

PET HEALTH BY THE NUMBERS

Canine Periodontal Disease

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Today's Veterinary Practice and **Banfield Pet Hospitals** (banfield.com) have partnered together to bring you **Pet Health by the Numbers**. This column provides clinically relevant statistics extracted from medical record data of nearly 2.5 million dogs and nearly 500,000 cats presented to more than 920 Banfield Pet Hospitals in 2015.



February is **National Pet Dental Health Month** and, in honor of this important initiative, this column features statistics on the prevalence of periodontal disease in dogs presented to Banfield Pet Hospital in 2015. Read this issue's dental articles, **Interpretation of Dental Radiographs in Dogs & Cats** and **Chronic Feline Gingivostomatitis: Proven Therapeutic Approaches & New Treatment Options**, on pages 55 and 26, respectively. **TVP**

Prevalence of Periodontal Disease (PD) per 10,000 Dogs, Grouped by Age & Breed Size (2015)

AGE & BREED SIZE	POPULATION IN CATEGORY	PD STAGE 1	PD GRADE 2	PD GRADE 3	PD GRADE 4
Overall	2,459,684	617.8	444.1	250.3	134.1
Juvenile (< 1 year)	505,847	35.4	2	0.3	0.1
Young adult (1 to < 3 years)	612,940	448.7	96.1	15.7	3.8
Mature adult (3 to < 10 years)	1,222,565	848.7	597.6	275	119.4
Geriatric (≥ 10 years)	323,068	706.9	991.2	858.8	573.7
Small	1,151,790	720	620	410	240
Medium	407,200	700	500	260	120
Large	939,805	490	230	70	20
Giant	72,209	420	180	40	10

Note: Age group and breed size totals will not match overall totals. Age groups are derived from visit age in 2015; some pets may have been counted in multiple age categories (eg, a pet that visited as a juvenile and then as a young adult in 2015). Breed size totals will not match due to animals of unknown breed.

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Stages of Periodontal Disease¹

The degree of severity of periodontal disease (PD) relates to a single tooth; a patient may have teeth that have different stages of periodontal disease.



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Normal (PD0)	Clinically normal; gingival inflammation or periodontitis is not clinically evident
Stage 1 (PD1)	Gingivitis only without attachment loss; height and architecture of alveolar margin are normal
Stage 2 (PD2)	Early periodontitis; less than 25% of attachment loss (measured by probing the clinical attachment level or evaluating dental radiographs*) or, at most, there is a stage 1 furcation involvement in multirooted teeth
Stage 3 (PD3)	Moderate periodontitis; 25% to 50% of attachment loss (measured by probing of the clinical attachment level or evaluating dental radiographs*) or there is a stage 2 furcation involvement in multirooted teeth
Stage 4 (PD4)	Advanced periodontitis; more than 50% of attachment loss (measured by probing of the clinical attachment level or evaluating dental radiographs*) or there is a stage 3 furcation involvement in multirooted teeth

* Radiographic determination of the distance of the alveolar margin from the cementoenamel junction relative to the length of the root

Reference

1. Wolf HF, Rateitschak EM, Rateitschak KH, et al. *Color Atlas of Dental Medicine: Periodontology*, 3rd ed. Stuttgart: Georg Thieme Verlag, 2005.