

# Oral Surgery

### Oral Tumors



This includes tumors of the tongue, lips, palate, and surrounding oral, gingival and mucosal tissues. The first step in managing an oral mass is to biopsy the tissue to obtain a diagnosis. Sometimes this step has already been completed by your family veterinarian. Depending on the type of tumor, additional staging or diagnostic testing may be necessary to determine if tumor cells have spread to other parts of your pet's body. Based on this information and after reviewing all the treatment options, a specialized treatment plan will be developed. Our dental and oral surgery specialists will work closely with you and your family veterinarian to choose the best treatment option for your pet.

### Palate Surgery & Oronasal Fistula Repair

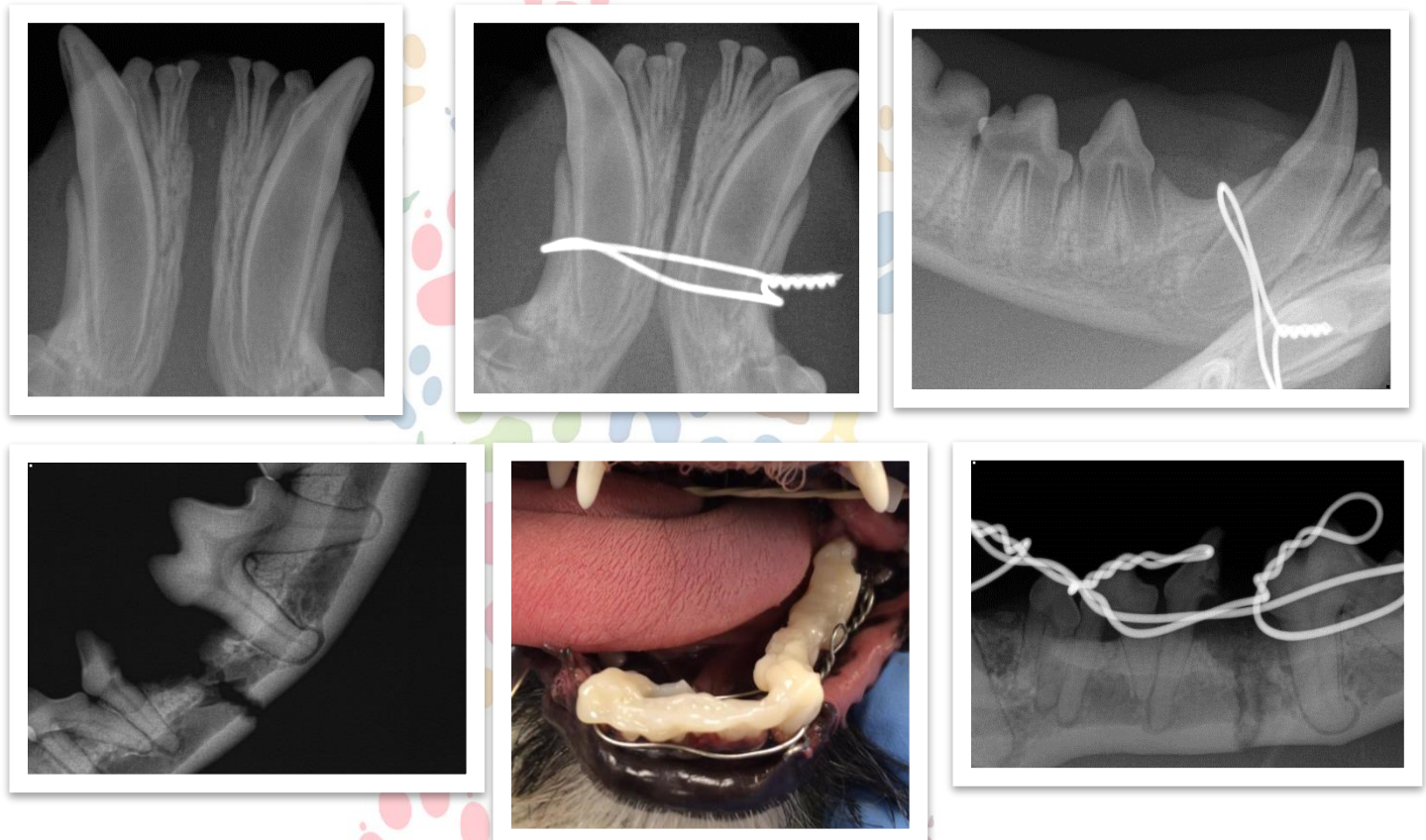


A palatal defect (cleft) or oronasal fistula is an opening between the oral and nasal cavity. Two of the most common types of palatal defects are congenital (from birth) and traumatic (from injury). Oronasal fistulas most often result from failure of tissues to heal after a tooth is lost or extracted. In these cases, surgical intervention is required in order to prevent chronic pain, nasal and lung infections, and to help your pet eat comfortably.



## Maxillofacial Trauma and Jaw Fractures

Jaw fractures are most commonly caused by a traumatic incident (vehicular trauma, fights, or falls). Less commonly but equally important, jaw fractures can be caused by severe periodontal disease (deterioration of the support structures that hold the tooth in place) or an oral tumor. There are multiple techniques used to repair a jaw fracture that are based on the type of fracture and the individual needs of the patient.



## Fractured Teeth

If a tooth is fractured (broken), thorough evaluation is necessary. Treatment options include endodontic therapy or surgical extraction.

