



## Overview/description

### **How to incorporate a complete dental examination and diagnostic dental radiographs into your practice**

During this webcast, Dr. Leah Limone will review how to complete a thorough oral/dental examination. She will also explore normal vs abnormal anatomy, and go over radiographic views to take to help diagnose areas of dental disease.

## Speaker's bio and credentials



### **Leah Limone, DVM, Dipl. ACVD (equine specialty)**

Dr. Leah Limone is a Board Certified Equine Dentist™ and a Diplomate of the American Veterinary Dental College (AVDC), Equine Specialty. She earned her undergraduate degree from the University of Massachusetts Amherst, and her veterinary medical degree from Michigan State University College of Veterinary Medicine in 2007. Originally from Massachusetts, she completed an internship at a referral practice in New Hampshire before spending 6 years in general equine practice in Connecticut and Massachusetts. During her time as a general practitioner, her interest and caseload became increasingly focused on equine dentistry. She found she could significantly improve her patient's quality of life by addressing problems found through a comprehensive oral exam. Northeast Equine Veterinary Dental Services was founded in 2014, with the goal of being able to help more horses through better oral health and provide referral support to area veterinarians. Dr. Limone went on to pursue additional specialty training and completed AVDC board certification in 2018. She currently sees both routine and referral cases in the field and at several equine hospitals in New England. She has presented at conferences and CE events including AAEP, AVMA, Veterinary Dental Forum, Massachusetts VMA, and has presented web-based content for VetPD and The Veterinary Dental Company. Dr. Limone enjoys teaching equine dentistry to veterinary students via lectures, wet labs, and externships, and is currently training two equine veterinarians working toward board certification in the AVDC Residency program.



## Questionnaire

1. **A pulp horn defect is an indication of an abnormality with which oral exam component?**
  - External exam
  - Endodontic status
  - Periodontal status
  - Soft tissue status
  - Occlusion
2. **A diastema is an abnormality with which oral exam component?**
  - External exam
  - Endodontic status
  - Periodontal status
  - Soft tissue status
  - Occlusion
3. **A facial draining tract is an abnormality with which oral exam component?**
  - External exam
  - Endodontic status
  - Periodontal status
  - Soft tissue status
  - Occlusion
4. **Lingual ulceration is an abnormality with which oral exam component?**
  - External exam
  - Endodontic status
  - Periodontal status
  - Soft tissue status
  - Occlusion
5. **A missing tooth with an overlong opposing tooth is an abnormality with which oral exam component?**
  - External exam
  - Endodontic status
  - Periodontal status
  - Soft tissue status
  - Occlusion
6. **Dental radiographs are taken:**
  - In place of an oral exam
  - To further define and diagnose pathology found on an oral exam
  - While the horse is not adequately sedated
  - With the mouth always closed
  - Always with one view, never both sides of the head



**7. Images should always be oriented:**

- As if you are looking directly at the horse, with the label indicating the side of the head closest to the plate
- As if you are looking directly at the horse, with the label indicating the side of the head furthest from the plate
- Opposite of how you are looking at the horse
- For incisors, maxillary crowns up

**8. Incisor radiographs should be taken:**

- Using intraoral views
- With straight DV/VD and obliques to separate each tooth
- Of both mandibular and maxillary arcades when EOTRH is suspected
- All of the above

**9. To achieve diagnostic maxillary cheek teeth oblique radiographs:**

- Angle the generator slightly caudally in order to shoot between interproximal spaces
- Shoot a straight lateral
- Keep the mouth closed
- Do not minimize motion of the head, plate or generator

**10. Radiographic changes indicative of dental pathology are:**

- Periapical lysis
- Periapical sclerosis
- Root blunting
- Tooth resorption and hypercementosis
- Periodontal ligament widening
- All of the above

**PERSONAL INFORMATION:**

**First name:**

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**Last name:**

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**Type:**

*(Veterinarian, Technician)*

**Licence number:**

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**Province where you practise:**

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**Email:**

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## **CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION**

**Educational webcast**

**How to incorporate a complete dental examination and diagnostic dental radiographs into your practice**

**Presented by**

**Leah Limone, DVM, Dipl. ACVD (equine specialty)**

**This document confirms that**

***Dr. Lorem Ipsum***

has viewed the above-mentioned webcast and has answered and submitted the questionnaire meant to evaluate the understanding of the content.

Date:

Province of licensure:

Licence number:

**CE credit earned: 1**