

## **Clinical Research of Periodontal Disease in 100 Dogs Presented from January to April, 2005**

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**Introduction:** Oral disease is the most common problem found in dogs of all ages. One of the most common problems in mouth is periodontal disease.

**Materials and methods:** From January to April of 2005, periodontal diseases were found in 75 dogs were evaluated in case group. Control group was made up of 25 dogs with healthy periodontium were examined for the same period. Diagnosis of periodontal disease was based on plaque index (PI), gingival index (GI), calculus index (CI), periodontal probing depth (PPD), gingival recession (GR), and mobility recorded for each tooth. Age, sex, body condition score (BCS), halitosis, status of submandibular lymphnode, diet, previous dental treatment, skull type, malocclusion, and breeds of case group were compared with control group. Diseases of dogs in case group and those in control group were investigated and compared. Each tooth of dogs in case group was investigated to confirm the most frequent site of persistent primary, missing, calculus, gingivitis, gingival edema, pocket, recession, mucogingival loss, and tooth mobility (more than grade 2).

**Results:** The most common breed had a periodontal disease was maltese (mesaticephalic), and the second was shih-tzu (brachycephalic). Older dogs had a more opportunity having periodontal disease. The prevalence of heart, liver, and kidney diseases was positively related to periodontal disease.

**Clinical relevance:** Because many dogs in South Korea suffered from periodontal disease, regular dental care, examination, and treatments are necessary.

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