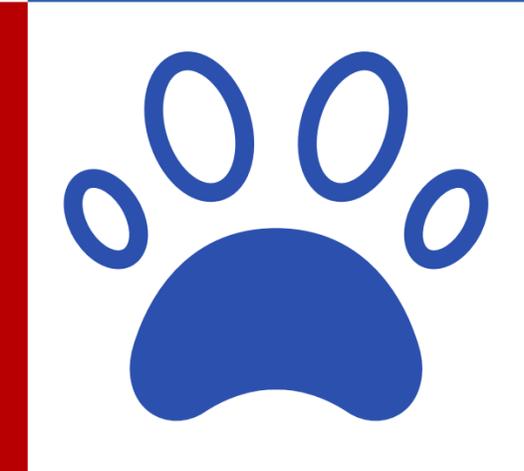
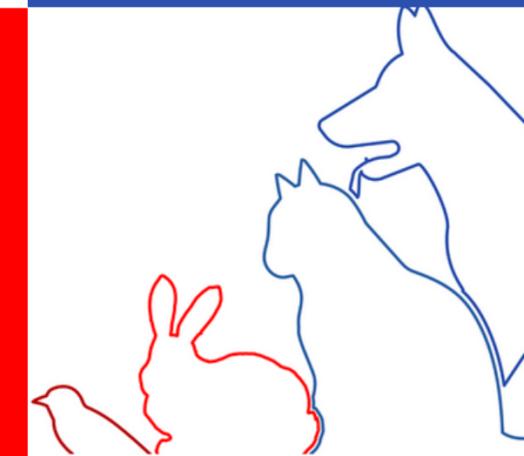
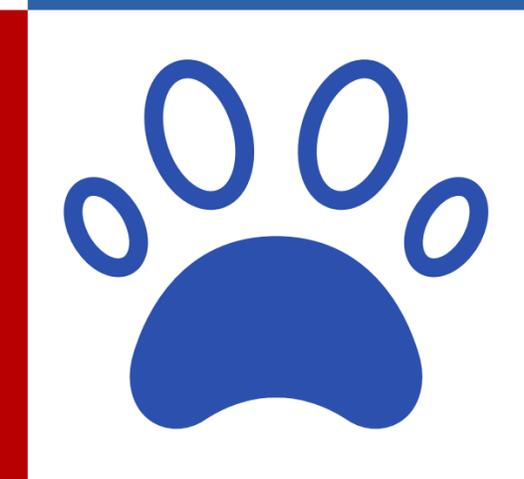
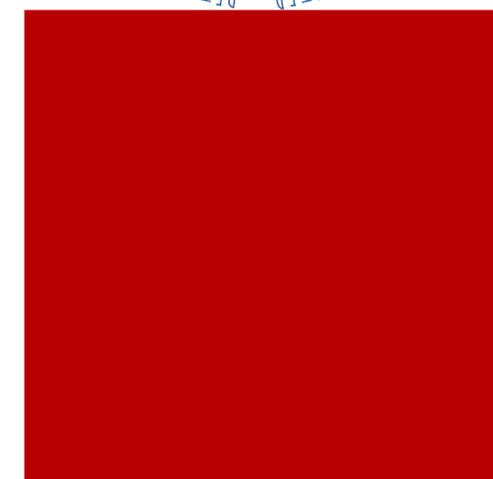
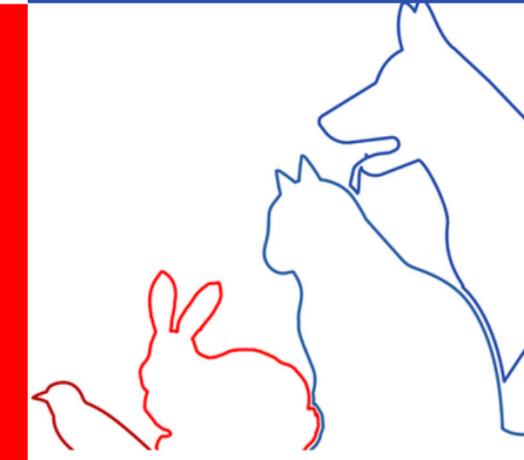
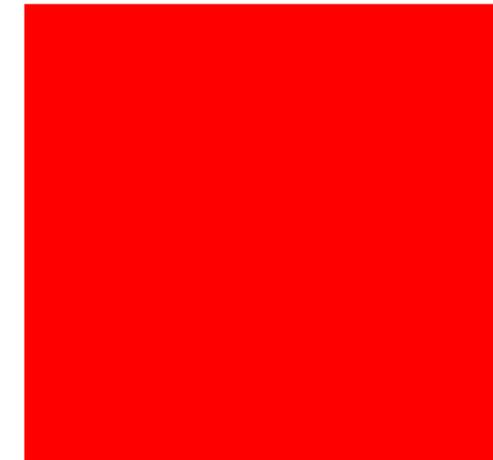
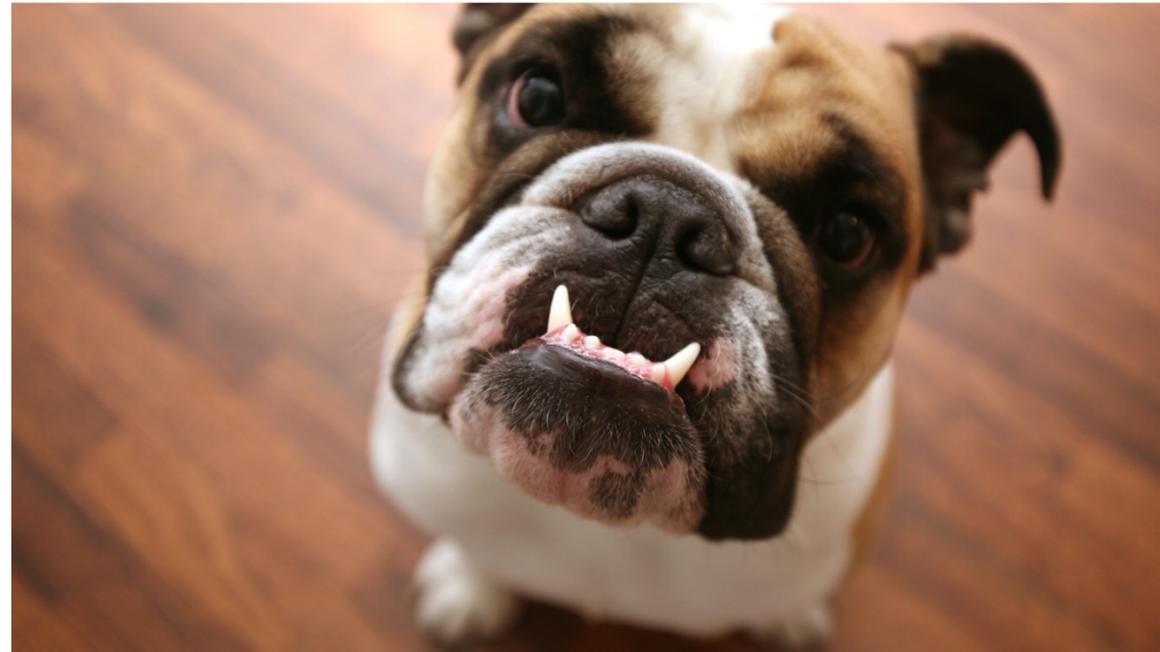


Agregando Serviços!!



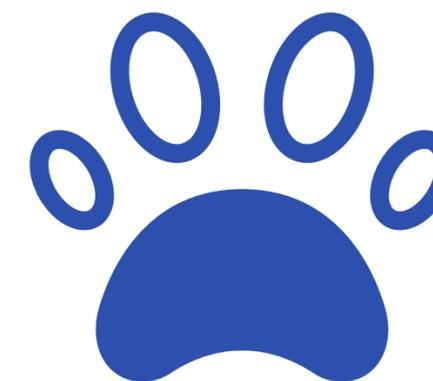
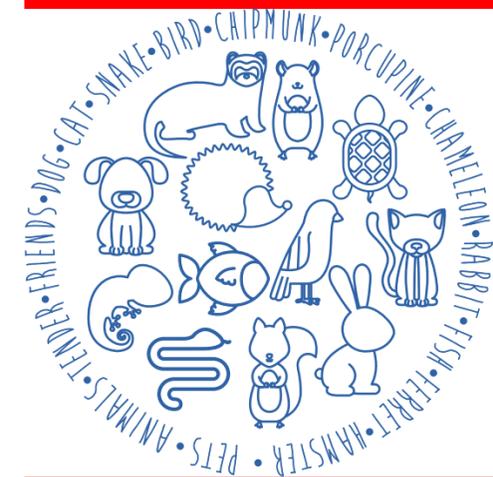
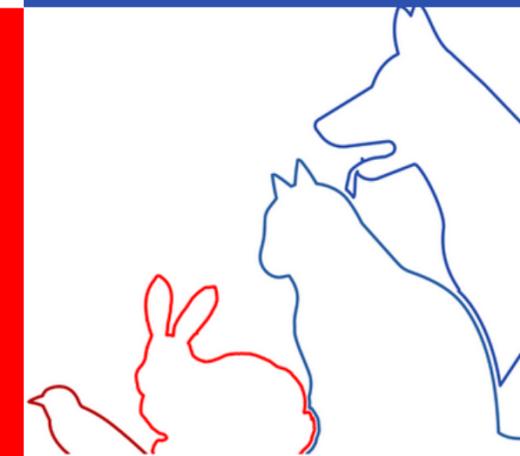
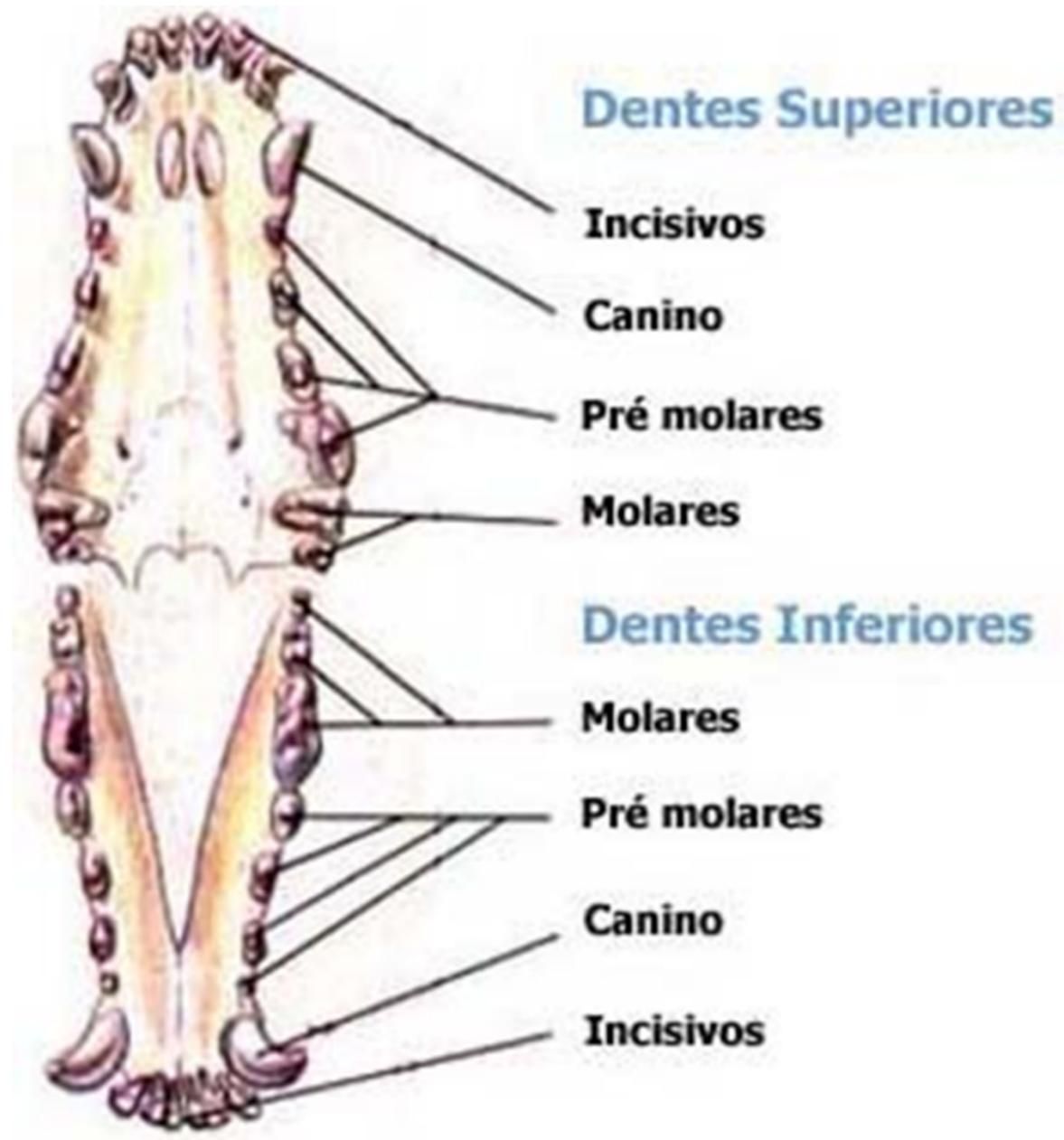
ODONTOLOGIA VETERINÁRIA



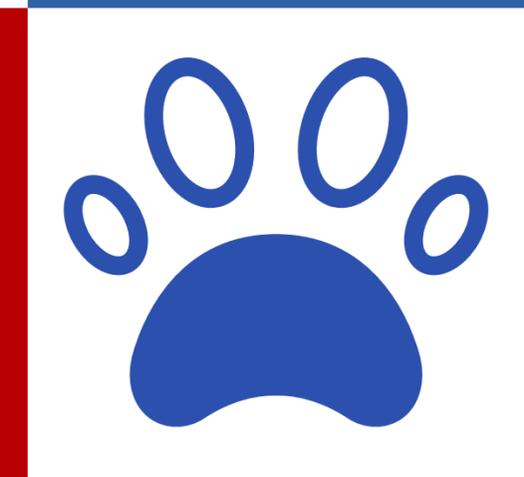
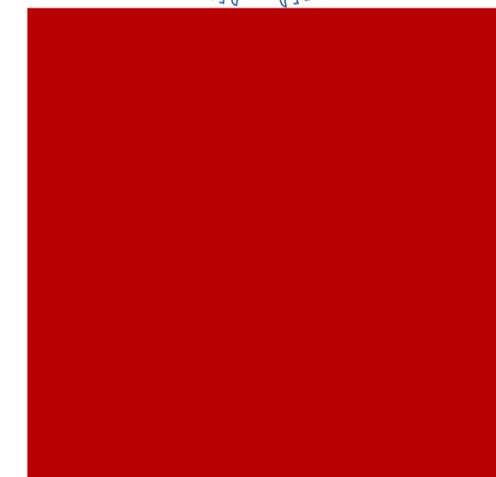
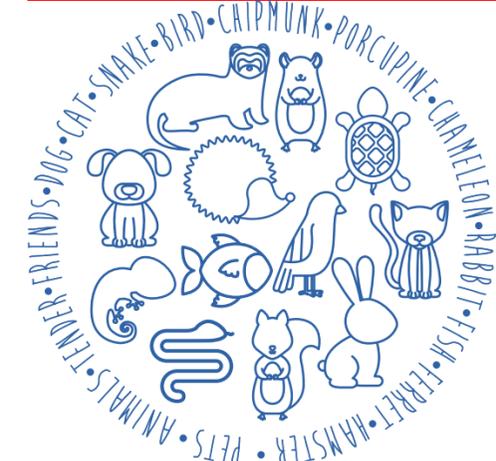
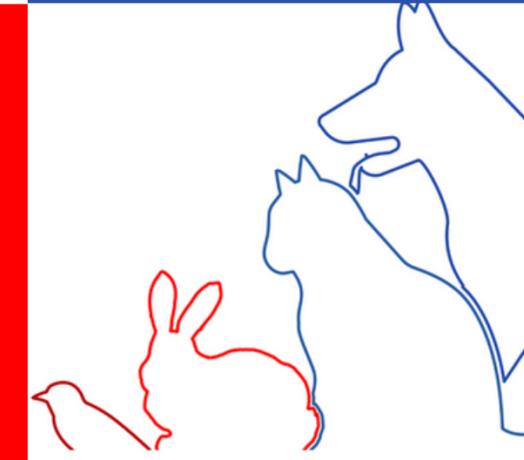
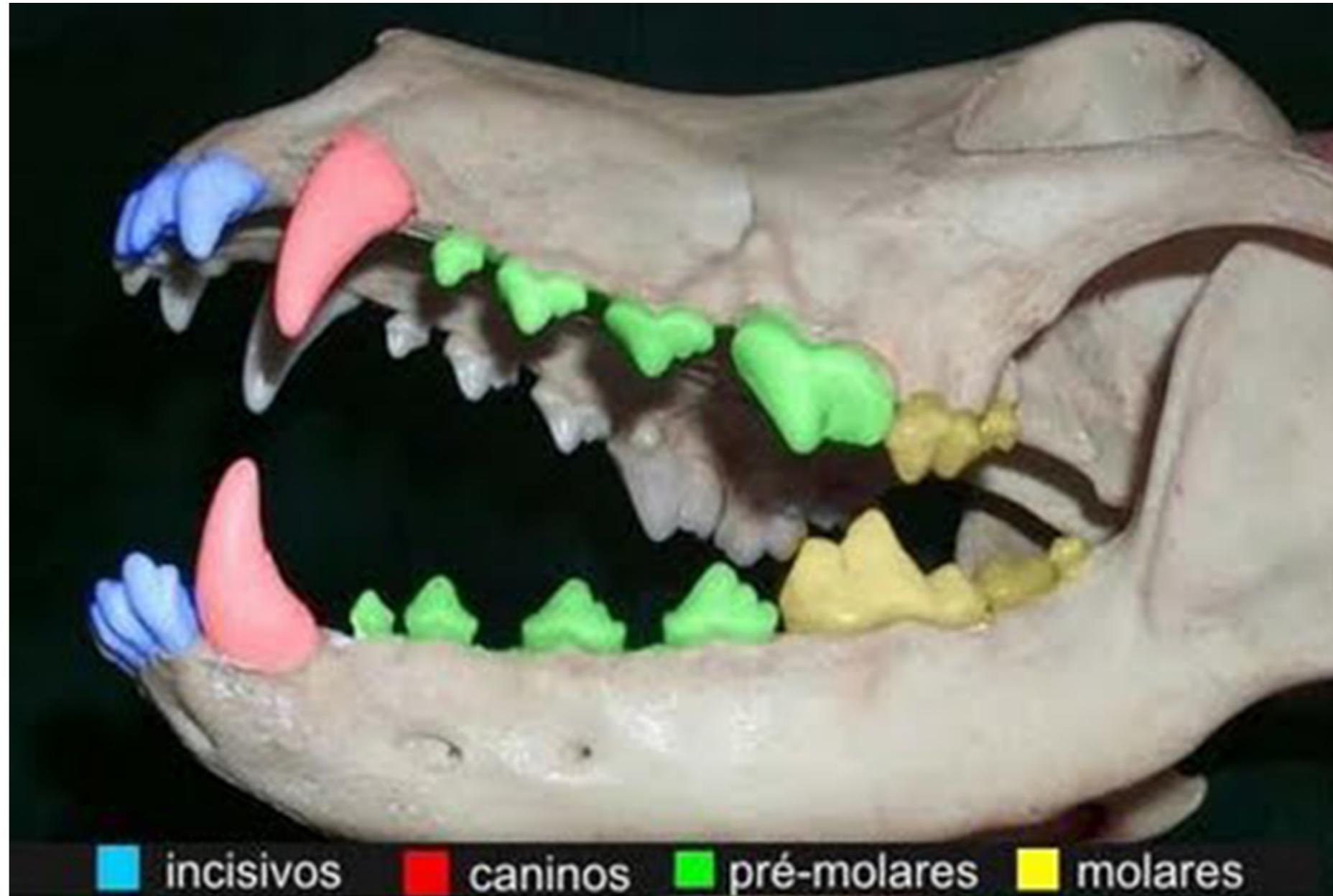
ODONTOLOGIA VETERINÁRIA

- A dentição é o conjunto de dentes que o animal apresenta
- Se a dentição tiver todos os dentes, dizemos que o animal tem a dentição completa

OS DENTES PODEM SER:
INCISIVOS = QUE CORTAM OS ALIMENTOS
CANINOS = QUE RASGAM O ALIMENTO
MOLARES = QUE TRITURAM O ALIMENTO



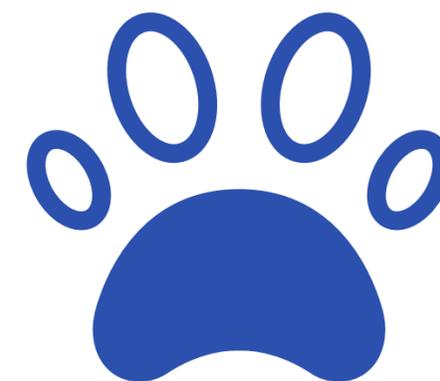
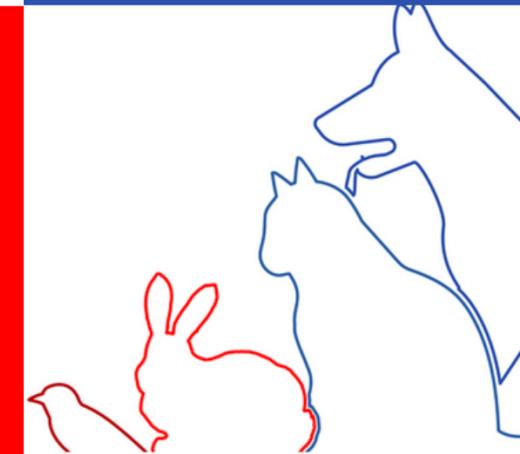
ODONTOLOGIA VETERINÁRIA



ODONTOLOGIA VETERINÁRIA

Os cães quando filhotes têm 28 dentes e na fase adulta 42. Já o gato quando filhote tem 26 dentes e quando adulto fica com 30.

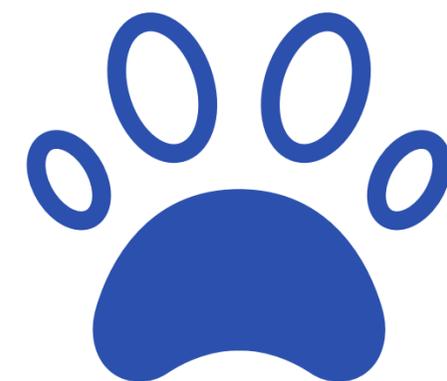
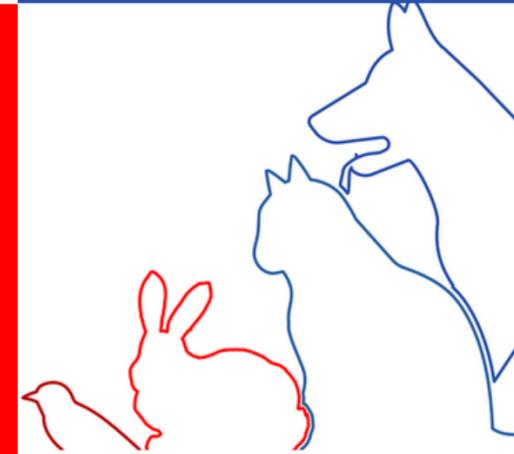
Dentes	Leite - erupção	Definitivos - muda
Incisivos	3 - 5 semanas	4- 5 meses
Caninos	3 - 4 semanas	4- 6 meses
Pré-molares	3 - 12 semanas	5- 6 meses
Molares	5 - 7 meses (primeiro os inferiores)	



ODONTOLOGIA VETERINÁRIA - TROCA DE DENTES

Durante essa fase de troca de dentes o animal pode ficar seletivo para os alimentos ou mesmo inapetente pelo desconforto causado pela erupção dos novos dentes. Nessa fase é normal a presença de mau hálito e eventual sangramento gengival, todas alterações sem significado clínico relevante, já que são temporárias.

Normalmente não observamos os dentes trocados porque o animal irá engoli-los durante a mastigação dos alimentos, mas eventualmente poderemos encontrar alguns deles caídos pelo chão da casa.



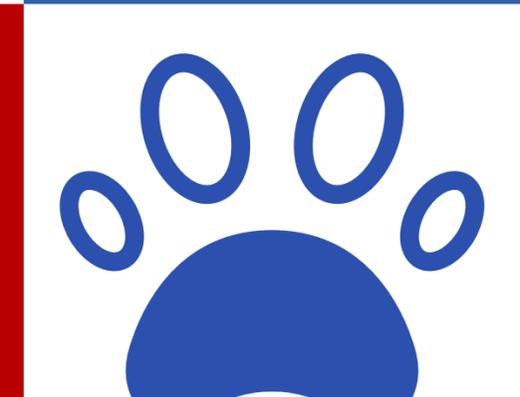
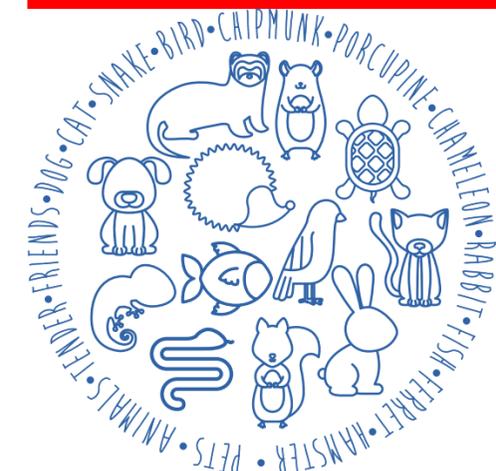
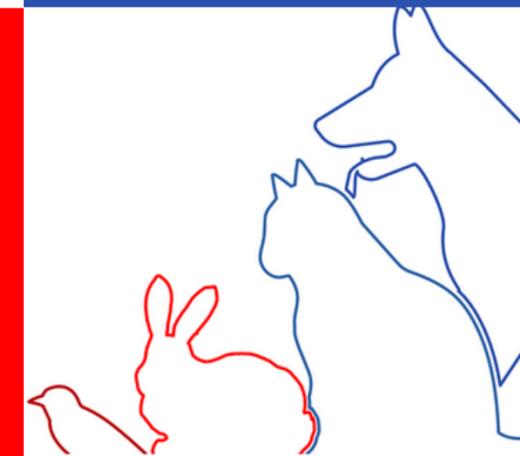
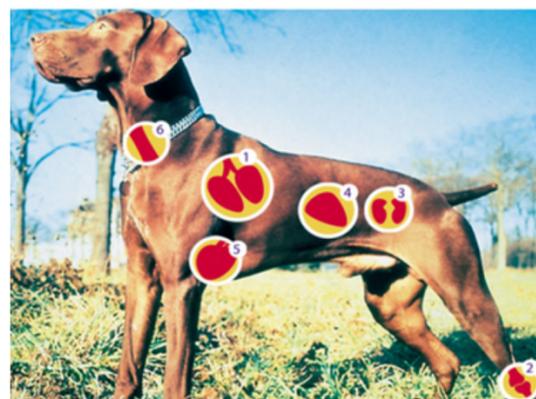
ODONTOLOGIA VETERINÁRIA - DOENÇA PERIODONTAL

O que é:

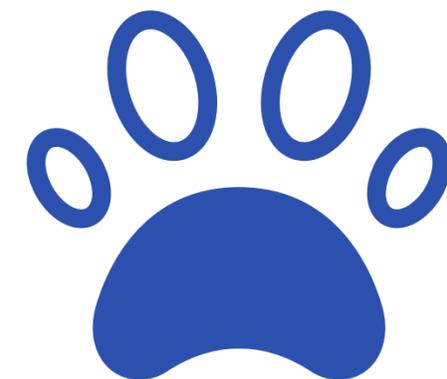
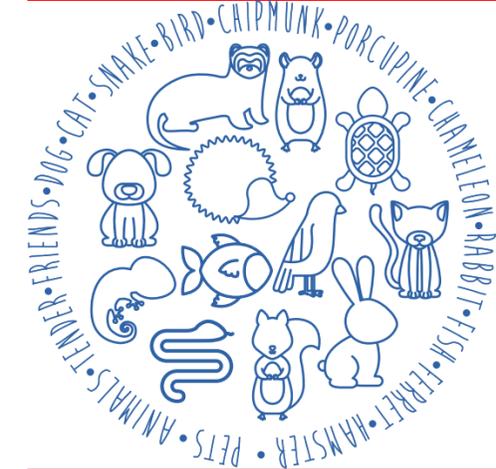
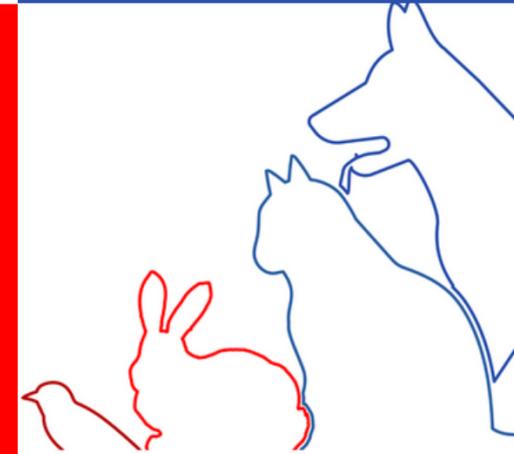
- Afecção que lesiona os tecidos que envolvem os dentes

Causa:

- Acúmulo de placa bacteriana, um delgado filme de bactérias que se deposita continuamente sobre os dentes.
- A não remoção da placa permite sua mineralização, formando cálculos.
- Os cálculos induzem a um aumento da placa, com a multiplicação de bactérias patogênicas, que aumentam a inflamação e a destruição do tecido adjacente (periodontite).



ODONTOLOGIA VETERINÁRIA - DOENÇA PERIODONTAL



ODONTOLOGIA VETERINÁRIA - DOENÇA PERIODONTAL

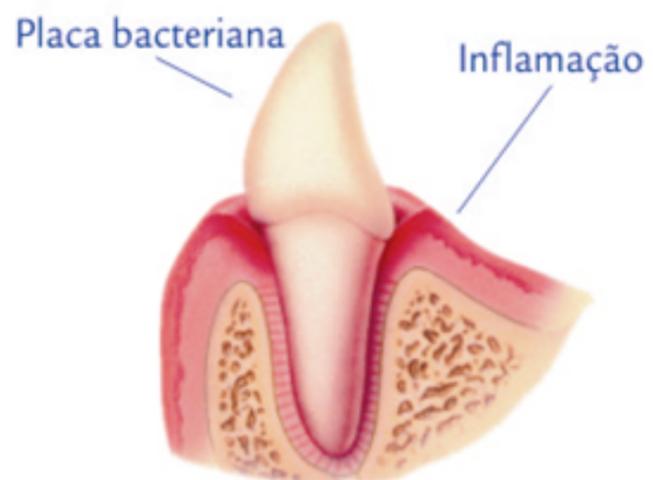


Anatomia Normal



Doença Periodontal

Estágio 1 - Gengivite



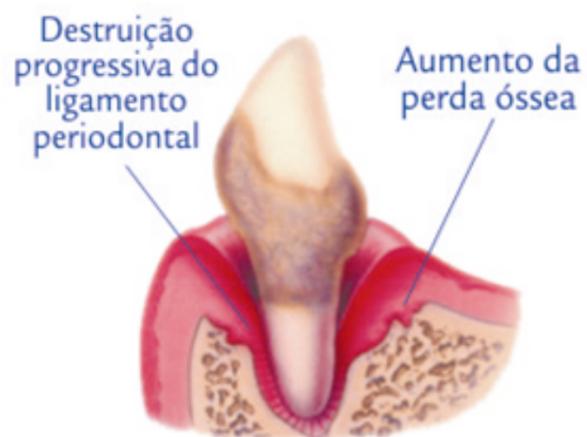
Doença Periodontal

Estágio 2: Peridontite leve



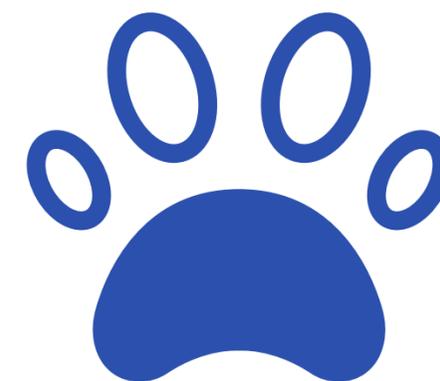
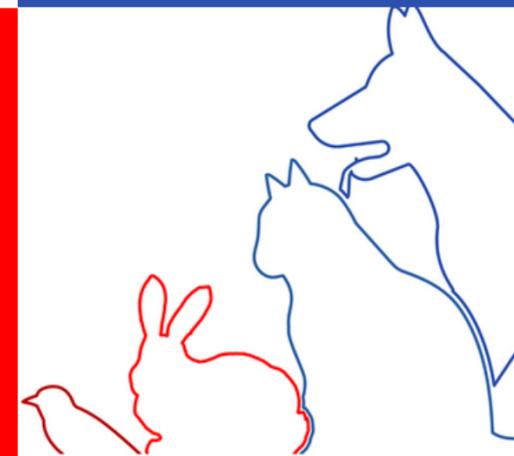
Doença Periodontal

Estágio 3: Periodontite moderada

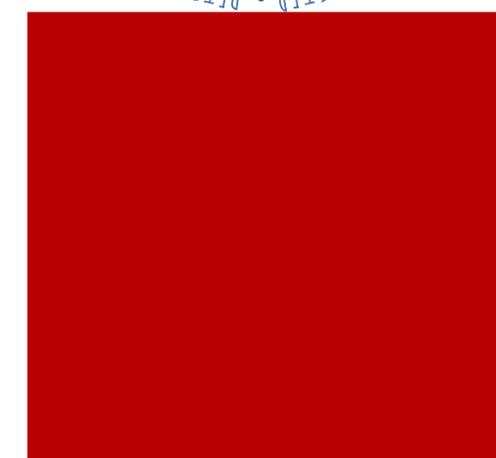
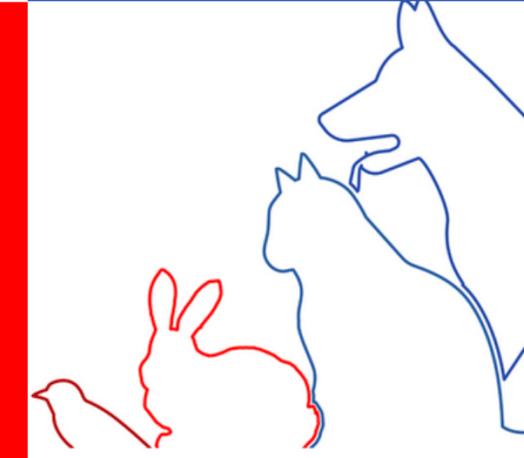
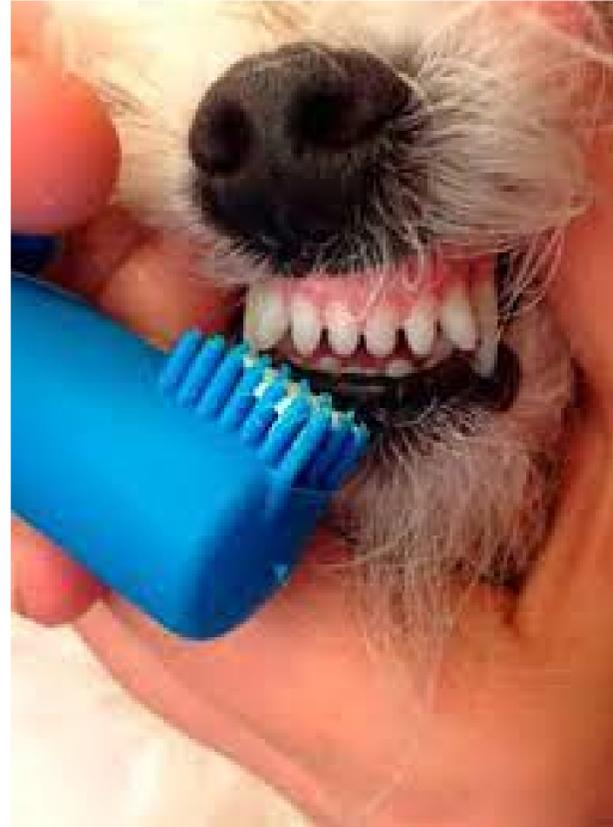


Doença Periodontal

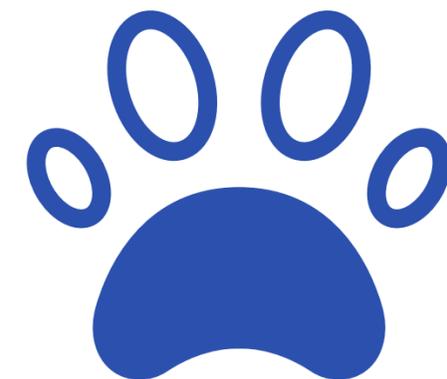
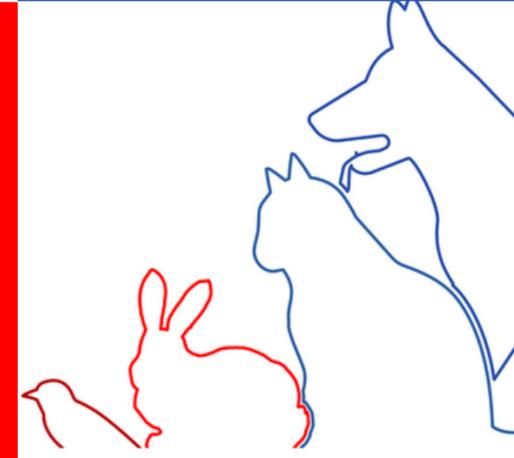
Estágio 4: Doença Periodontal Severa



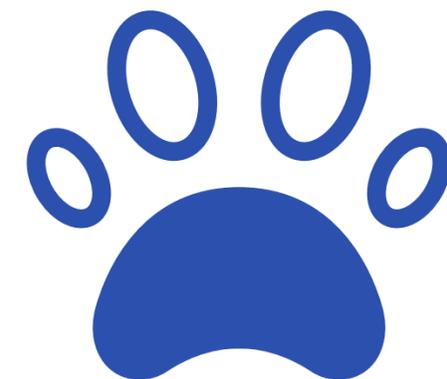
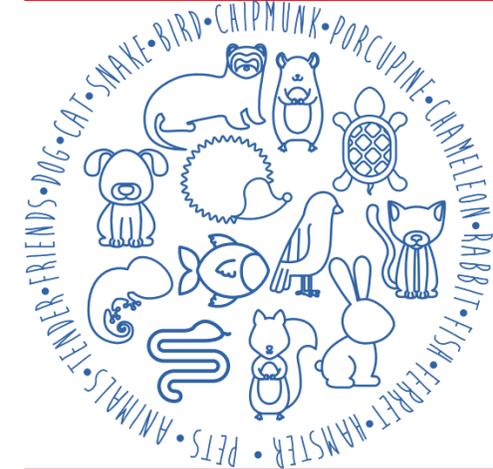
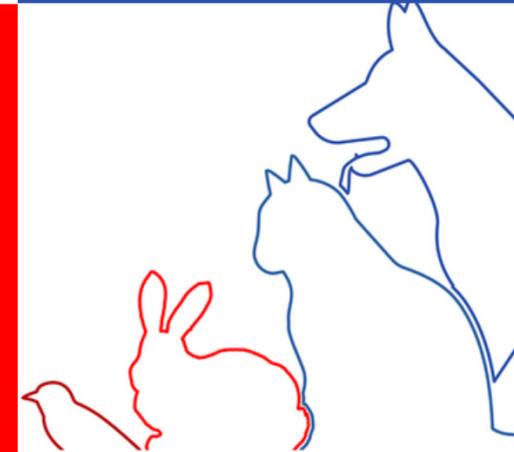
ODONTOLOGIA VETERINÁRIA



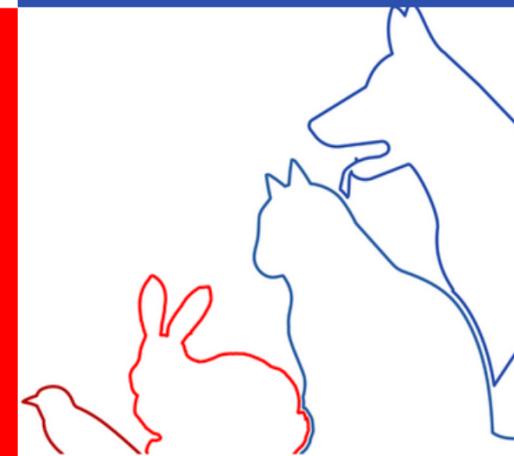
ODONTOLOGIA VETERINÁRIA



ODONTOLOGIA VETERINÁRIA - TARTARECTOMIA

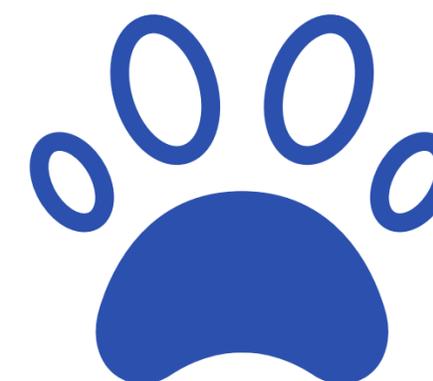
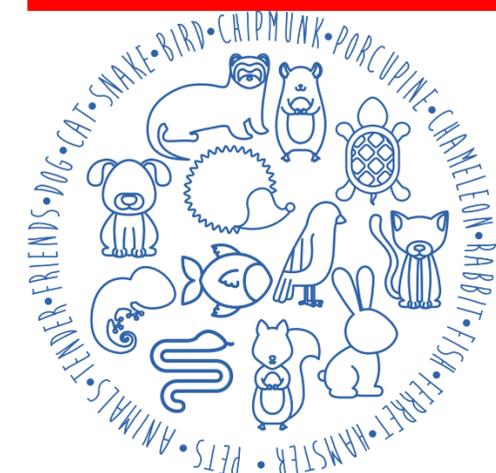
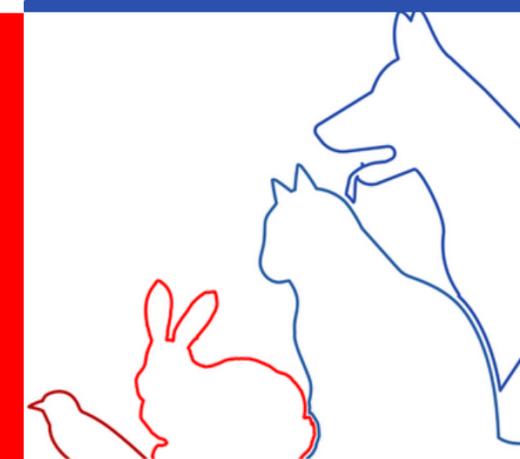


CORTE DE UNHAS



ANATOMIA CANINA - PATAS

Os cachorros têm 5 dedos nas patas dianteiras e 4 nas patas traseiras. No entanto, e trata-se de uma peculiaridade, podemos encontrar em certas raças a má formação genética de possuir 5 dedos nas patas traseiras.

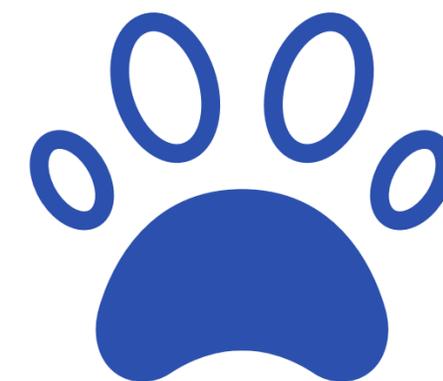
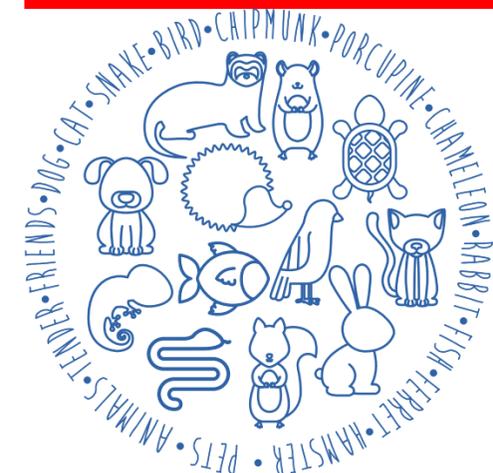
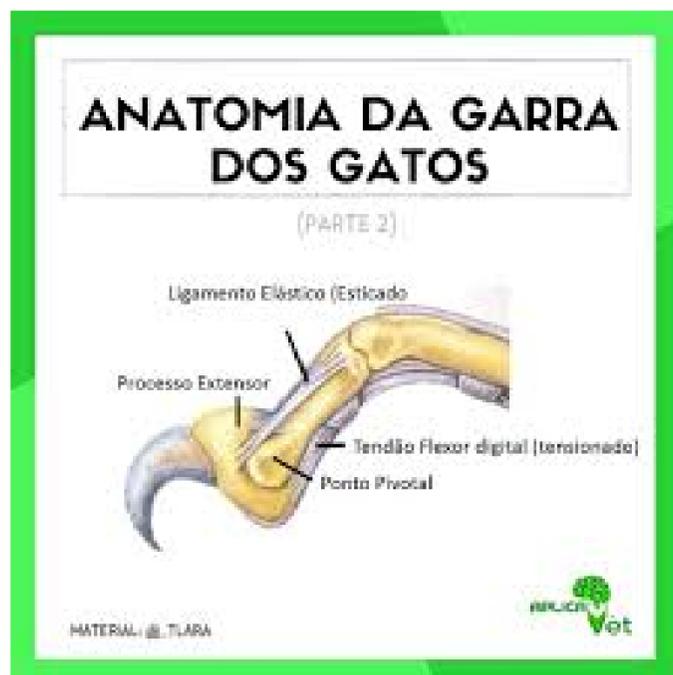


ANATOMIA FELINA - PATAS

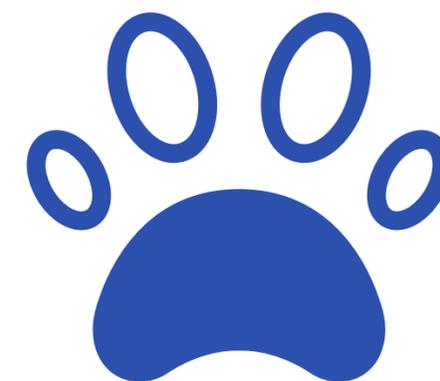
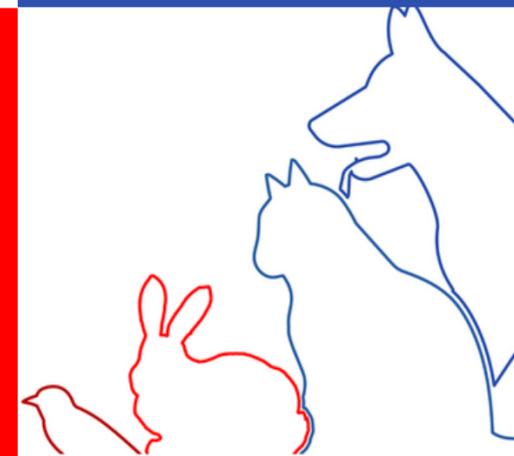
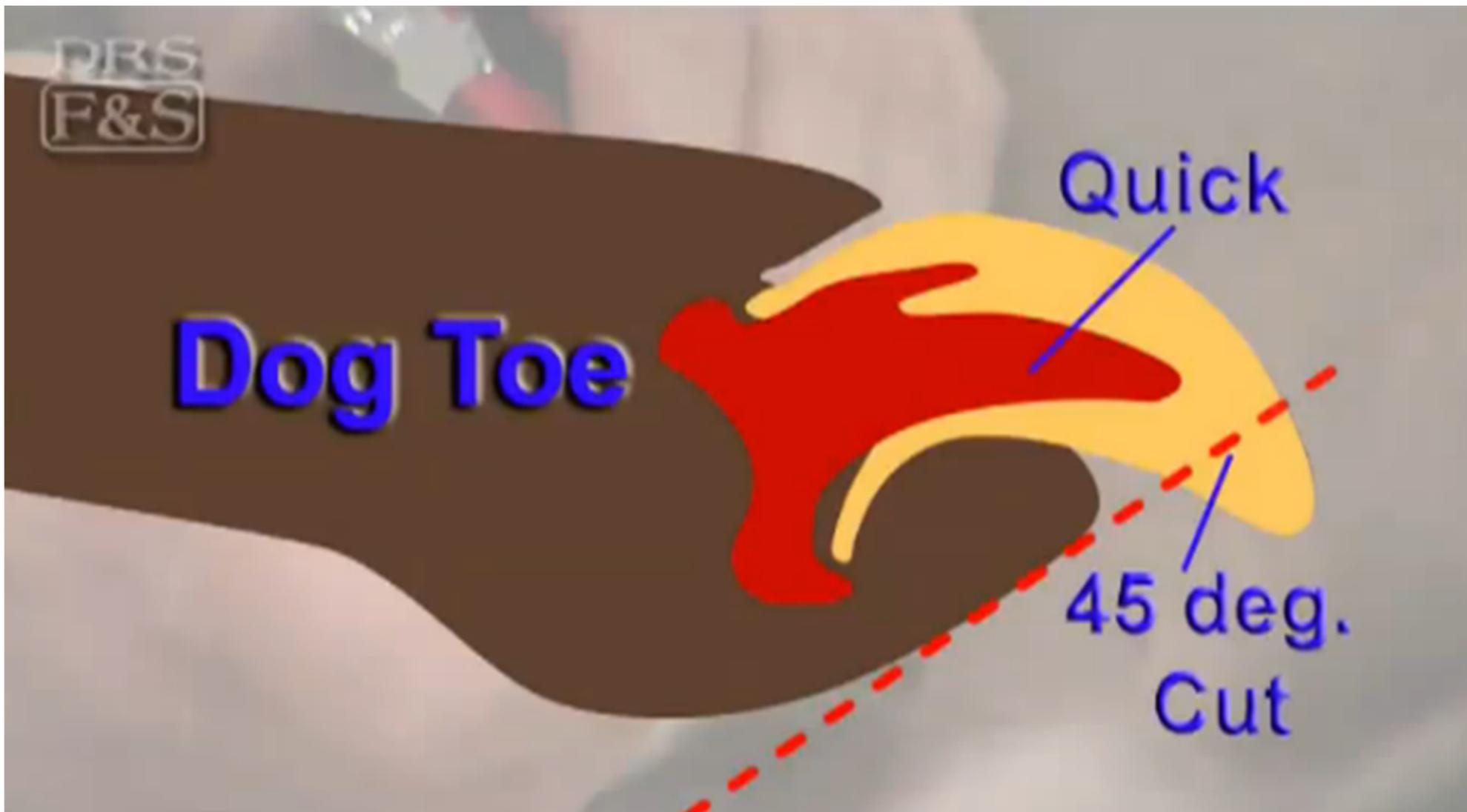
Os gatos têm 5 dedos nas patas dianteiras e 4 nas patas traseiras. No entanto, e trata-se de uma peculiaridade, podemos encontrar em certas raças a má formação genética de possuir 5 dedos nas patas traseiras.



As patas dos gatos



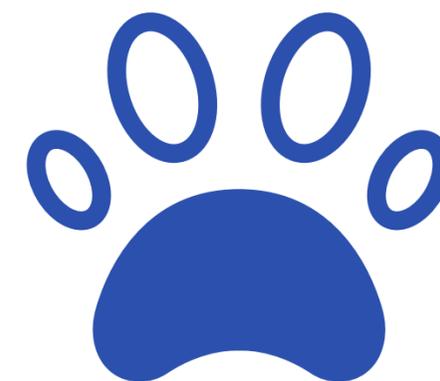
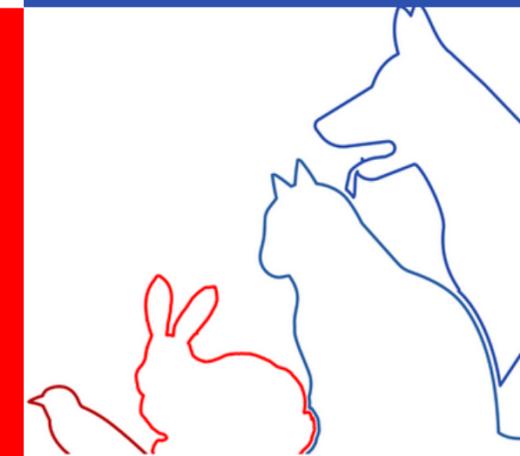
CORTE DE UNHAS



CORTE DE UNHAS

É importante começar a cortar as unhas do seu cão ou gato desde cedo, para que eles se acostume a ser manuseado e a ficar quieto na hora de cortá-las (2 meses em diante).

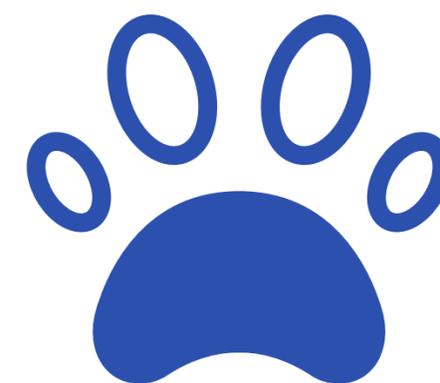
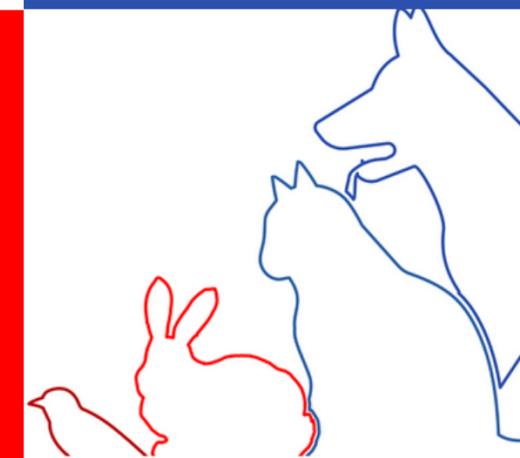
Cães que vivem em apartamento normalmente precisam cortar as unhas mais vezes do que cães que passam boa parte do dia no quintal. Isso porque o cimento vai lixando naturalmente as unhas dos cães, sendo dispensável o corte com o alicate.



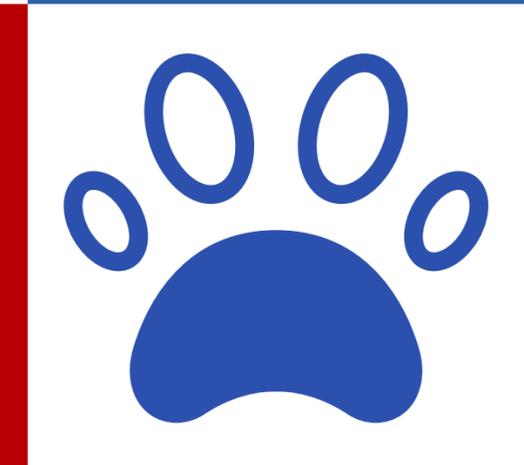
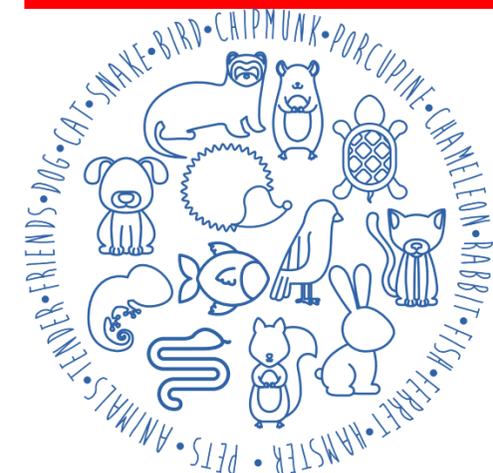
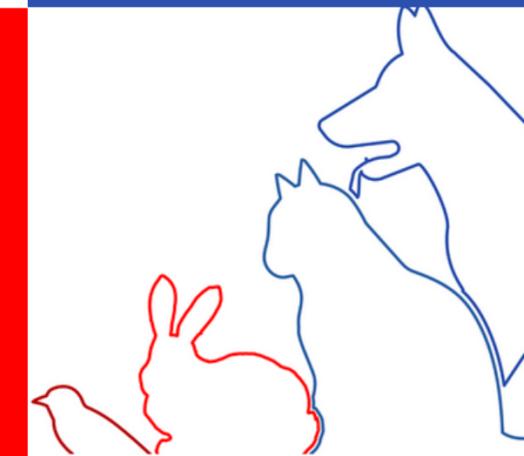
CORTE DE UNHAS

Cortar as unhas é fundamental porque evita que as unhas do cão fiquem presas em pisos, tapetes e carpetes, o que pode gerar encravamento, sangramento e até a remoção da unha presa, gerando forte dor. Além disso, quando a unha cresce demais e começa a envergar, além de doer, isso prejudica a postura do cão, que passa a andar com dor e de maneira a tentar evitar que as unhas encostem no chão.

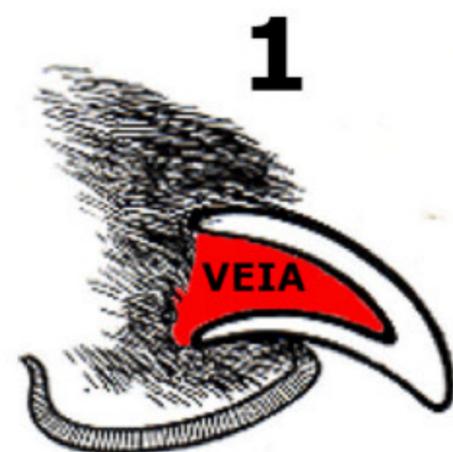
Em gatos = A situação piora quando as unhas crescem em formato de U e entram na almofadinha do pé, causando infecção e muita dor.



CORTE DE UNHAS



CORTE DE UNHAS



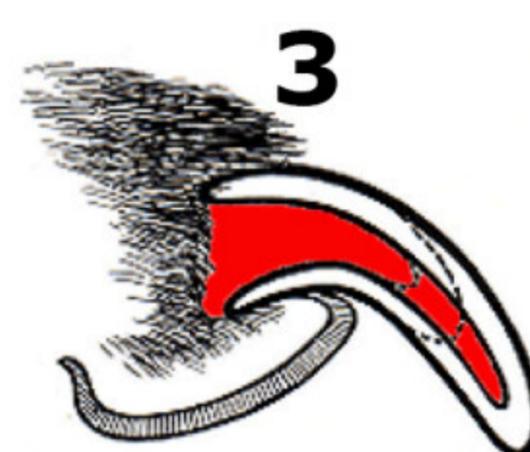
1
O fornecimento de sangue (Veia) nas unhas.



2
Note-se como o fornecimento de sangue fica maior quando a unha cresce.

Um corte aqui vai causar sangramento.

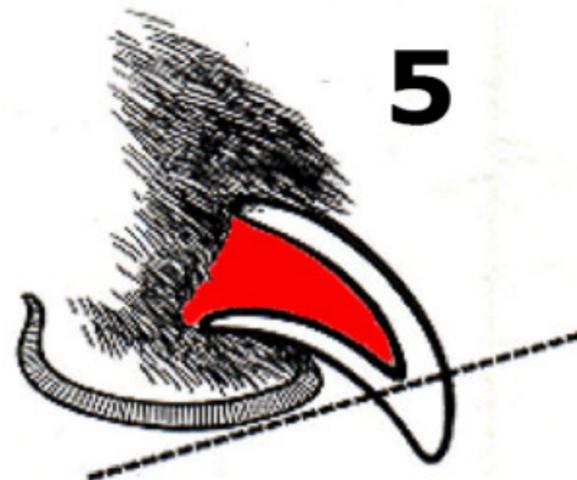
Apare aqui e o fornecimento de sangue vai ficar menor.



3
Se você cortar a unha regularmente, o fornecimento de sangue vai continuar a diminuir.



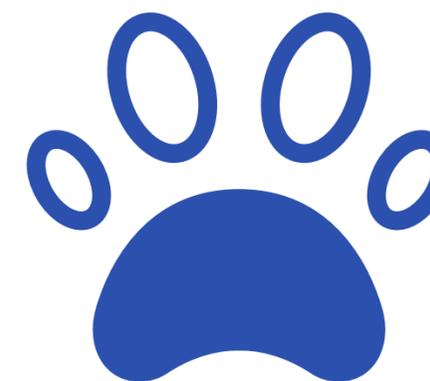
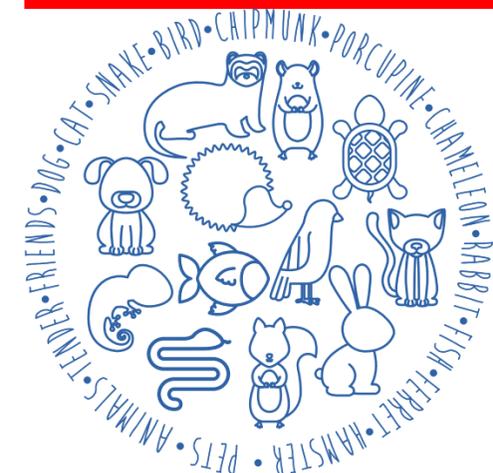
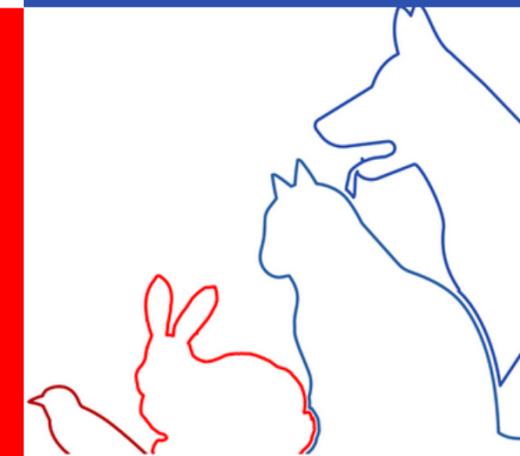
4
A medida que a unha fica mais curta o mesmo acontece com o fornecimento de sangue.



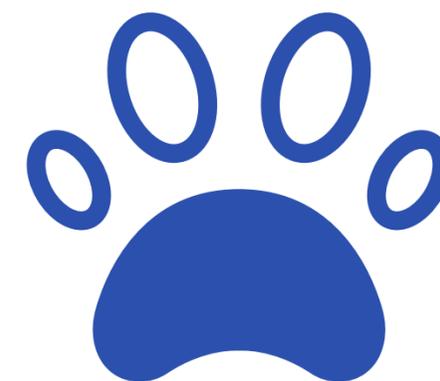
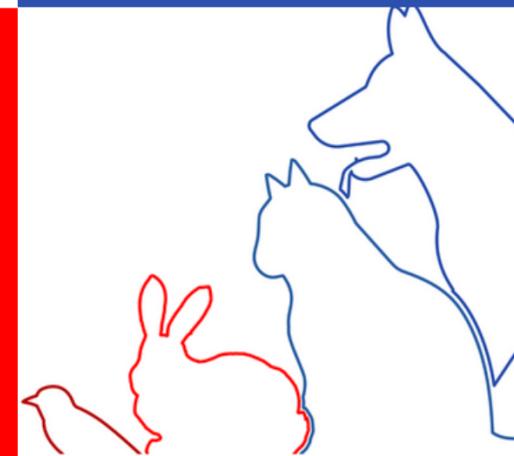
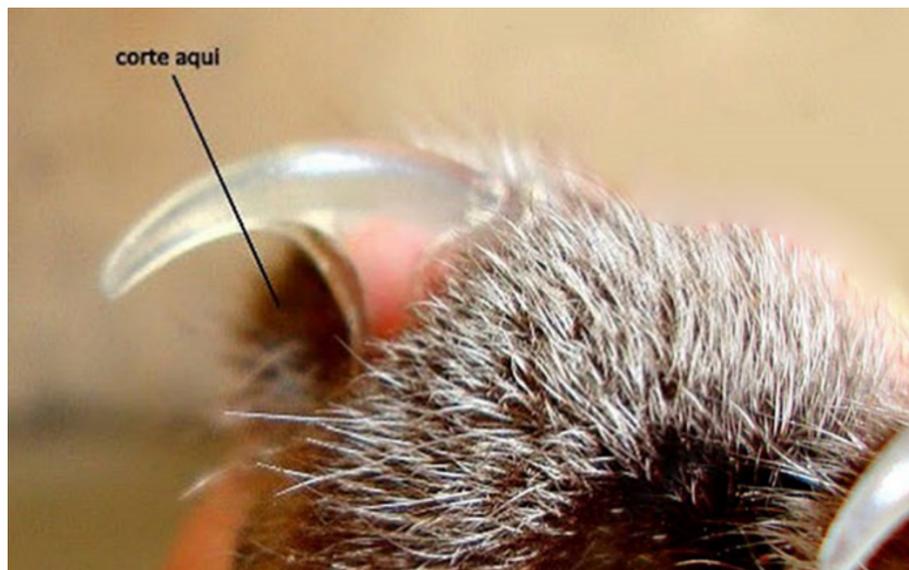
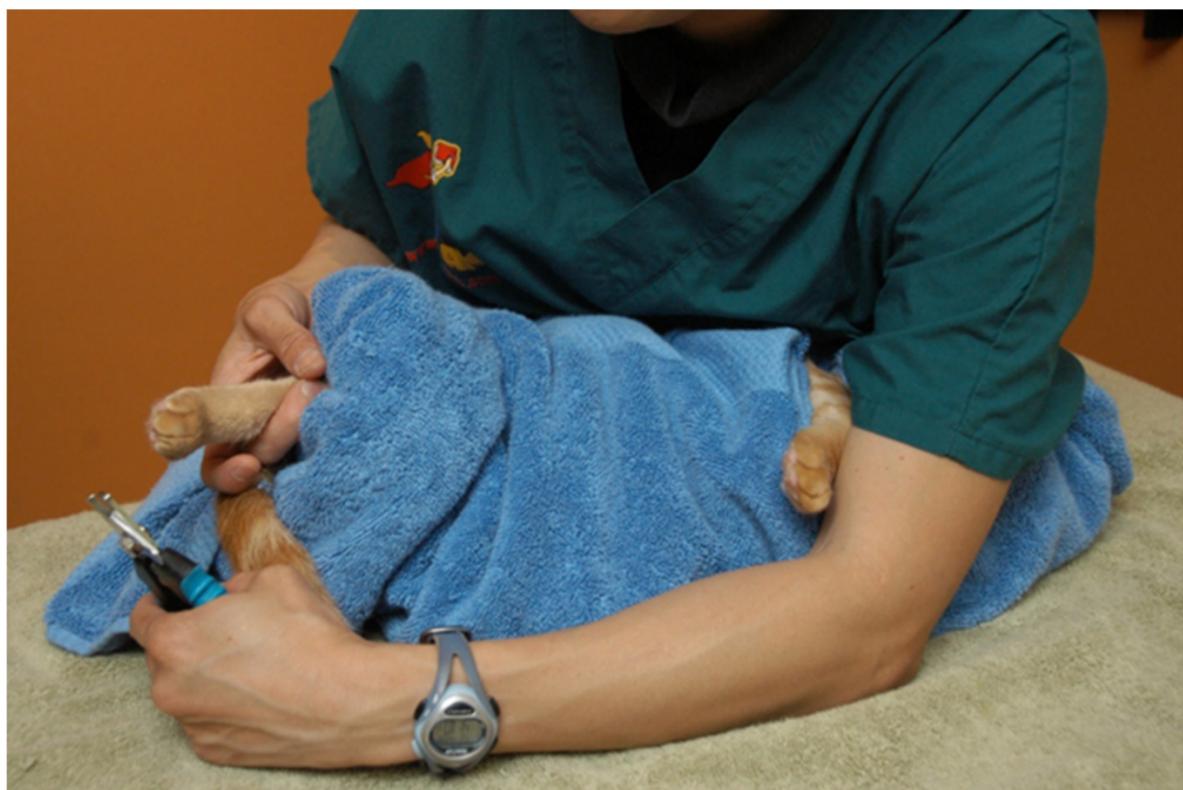
5
Somente quando a unha esta curta ele pode ser cortado sem risco de sangramento. Se o mesmo ponto de corte tivesse sido feito na unha da fig.2, teria causado o sangramento.



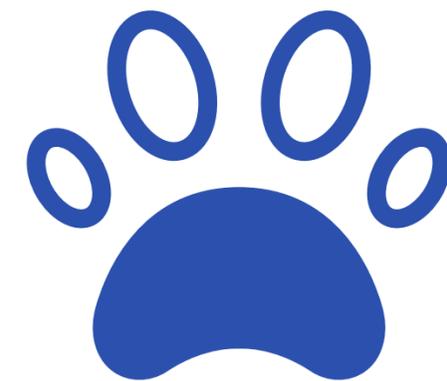
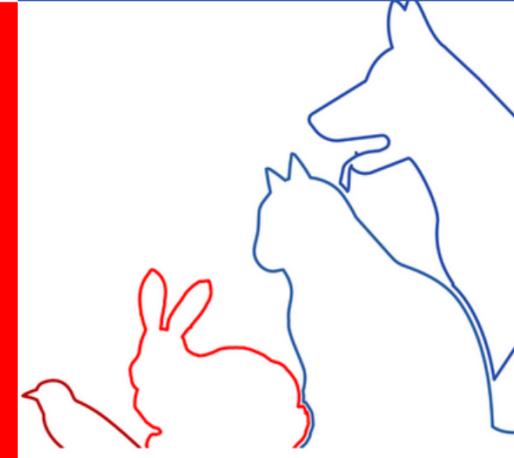
6
Unhas aparadas corretamente!



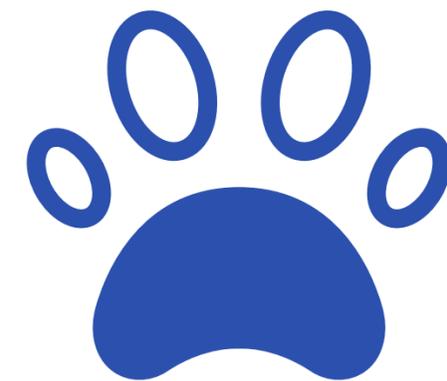
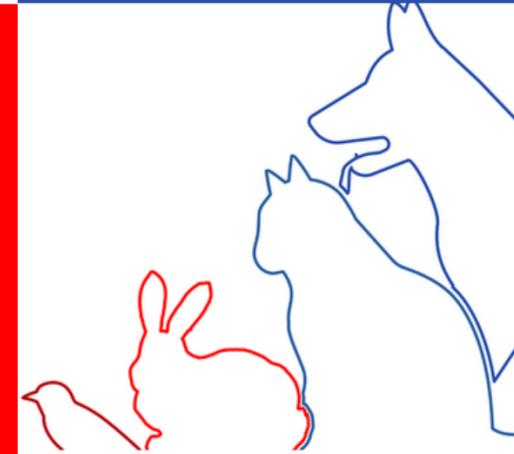
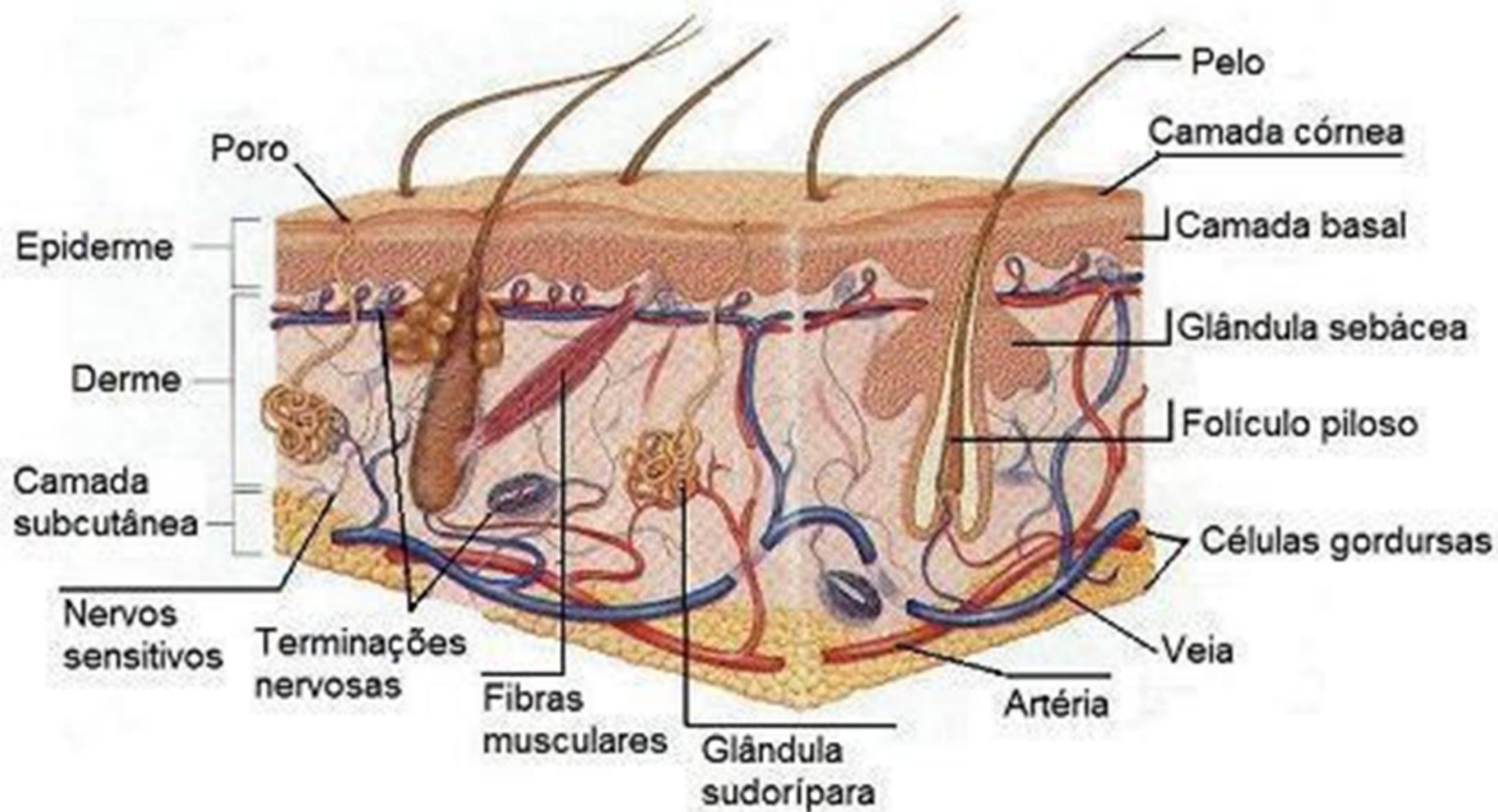
CORTE DE UNHAS



BANHO TERAPÊUTICO

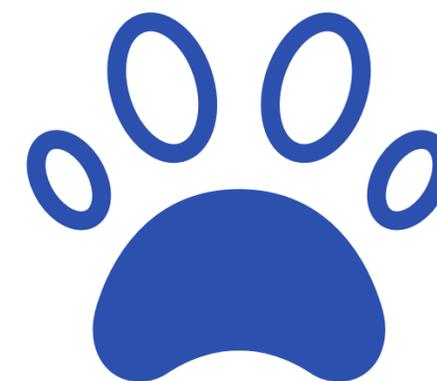
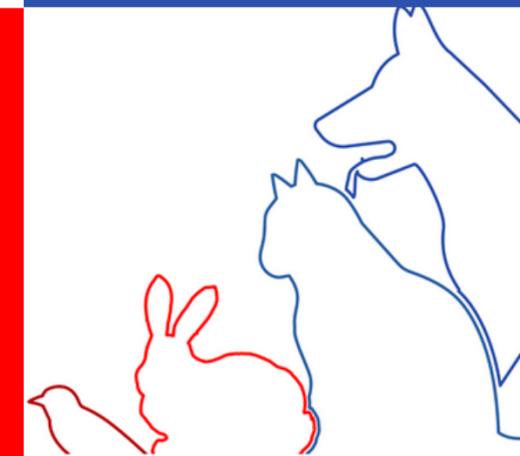
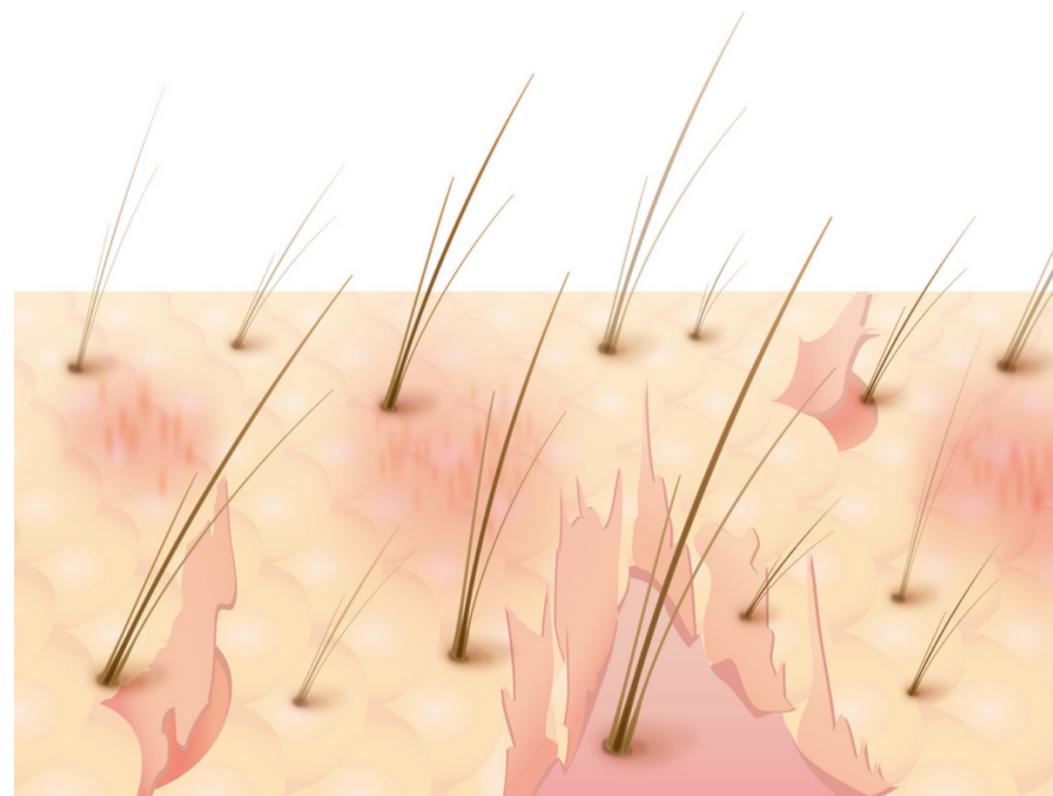
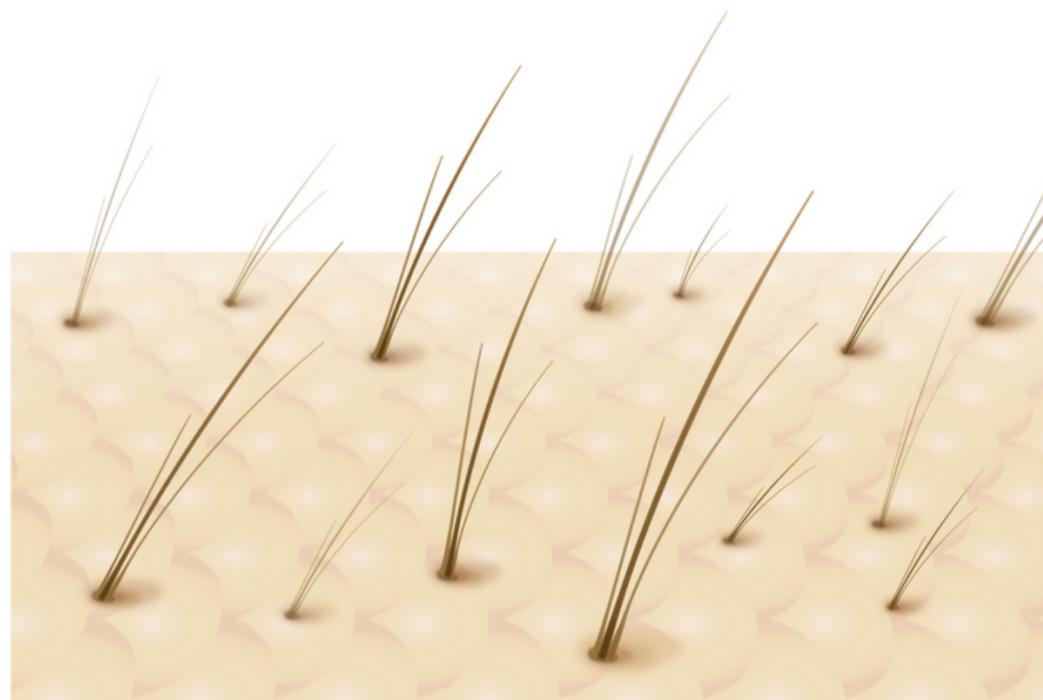


A IMPORTÂNCIA DE UMA PELE SAUDÁVEL



A IMPORTÂNCIA DE UMA PELE SAUDÁVEL

Nas dermatopatias alérgicas, há um desequilíbrio na barreira cutânea permitindo a penetração de agentes microbianos, ocasionando inflamação e prurido. As infecções cutâneas dependem da capacidade de adesão de microrganismos às células da pele, colonização e proliferação desses agentes

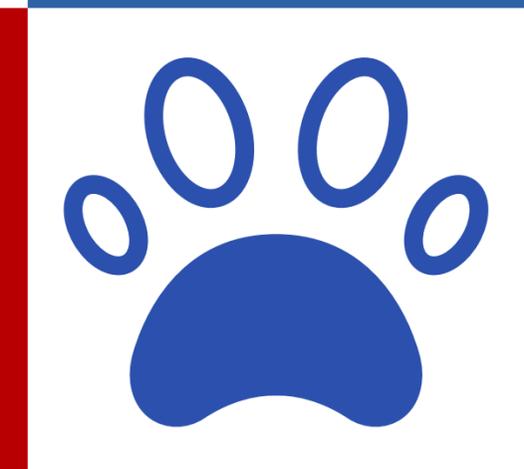
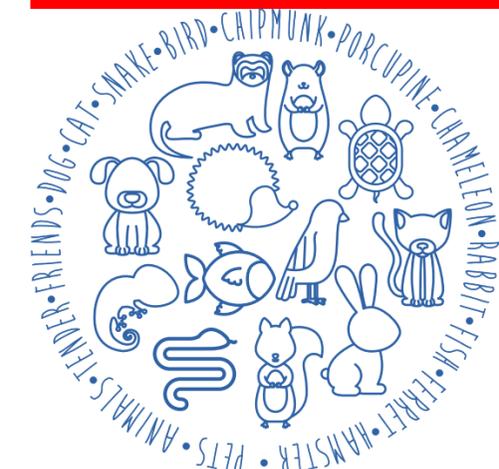
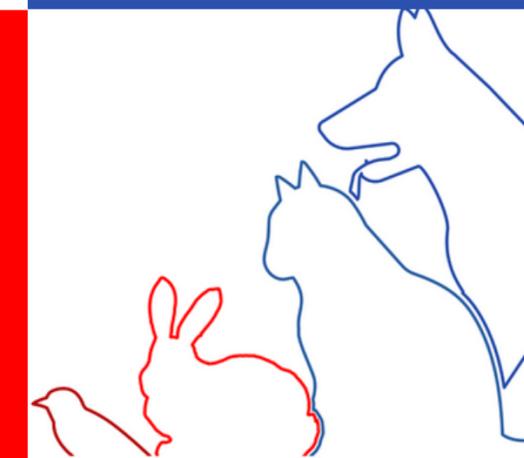
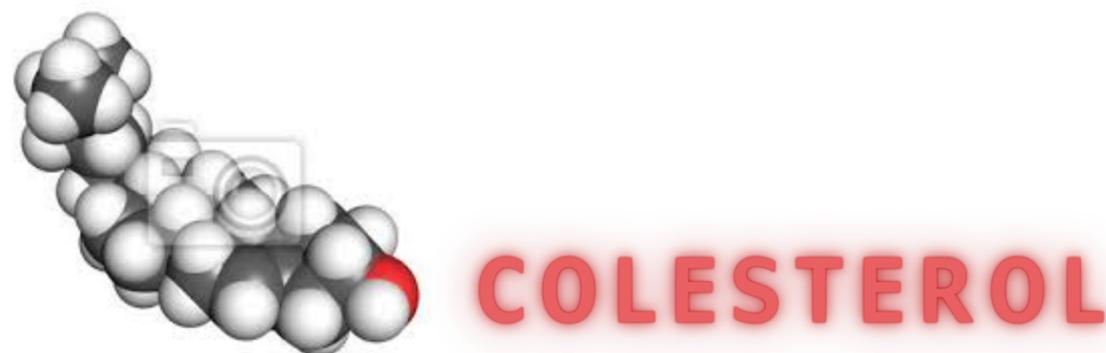
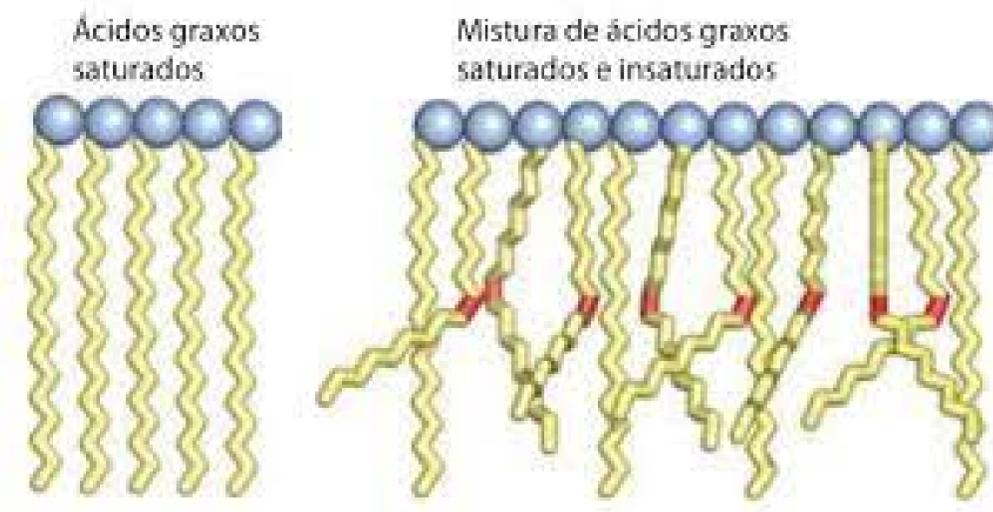
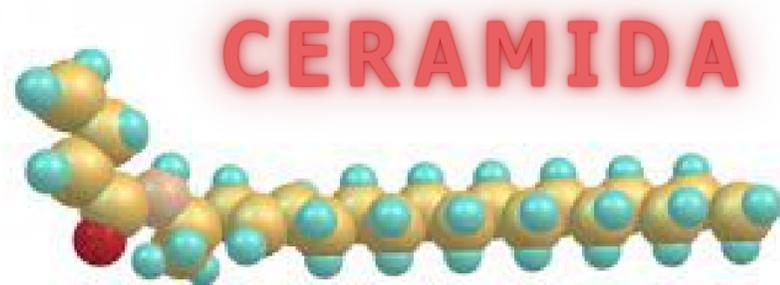


A IMPORTÂNCIA DE UMA PELE SAUDÁVEL

Ceramidas - capacidade de retenção hídrica da pele

Ácidos graxos (ômega) - Favorecem a permeabilidade da pele/
propriedades antiinflamatórias.

Colesterol - Melhorar a plasticidade e rigidez das membranas
(alterações processo de descamação normal)



A IMPORTÂNCIA DE UMA PELE SAUDÁVEL

D.Alérgicas

PRESENÇA DE PARASITAS
ELIMINAR
CURA?

NÃO

SIM

DIETA DE ELIMINAÇÃO
CURA?

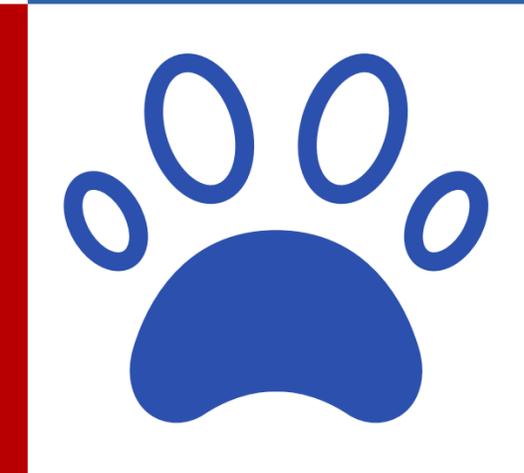
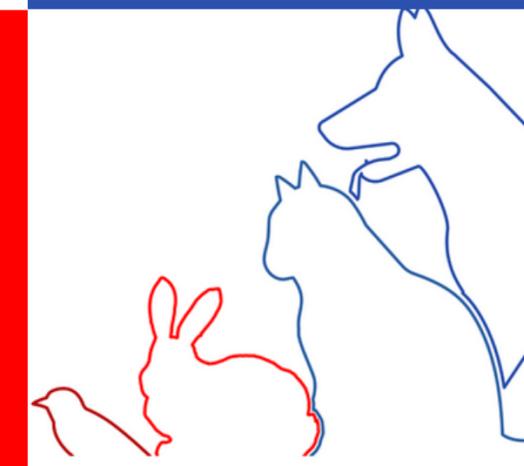
SIM

NÃO

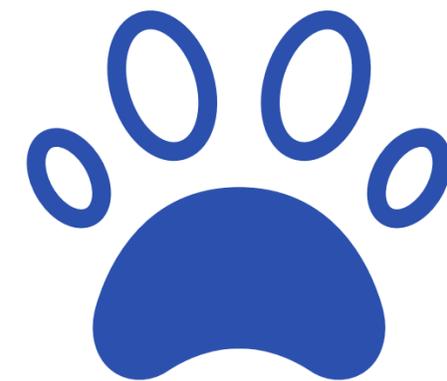
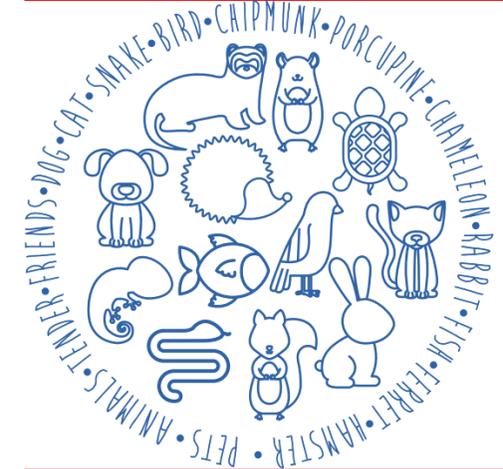
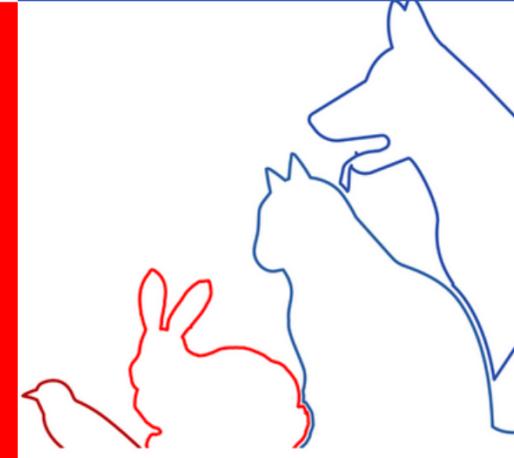
DAPE

Alimentar

Atopia

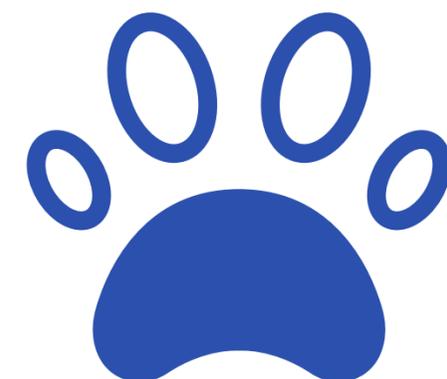
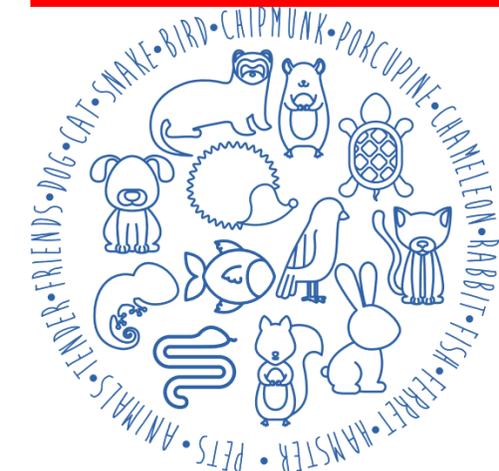
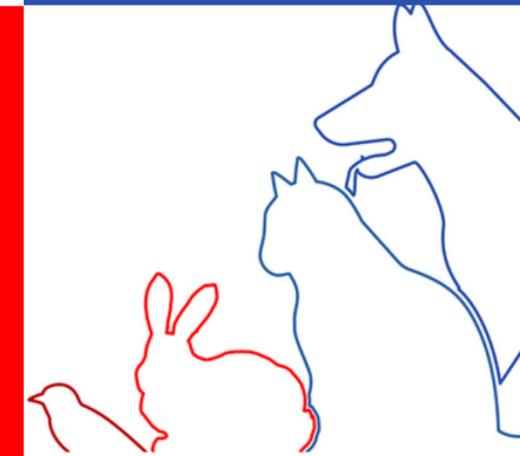


ALTERAÇÕES



BANHO TERAPÊUTICO

- Escove os pelos do cachorro antes do banho
- Cuidado com os ouvidos!
- Umedeça os pelos de forma suave e tranquila
- Passe o shampoo e deixe agir. Capriche na raiz do pelo
- Enxague com bastante água
- Seque o animal
- Cuidado com a fricção
- Cuidado com colônias, cheirinhos e acessórios



THANKYOU

