower) 2nd premolar (06) – 2 total; Maxillary (upper) 2nd molar (10) – 2 total; Mandibular (lower) 2nd and 3rd molars (10, 11) – 4 total. When we put our knowledge of how to number teeth with the information regarding dental formulas, we can more easily identify a specific tooth in a canine or feline patient’s mouth. For example, 05 and 06 premolars don’t exist in a feline patient’s right lower/mandibular quadrant (400), neither do 10 and 11 molars, we would skip them when we count: Incisors – 401, 402, 403 Canine – 404 Premolars – 405, 406, 407, 408 Molars – 409 Wrapping Up In this lesson, we learned the quadrants of the mouth, how each tooth in a dog or cat’s mouth is numbered, and how to combine our knowledge of dental formulas to help identify a specific tooth in a dog or cat’s mouth. This is extremely important for notating pathology of a certain tooth or region in a patient’s mouth. In our next lesson, we will combine this knowledge with our knowledge of dental anatomy and directional terminology to identify the location of pathology within our patient’s mouth Use the self-check activity below to practice charting a canine mouth using the Modified Triadan System. OSU Students: In the skills center, you will have additional opportunities to practice counting teeth and identifying specific teeth using the Magnetic Board Activity (“Magna Charta”). How are teeth named and numbered? by Costas Bougalis April 16, 1998 (Last update May 12, 2019) Dentists refer to a specific tooth using a number or coding more usually than using teeth names. There are several teeth numbering systems: the Universal Numbering System (used in US), FDI World Dental Federation notation, and the Palmer Notation Method. However, for patients it is easier to identify and remember the different teeth by using more descriptive teeth names instead of numbers or other coding. The Universal Numbering System is a simplified method of identifying teeth that is approved and adopted by the American Dental Association. Adults In the universal tooth numbering system, tooth number 1 is the patient's upper right third molar, on the right side of the mouth in the upper (maxillary) jaw. Numbering of teeth continues along the upper teeth toward the front and across to the last molar tooth back on the top left side (number 16). The tooth numbering continues by assigning teeth numbers descending to the lower left third molar (number 17) and follows the lower (mandibular) jaw up to the tooth farthest back on the bottom right side of the mouth (number 32). All teeth that should be there are numbered, including those teeth that have been removed for any reason or have not erupted yet (e.g. wisdom teeth). Children In the original system, children's 20 primary teeth are numbered in the same order (from 1 to 20), except that a small letter "d" follows each number to indicate deciduous (primary) teeth. However, most dentists today use a modified version of the Universal Numbering System for children, with letters instead of teeth numbers. The primary teeth are designated by upper case letters A through T, with A being the patient's upper right second primary molar and T being the lower right second primary molar. Universal tooth numbering systemTeeth numbering chart for adult teeth upper left upper right lower left lower right Orientation of the Universal tooth numbering chart is traditionally "patient's view", i.e. "left" and "right" on the chart correspond to the patient's left and right, respectively. - tooth number diagram 1a - Universal tooth numbering systemTeeth numbering chart for deciduous (primary) teeth upper left upper right lower left lower right - tooth number diagram 1b - The second system, developed by the Fédération Dentaire Internationale (FDI), World Dental Federation notation is also known as ISO-3950 notation. The human teeth are symmetrically arranged in the mouth. Each quadrant of the mouth has 8 different teeth that are mirrored horizontally and vertically to the other quadrants. In the FDI notation each one of these 8 teeth is assigned a number from 1 to 8, starting from the center front tooth (central incisor) and moving backwards up to the third molar (number 8). Each quadrant is also assigned a number, from 1 to 4 for the adult (permanent) teeth or 5 to 8 for the baby (primary or deciduous) teeth. Quadrant codes Tooth codes Adult teeth Baby teeth 1 - upper right 5 - upper right 1 - central incisor 5 - 2nd premolars 2 - upper left 6 - upper left 2 - lateral incisors 6 - 1st molars 3 - lower left 7 - lower left 3 - canines 7 - 2nd molars 4 - lower right 8 - lower right 4 - 1st premolars 8 - 3rd molars The combination of these two numbers (Quadrant code number & Tooth code number) specifies how are teeth numbered. This tooth numbering system is called, the Two-Digit World Dental Federation Notation or FDI notation system. Adults FDI tooth numbering systemTeeth numbering chart for adult teeth upper right upper left lower right lower left Orientation of the FDI two-digit tooth numbering chart is traditionally "dentist's view", i.e. patient's right corresponds to teeth number chart's left side. The designations "left" and "right" on the chart, however, correspond to the patient's left and right. - tooth number diagram 2a - Children FDI tooth numbering systemTeeth chart for primary teeth upper right upper left lower right lower left - tooth number diagram 2b - Teeth names are created by a combination of 4 different characteristics: The jaw where they are located: upper and lower (alternatively the terms maxillary and mandibular can be used) The side of the face: left and right The type of tooth: incisor, canine, premolar, and molar A secondary name for the teeth types that appear more than once in each quadrant of the mouth e.g. central and lateral for incisors, first and second for premolars, first, second, and third for molars. Based on these characteristics, the teeth names for the permanent dentition are the following (starting from the upper right back tooth and moving anti-clockwise): Next to its tooth you can see the tooth number based on: a) the Universal Numbering System (UNS) used in the United States and b) the FDI notation (FDI) Permanent Teeth Names & Numbers Permanent Teeth UNS FDI FDI UNS Upper left third molar 16 28 18 1 Upper right third molar Upper left second molar 15 27 17 2 Upper right second molar Upper left first molar 14 26 16 3 Upper right first molar Upper left second premolar 13 25 15 4 Upper right second premolar Upper left first premolar 12 24 14 5 Upper right first premolar Upper left canine 11 23 13 6 Upper right canine Upper left lateral incisor 10 22 12 7 Upper right lateral incisor Upper left central incisor 9 21 11 8 Upper right central incisor Lower left central incisor 24 31 41 25 Lower right central incisor Lower left lateral incisor 23 32 42 26 Lower right lateral incisor Lower left canine 22 33 43 27 Lower right canine Lower left first premolar 21 34 44 28 Lower right first premolar Lower left second premolar 20 35 45 29 Lower right second premolar Lower left first molar 19 36 46 30 Lower right first molar Lower left second molar 18 37 47 31 Lower right second molar Lower left third molar 17 38 48 32 Lower right third molar Left and Right on the teeth chart correspond to the patient's left and right respectively (patient's view). Primary (Baby or Deciduous) Teeth Names & Numbers For primary teeth, most dentists in United States use a modified version of the Universal Numbering System, with each primary tooth assigned a letter (from A to T) instead of a number. Primary Teeth UNS FDI FDI UNS Upper left second molar J 65 55 A Upper right second molar Upper left first molar I 64 54 B Upper right first molar Upper left canine H 63 53 C Upper right canine Upper left lateral incisor G 62 52 D Upper right lateral incisor Upper left central incisor F 61 51 E Upper right central incisor Lower left central incisor O 71 81 P Lower right central incisor Lower left lateral incisor N 72 82 Q Lower right lateral incisor Lower left canine M 73 83 R Lower right canine Lower left first molar L 74 84 S Lower right first molar Lower left second molar K 75 85 T Lower right second molar Left and Right on the teeth chart correspond to the patient's left and right respectively (patient's view). Other common teeth names: Cuspids: Another name for canines Bicuspids: Another name for premolars 6 year molar: Another name for first permanent molar 12 year molar: Another name for second permanent molar Wisdom Teeth: A popular name for the third molars Anterior Teeth: The teeth in the front of the mouth including central incisors, lateral incisors, and canines. Posterior Teeth: The teeth in the back of the mouth including premolars and molars. Mandibular Teeth: The teeth on the lower jaw Maxillary Teeth: The teeth on the upper jaw Wheeler’s dental anatomy, physiology, and occlusion. Ash M M, Stanley JN. Saunders Elsevier 8th ed 2005. Dental Anthropology: Fundamentals, Limits and Prospects. Kurt W. Alt, Friedrich W. Rösing, Maria Teschler-Nicola. Springer. 1st edition Jan 1, 1998. Tooth Numbering Systems. Oral Health Topics A–Z. American Dental Association (Archived) Nov 2, 2006. FDI Two-Digit Notation. FDI World Dental Federation (Archived) April 1, 2007. Tooth numbering systems: a final choice. Schwartz S, Stege, D. Ann Dent 1977; 36: 99-106 Fédération Dentaire Internationale two-digit system of designating teeth. Keiser-Nielsen S. Int Dent J 1971; 21:104-106 Palmer’s dental notation. Palmer C. Dent Cosmos 1891; 33:194-198 next page -> Tooth Formation and Development • How Teeth Grow? As dog parents, we love to see a gleaming set of pearly white teeth in our dog’s mouth. But how much thought do we give to the dental health of our canine companions? Dental health is vital to overall health, but it may not be at the top of many dog parents’ minds. Fortunately, veterinarians have a tool — a dog dental chart — to keep close track of a dog’s teeth. A dental chart allows your vet to record any tooth abnormalities they see during an oral exam. Pet parents can also use a dental chart to note teeth that don’t look right at home. Dental charts for dogs aren’t easy to understand at first glance, so we will explain how they work and how vets use them. A basic understanding of dental anatomy will help you understand dog dental charts better. Dogs have four types of teeth, each varying in function, location in the mouth, and appearance. We’ll describe the types of dog teeth — starting from the front of the mouth and working toward the back. Incisors are front and center in your dog’s mouth. Shaped like small squares or rectangles, they are used to scrape food. Dogs also use incisors to pick out debris and pesky parasites from their skin and fur, such as fleas and insects. Canines are the long, pointy teeth located next to the incisors. They are used to tear food or lock onto something, like a favorite chew toy. A dog’s premolars are behind the canines. They have sharp edges and are used for shredding and chewing tough food. Molars are located behind the premolars and are the furthest back in the mouth. They help break down food that’s especially tough to chew, like crunchy kibble. An adult dog has 42 teeth — 20 on the top (maxillary teeth) and 22 on the bottom (mandibular teeth). The number of teeth an adult dog has, according to teeth type, is listed below: Incisors = 12 (6 maxillary, 6 mandibular) Canines = 4 (2 maxillary, 2 mandibular) Premolars = 16 (8 maxillary, 8 mandibular) Molars = 10 (4 maxillary, 6 mandibular) If you look at the top and bottom rows of dog teeth, you’ll notice that the left and right halves of the mouth are mirror images of each other. This means the teeth are arranged the same way in each half. Puppies have 28 teeth — 14 on the top (maxillary) and 14 on the bottom (mandibular). Puppies have incisors, canines, and premolars but not molars, which are present only as adult teeth. Also, puppies have fewer premolars than adult dogs do. Here’s the breakdown of puppy teeth, according to type: Incisors = 12 (6 maxillary, 6 mandibular) Canine = 4 (2 maxillary, 2 mandibular) Premolar = 12 (6 maxillary, 6 mandibular) Like children, puppies have a set of baby teeth, also called deciduous or milk teeth, that start to fall out and get replaced by adult teeth when puppies are a few months old. Puppies usually have their complete set of adult teeth by about 6 months old. Sometimes, baby teeth stay in longer than they should and need to be removed surgically. Veterinarians and veterinary dentists use canine dental charts to document teeth appearance during oral exams. A limited oral exam can be conducted when a dog is awake to evaluate things like general teeth positioning. However, a comprehensive oral exam requires sedation. During a comprehensive oral exam, the veterinarian or veterinary dentist examines each tooth while the veterinary nurse acts as a scribe, noting on the dental chart which teeth have abnormalities as the vet calls them out. The dental chart can be a digital version or a paper copy. So, how will the veterinary nurse know exactly which tooth the veterinarian refers to? The answer is a 3-numbered numbering system — the modified triadan system — which ensures quick, easy, and accurate identification of each tooth. This system is not the only way to identify teeth during an oral exam but is very popular in veterinary medicine. Each of the three numbers indicates a location identifier for each tooth. In adult dogs, the first number indicates the quadrant of the mouth: 1 = right maxillary 2 = left maxillary 3= left mandibular 4 = right mandibular In puppies, the first number also indicates mouth quadrant numbers but goes from 5 to 8: 5 = right maxillary 6 = left maxillary 7 = left mandibular 8 = right mandibular For adults and puppies, the second and third numbers identify the teeth type: Incisors: 01, 02, 03 Canines: 04 Premolars: 05, 06, 07, 08 Molars: 09, 10, 11 Here are some examples using these canine dental chart numbers: Tooth 109: Right maxillary molar Tooth 302: Left mandibular incisor Tooth 507: Deciduous (puppy) right maxillary premolar Don’t worry if this system sounds confusing. Your veterinary staff is skilled in dental charting and will gladly explain it. Dental charts are also useful for documenting periodontal disease, a disease of tooth-supporting structures like the gums. Nearly 90 percent of dogs have some degree of periodontal disease by age 3. If left untreated, periodontal disease can cause discomfort, rotten teeth, and ultimately lead to tooth removal. Dental grading for periodontal disease goes from 0 to 4: Grade 0: A healthy mouth! No signs of periodontal disease. Grade 1: Mild gingivitis (gum inflammation) and mild tartar (hardened plaque). Grade 2: Mild to moderate loss of tooth support and significant gingivitis. Grade 3: Greater than > 50% loss of tooth support. Grade 4: Loose teeth, possible pus-like discharge from pockets of infection in the gums. Significant gum recession. Severe tartar buildup. Regular at-home dental care can go a long way to keeping your dog’s mouth as healthy and strong as possible. A dental routine can begin at any age, but the younger, the better. That way, your dog gets used to you cleaning their teeth and looking inside their mouth. Here are some other tips for at-home dental care: Use a dog-safe toothbrush and toothpaste. Make sure you use a toothpaste that is formulated specifically for your canine companion. Human toothpaste can be toxic to dogs. Get your dog chewing. The act of chewing can help break up plaque on your dog’s teeth, so it doesn’t accumulate and harden into tartar. You can try dental chew toys with ridges and nubs to encourage chewing and help clean teeth. Feed a dental diet. Dental diets are formulated to prevent the buildup of plaque and tartar on teeth. They are available either over the counter or with a veterinary prescription. Your veterinarian can recommend at-home dental products for your dog. You can also visit the Veterinary Oral Health Council website for product recommendations. Canine Teeth, also known as cuspids or eye teeth, are the sharp teeth located at each corner of your mouth. Canine teeth are important for tearing and chewing food, and they also help protect your other teeth from wear and tear. In this article, we will provide a breakdown of your 4 canines – what they are, where they’re located, and what their purpose is. We’ll also provide information on how to care for them properly! Canine teeth are sharp, pointed teeth located at each corner of your mouth, between your incisors and premolars (bicuspids). They get their unique name for their fang-like shape which is similar to most canines, aka dogs. Humans have four canines – two on the top (maxillary canines) and two on the bottom (mandibular canines). If you count back from your central incisors (the very center tooth), the canine teeth are the third teeth in the mouth. In the picture above the canines are highlighted in blue. All teeth are given teeth numbers for identification purposes. For the purposes of this article the universal teeth numbering system, the American teeth numbering system, will be used. There is also the World Dental Federation numbering system. In adults, the top canines are teeth number 6 (right tooth) and 11 (left tooth). The bottom canines are teeth number 22 (left tooth) and 27 (right tooth). In children, the top canines are teeth E (right tooth) and F (left tooth) and the bottom canines are teeth M (left tooth) and R (right tooth). Canine teeth are important for firmly holding food in the mouth and tearing it apart, as well as self-defence in some animals. In addition, their location in your mouth and long shape help guide your bite into the proper position. In humans, canine teeth are not as long and sharp as they are in other animals, but they still play an important role in oral health. In dental terminology, a tooth coming into the mouth is called “erupting.” The age at which canine teeth typically erupt is dependent on if they are primary (baby) or adult teeth as well as if they are mandibular (lower) or maxillary (upper) teeth. Adult canine teeth typically erupt at the ages of 11-12, for upper teeth, and 9-10, for lower teeth. Baby canine teeth typically erupt at 16-22 months of age, for the upper teeth, and 17-23 months of age, for lower teeth. Like all teeth, canines have two main parts: the crown and the root. Crown: The crown is the part of the tooth that is visible in the mouth. As discussed previously, canines have a sharp, pointy shape which helps them to tear food. This is known as a cusp. Root: The root is the part of the tooth that is embedded in the jawbone. Canines typically have one root, while molars have two or three roots. These sink deep into the bones, causing noticeable bumps on the surface of your gums. This makes them larger and stronger than incisors, your front teeth. Each tooth is composed of three main parts: enamel, dentin, and pulp. Enamel: The enamel is the hardest part of the tooth and is what gives the tooth its white color. It is also the hardest substance in the human body. Its function is to protect the tooth from chewing and biting forces. Dentin: Dentin is a hard, yellowish material that makes up the majority of the tooth. Its function is to support the enamel and protect the pulp from bacteria. Pulp: The pulp is the innermost part of the tooth that contains blood vessels and nerves. Its function is to provide nutrients and sensation to the tooth. Your canines, just like every other tooth, are vital to proper oral health and it is important to take care of them! Not cleaning them properly can lead to cavities, gum disease, and eventually tooth loss. Here are a few tips on how to clean your canine teeth: Brush your teeth twice a day with fluoride toothpaste: Flouride is a mineral that helps to remineralize your teeth and prevent cavities. Be sure to brush all teeth surfaces, including near the gum line, and pay attention to your back teeth. The most frequently missed locations. Floss ATLEAST every day (But recommended twice a day): Flossing removes plaque and germs from between your teeth, helping to prevent cavities between teeth. Be sure to hug the curve of each tooth as you floss and go slightly under the gumline. Visit the dentist every six months: Regular dental visits are important in order to catch any problems early and to keep your teeth healthy! They can also provide cleanings that are more thorough than what you can do at home. The contents of this website, such as text, graphics, images, and other material are for informational purposes only and are not intended to be substituted for professional medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Nothing on this website constitutes the practice of medicine, law or any other regulated profession. No two mouths are the same, and each oral situation is unique. As such, it isn’t possible to give comprehensive advice or diagnose oral conditions based on articles alone. The best way to ensure you’re getting the best dental care possible is to visit a dentist in person for an examination and consultation. The morphology and the dental formula (see Table: Dental Formulas of Various Animal Species) of mammalian teeth are variable and closely related to the animal’s alimentation.Each tooth has a crown above the gum line and one to several roots below the gum line. Dental pulp, which contains nerves, blood and lymphatic vessels, connective tissue, and odontoblasts, occupies the central portion of the tooth (pulp cavity). The pulp cavity is surrounded by dentin, a hard but porous material. Enamel, a hard, mineralized formed by ameloblasts prior to tooth eruption, coats the coronal portion of the tooth. Cementum, bone-like mineralized connective tissue formed by cementoblasts, is over the root. Gingiva covers the root and the base of the crown. The major connective tissue attachment of the tooth, the periodontal ligament, anchors the roots to the alveolar bone and holds the tooth in its alveolus (socket).Most mammals are diphyodont (ie, having two generations of teeth: an initial deciduous set of teeth succeeded by a permanent set of teeth). Elephants, kangaroos, and manatees are polyphyodont, having successive generations of teeth that are continually replaced throughout life. Teeth can be specifically identified using anatomic nomenclature by their set (deciduous or permanent), side (left or right), arch (maxillary or mandibular), class (incisor, canine, premolar, and molar), and normal anatomic position in the mouth from mesial to distal (first, second, third, or fourth). A complete description allows specific identification of and communication about a particular tooth, as in deciduous left maxillary third premolar (notationally abbreviated dLMaxP3) or permanent right mandibular canine (notationally abbreviated RMandC). Variations do occur, with extra teeth designated as supernumerary, as in supernumerary right maxillary second premolar (notationally abbreviated sRMaxP2).A common dental notation system popular in clinical practice is the modified Triadan system, which assigns a 3-digit number to a specific tooth. The hundreds place digit denotes the quadrant, and the subsequent digits identify the specific tooth number. In a clockwise direction (looking onto the animal), the right maxillary quadrant is labeled “100,” the left maxillary quadrant “200,” the left mandibular quadrant “300,” and the right mandibular quadrant “400.” When referring to the deciduous dentition, these respective quadrants are numbered 500–800. Each tooth is given a 2-digit number according to its position from midline, with the central incisor being 01, the canine tooth 04, and the first molar 09. For example, in horses, the left lower second premolar is tooth 306, and the last molar on the right mandible is tooth 411. Missing teeth are skipped in the numbering sequence. For example, in cats, the tooth distal to the maxillary canine is—phylogenetically, developmentally, and anatomically speaking—the second premolar (106 or 206), whereas the first premolar has been lost during evolutionary history (ie, there is no 105 or 205).Dentition, dog Photograph of a dog skull with the left maxillary and mandibular permanent teeth numbered according to the modified Triadan system. Dogs have 42 permanent teeth (12 incisors, 4 canines, 16 premolars, and 10 molars). The incisors (101–103, 201–203, 301–303, 401–403) and canine teeth (104, 204, 304, 404) are single rooted. In the maxillary arch, the first premolars (105, 205) have 1 root, the second and third premolars (106, 107, 206, 207) have 2 roots, and the fourth premolars (108, 208) and first and second molars (109, 110, 209, 210) have 3 roots. In the mandibular arch, the first premolars (305, 405) have 1 root; the second, third, and fourth premolars (306–308, 406–408) and the first and second molars (309, 310, 409, 410) have 2 roots; and the third molars (311, 411) have 1 root.... read moreDentition, horse Schematic of the dentition of a horse (Equus caballus). Illustrated are the anatomical features of particular teeth, as well as the variations observed on the occlusal surfaces of the different types of teeth and as a function of age.... read moreDentition, donkey Photographs of a donkey skull with the maxillary and mandibular permanent teeth numbered according to the modified Triadan system.... read moreDentition, small ruminants Schematic of the dentition of a small ruminant. Illustrated are the anatomic features of particular teeth, as well as the variations observed on the occlusal surfaces of the different types of teeth and as a function of age.... read moreDentition, pig Schematic of the dentition of a pig (Sus scrofa domesticus), including the anatomic features of particular teeth. Test your Knowledge nowTake a Quiz! As dog parents, we love to see a gleaming set of pearly white teeth in our dog’s mouth. But how much thought do we give to the dental health of our canine companions? Dental health is vital to overall health, but it may not be the top priority for many dog parents. Fortunately, veterinarians have a tool — a dog dental chart — to keep close track of a dog’s teeth. A dental chart allows your vet to record any tooth abnormalities they see during an oral exam. Pet parents can also use a dental chart to note teeth that don’t look right at home. 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Here’s the breakdown of puppy teeth, according to type: Incisors = 12 (6 maxillary, 6 mandibular) Canine = 4 (2 maxillary, 2 mandibular) Premolar = 12 (6 maxillary, 6 mandibular) Like children, puppies have a set of baby teeth, also called deciduous or milk teeth, that start to fall out and get replaced by adult teeth when puppies are a few months old. Puppies usually have their complete adult teeth by about 6 months old. Sometimes, baby teeth stay in longer than they should and need to be removed surgically. Veterinarians and veterinary dentists use canine dental charts to document teeth appearance during oral exams. A limited oral exam can be conducted when a dog is awake to evaluate things like general teeth positioning. However, a comprehensive oral exam requires sedation. During a comprehensive oral exam, the veterinarian or veterinary dentist examines each tooth while the veterinary nurse acts as a scribe, noting on the dental chart which teeth have abnormalities as the vet calls them out. The dental chart can be a digital version or a paper copy. So, how will the veterinary nurse know exactly which tooth the veterinarian refers to? The answer is a 3-numbered numbering system — the modified triadan system — which ensures quick, easy, and accurate identification of each tooth. This system is not the only way to identify teeth during an oral exam but is very popular in veterinary medicine. Each of the three numbers indicates a location identifier for each tooth. In adult dogs, the first number indicates the quadrant of the mouth: 1 = right maxillary 2 = left maxillary 3= left mandibular 4 = right mandibular In puppies, the first number also indicates mouth quadrant numbers but goes from 5 to 8: 5 = right maxillary 6 = left maxillary 7 = left mandibular 8 = right mandibular For adults and puppies, the second and third numbers identify the teeth type: Incisors: 01, 02, 03 Canines: 04 Premolars: 05, 06, 07, 08 Molars: 09, 10, 11 Here are some examples using these canine dental chart numbers: Tooth 109: Right maxillary molar Tooth 302: Left mandibular incisor Tooth 507: Deciduous (puppy) right maxillary premolar Don’t worry if this system sounds confusing. Your veterinary staff is skilled in dental charting and will gladly explain it. Dental charts are also useful for documenting periodontal disease, a disease of tooth-supporting structures like the gums. Nearly 90 percent of dogs have some degree of periodontal disease by age 3. If left untreated, periodontal disease can cause discomfort, rotten teeth, and ultimately lead to tooth removal. Dental grading for periodontal disease goes from 0 to 4: Grade 0: A healthy mouth! No signs of periodontal disease. Grade 1: Mild gingivitis (gum inflammation) and mild tartar (hardened plaque). Grade 2: Mild to moderate loss of tooth support and significant gingivitis. Grade 3: Greater than > 50% loss of tooth support. Grade 4: Loose teeth, possible pus-like discharge from pockets of infection in the gums. Significant gum recession. Severe tartar buildup. Regular at-home daily dental care can help keep your dog’s mouth as healthy and strong as possible. A dental routine can begin at any age, but the younger, the better. That way, your dog gets used to you cleaning their teeth and looking inside their mouth. Here are some other tips for at-home dental care: Use a dog-safe toothbrush and toothpaste. Make sure you use toothpaste formulated specifically for your canine companion. Human toothpaste can be toxic to dogs. Use dental chews and treats. Dental chews and treats are designed to keep your dog’s jaw bones strong. In addition, dental treats are hard and crunchy, helping break up plaque on your dog’s teeth so it doesn’t accumulate and harden into tartar. Consider dental formulas and powders. For dogs who hate getting their teeth brushed, dental formulas added to water or powders sprinkled over food can promote good oral health without the stress and struggle of toothbrushing. Feed a dental diet. Dental diets are formulated to prevent the buildup of plaque and tartar on teeth. They are available either over the counter or with a veterinary prescription. Your veterinarian can recommend at-home dental products for your dog. You can also visit the Veterinary Oral Health Council website for product recommendations. Canine Teeth, also known as cuspids or eye teeth, are the sharp teeth located at each corner of your mouth. Canine teeth are important for tearing and chewing food, and they also help protect your other teeth from wear and tear. In this article, we will provide a breakdown of your 4 canines – what they are, where they’re located, and what their purpose is. We’ll also provide information on how to care for them properly! Canine teeth are sharp, pointed teeth located at each corner of your mouth, between your incisors and premolars (bicuspids). They get their unique name for their fang-like shape which is similar to most canines, aka dogs. Humans have four canines – two on the top (maxillary canines) and two on the bottom (mandibular canines). If you count back from your central incisors (the very center tooth), the canine teeth are the third teeth in the mouth. In the picture above the canines are highlighted in blue. All teeth are given teeth numbers for identification purposes. For the purposes of this article the universal teeth numbering system, the American teeth numbering system, will be used. There is also the World Dental Federation numbering system. In adults, the top canines are teeth number 6 (right tooth) and 11 (left tooth). The bottom canines are teeth number 22 (left tooth) and 27 (right tooth). In children, the top canines are teeth E (right tooth) and F (left tooth) and the bottom canines are teeth M (left tooth) and R (right tooth). Canine teeth are important for firmly holding food in the mouth and tearing it apart, as well as self-defence in some animals. In addition, their location in your mouth and long shape help guide your bite into the proper position. In humans, canine teeth are not as long and sharp as they are in other animals, but they still play an important role in oral health. In dental terminology, a tooth coming into the mouth is called “erupting.” The age at which canine teeth typically erupt is dependent on if they are primary (baby) or adult teeth as well as if they are mandibular (lower) or maxillary (upper) teeth. Adult canine teeth typically erupt at the ages of 11-12, for upper teeth, and 9-10, for lower teeth. Baby canine teeth typically erupt at 16-22 months of age, for the upper teeth, and 17-23 months of age, for lower teeth. Like all teeth, canines have two main parts: the crown and the root. Crown: The crown is the part of the tooth that is visible in the mouth. As discussed previously, canines have a sharp, pointy shape which helps them to tear food. This is known as a cusp. Root: The root is the part of the tooth that is embedded in the jawbone. Canines typically have one root, while molars have two or three roots. These sink deep into the bones, causing noticeable bumps on the surface of your gums. This makes them larger and stronger than incisors, your front teeth. Each tooth is composed of three main parts: enamel, dentin, and pulp. Enamel: The enamel is the hardest part of the tooth and is what gives the tooth its white color. It is also the hardest substance in the human body. Its function is to protect the tooth from chewing and biting forces. Dentin: Dentin is a hard, yellowish material that makes up the majority of the tooth. Its function is to support the enamel and protect the pulp from bacteria. Pulp: The pulp is the innermost part of the tooth that contains blood vessels and nerves. Its function is to provide nutrients and sensation to the tooth. Your canines, just like every other tooth, are vital to proper oral health and it is important to take care of them! Not cleaning them properly can lead to cavities, gum disease, and eventually tooth loss. Here are a few tips on how to clean your canine teeth: Brush your teeth twice a day with fluoride toothpaste: Flouride is a mineral that helps to remineralize your teeth and prevent cavities. Be sure to brush all teeth surfaces, including near the gum line, and pay attention to your back teeth. The most frequently missed locations. Floss ATLEAST every day (But recommended twice a day): Flossing removes plaque and germs from between your teeth, helping to prevent cavities between teeth. Be sure to hug the curve of each tooth as you floss and go slightly under the gumline. Visit the dentist every six months: Regular dental visits are important in order to catch any problems early and to keep your teeth healthy! They can also provide cleanings that are more thorough than what you can do at home. The contents of this website, such as text, graphics, images, and other material are for informational purposes only and are not intended to be substituted for professional medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Nothing on this website constitutes the practice of medicine, law or any other regulated profession. No two mouths are the same, and each oral situation is unique. As such, it isn’t possible to give comprehensive advice or diagnose oral conditions based on articles alone. The best way to ensure you’re getting the best dental care possible is to visit a dentist in person for an examination and consultation. Title: Understanding the Canine Dental Chart: An In-depth Analysis of Oral Health in Dogs Introduction: Dental care plays a crucial role in maintaining the overall well-being of our beloved canines. Just like humans, dogs are susceptible to various dental problems that can significantly impact their quality of life if left unattended. As responsible dog owners, it is essential for us to have a comprehensive understanding of canine oral health, including the complex structure of their teeth and the potential oral conditions they might encounter. This article aims to provide a detailed exploration of the canine dental chart, shedding light on the intricacies of dogs’ teeth and their unique dental anatomy. By delving into the specific dental structure of dogs and familiarizing ourselves with their oral health characteristics, we can enhance our ability to recognize early signs of dental issues and take appropriate action promptly. In this in-depth analysis, we will first examine the key components of a canine dental chart, highlighting the differences from humans’ dental charts. We will delve into the primary types of teeth in dogs, including incisors, canines, premolars, and molars, understanding their individual roles and positional arrangement. Furthermore, we will explore the dental numbering system adopted to facilitate proper identification and communication among veterinary professionals and discuss its importance for diagnostic and treatment purposes. Additionally, we will delve into the significance of regular dental examinations and professional cleanings, recognizing them as effective preventive measures against oral diseases in dogs. Furthermore, we will shed light on common oral conditions, such as dental tartar, periodontal disease, and tooth fractures, and discuss their potential consequences if left untreated. By gaining insight into these conditions, dog owners can proactively work towards maintaining optimal oral hygiene for their canine companions. Lastly, this article aims to equip dog owners with practical tips and advice for at-home dental care, including brushing techniques, dental-friendly diets, and suitable dental products. Implementing these strategies can significantly contribute to the overall oral health of our dogs and foster a lifelong healthy smile. In conclusion, understanding the complexity of the canine dental chart is instrumental in providing comprehensive care for our four-legged friends. By delving into their dental anatomy, recognizing the importance of regular dental examinations, and actively engaging in preventive measures, we can ensure our dogs enjoy a pain-free, healthy, and vibrant oral environment. Table of Contents Canine Dental Chart: Understanding the Structure