



Australian and New Zealand College of Veterinary Scientists

Membership Examination

June 2016

Equine Dentistry

Paper 1

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

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

Answer **ALL FIVE (5)** questions

Answer **FIVE** questions each worth 20 markstotal 100 marks

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Paper 1: Equine Dentistry

Answer all five (5) questions

1. Sinus disease is often associated with dental disease. Describe how to perform a standing frontonasal sinusotomy. Include in your discussion details regarding sedation, anaesthesia, equipment, landmarks for approach and benefits of the standing procedure. (20 marks)

2. Infundibular dysplasia is a common condition seen in the equine maxillary cheek tooth. Discuss with aid of diagrams the embryological development of the equine maxillary cheek tooth **and** how this can lead to infundibular dysplasia. (20 marks)

3. Radiology is an important ancillary diagnostic aid in equine dentistry. Describe radiographic techniques including positioning used when evaluating equine maxillary cheek teeth and the paranasal sinuses. (20 marks)

4. Answer **all** parts of this question:
 - a) Draw a diagram showing the Du Toit numbering of the pulp chambers of the upper six cheek tooth occlusal surface label mesial, distal, buccal and palatal aspects of the tooth. (4 marks)

 - b) Briefly discuss parotid duct catheterisation. (3 marks)

 - c) Briefly comment on complications of surgical repulsion of equine teeth. (3 marks)

 - d) Briefly describe wolf tooth extraction. (3 marks)

 - e) What is the dental formula of permanent teeth of the horse, and at what age do the adult incisors erupt? (4 marks)

 - f) Briefly comment on campylorrhinus lateralis. (3 marks)

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5. Describe the techniques used to desensitise the tissues innervated by the mandibular nerve **and** include possible complications of these techniques. (20 marks)

End of paper



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Paper 2

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Paper 2: Equine Dentistry

Answer all five (5) questions

1. A young horse is presented with a large swelling of the mandible just caudal to 303. There is no history of known trauma occurring. You are suspicious that the mass is an ameloblastoma. Discuss the workup of this case including differential diagnosis, treatment options and prognosis for ameloblastoma. *(20 marks)*

2. You are sent radiographs of the incisors of a 20-year-old jumper taken as part of a pre-purchase examination. The referring veterinarian believes from the history taken during the examination of the horse it had sustained trauma to the region during a fall. The radiographs show changes consistent with equine odontoclastic tooth resorption and hypercementosis (EOTRH).

Describe the typical radiographic signs seen in this disease. What advice would you give the referring veterinarian in this particular case to allow the buyer to make a correctly informed decision regarding purchase of this horse? Include information on the disease, its prognosis, and treatment options. *(20 marks)*

3. You are called to a float accident; the owner has the horse out of the upturned float. The horse has not sustained any broken limbs or obvious lacerations but it has fractured 301 and 401. The fractured crowns are mobile, bleeding is present and it is coming from the pulp of these teeth. Describe how these teeth can be saved; include in your answer a description of an appropriate technique and materials needed. *(20 marks)*

4. The owner of a 17-year-old stockhorse used for pleasure riding has noticed that the horse appears unwell when ridden. They can smell an odd smell when placing the bit in the horse's mouth. When you examine the patient you find a diastemata with food packing between 206 and 207. Discuss appropriate management of this case. *(20 marks)*

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5. You are presented with a 10-year-old Arabian that has a fractured 108. Most of the supragingival crown is missing. Radiographic examination of the tooth shows a large cementoma is present and 107 and 109 have drifted together. The apical area of 108 is wider than the distance between 107 and 109. You elect to remove the diseased dentition via a lateral buccotomy.

Describe the most appropriate technique you would employ, including advice to the owner on why this technique is necessary, and the advantages and disadvantages of this technique including possible complications. *(20 marks)*

End of paper