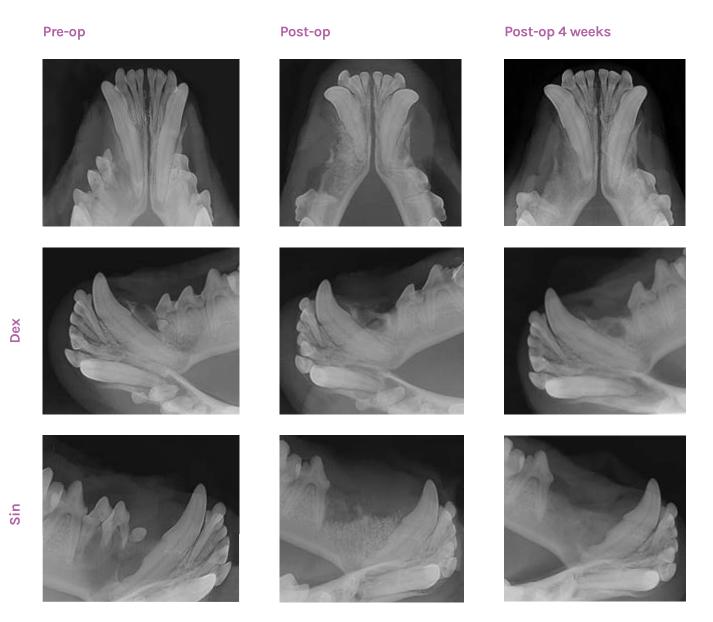


# Dog: Tibetan spaniel – Regenerating bone to cysts caused by unerupted teeth

A 3-year-old Tibetan spaniel weighting 6.3 kg was referred to surgical operation due to unerupted teeth (305 and 405) in the mandible. X-ray images showed bone cysts caused by the unerupted teeth. The right sided cyst was significant in size and parts of the mandible had already degenerated. The bone cysts on the right was filled with Adaptos®vet Fine (0.5-1.0 mm) after open surgical removal of the teeth on

the right side and complete removal of the cyst structures, after which the wound was carefully closed. In total, surgical removal was executed to teeth: 305, 306, 405, 406, and 407. The left side was treated conservatively, i.e. left as empty. After post-op, a 4-week follow-up radiograph was taken that showed good ossification and the patient was asymptomatic.



## Dog: Portuguese water dog – Unerupted canine tooth removal

A seven months old Portuguese water dog weighting 20 kg was referred to the treatment of unerupted canine tooth (404) in the mandible, as it significantly increased the risk of a cyst formation. X-ray images showed early bone loss in the vicinity of the tooth. The canine tooth was removed in an open surgery with a lateral approach. The lip was dissected under the tooth and the bone tissue of the mandible was drilled of until the tooth was exposed. The extraction

cavity was in contact to the nerve-root channel that included blood vessels and nerves. The nerve-root channel was conserved intact during the operation. The bone defect was filled with Adaptos®vet Fine (0.5-1.0 mm) granules to speed up the bone regeneration process. After post-op radiograph, a 4-week follow-up radiograph was taken that showed very good ossification and the patient was asymptomatic.

Pre-op



Post-op Empty



Post-op Adaptos



Post-op 4-weeks

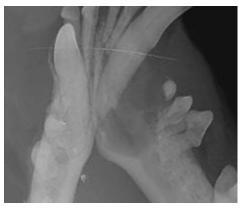


### Dog: Tibetan spaniel – Dentigenous cyst

A 7-year-old Tibetan spaniel weighting 10 kg was referred for the treatment of a dentigenous cyst in the extensive left lower premolar region. Under general anaesthesia in a normal dental treatment room and x-ray imaging of the area, cyst-damaged teeth 304, 305, 306 and 307 were removed in open surgery. The cyst sack was completely removed and sent for histopathological examination. Adaptos®vet

Fine (0.5-1.0 mm) granules were directly compressed as dry into the blood-filled cyst cavity, after which the wound was carefully closed. After post-op x-ray a 3-month control radiograph was taken. The 3-month x-ray showed good ossification and the patient was asymptomatic.

Pre-op



Post-op



Post-op 3 months





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