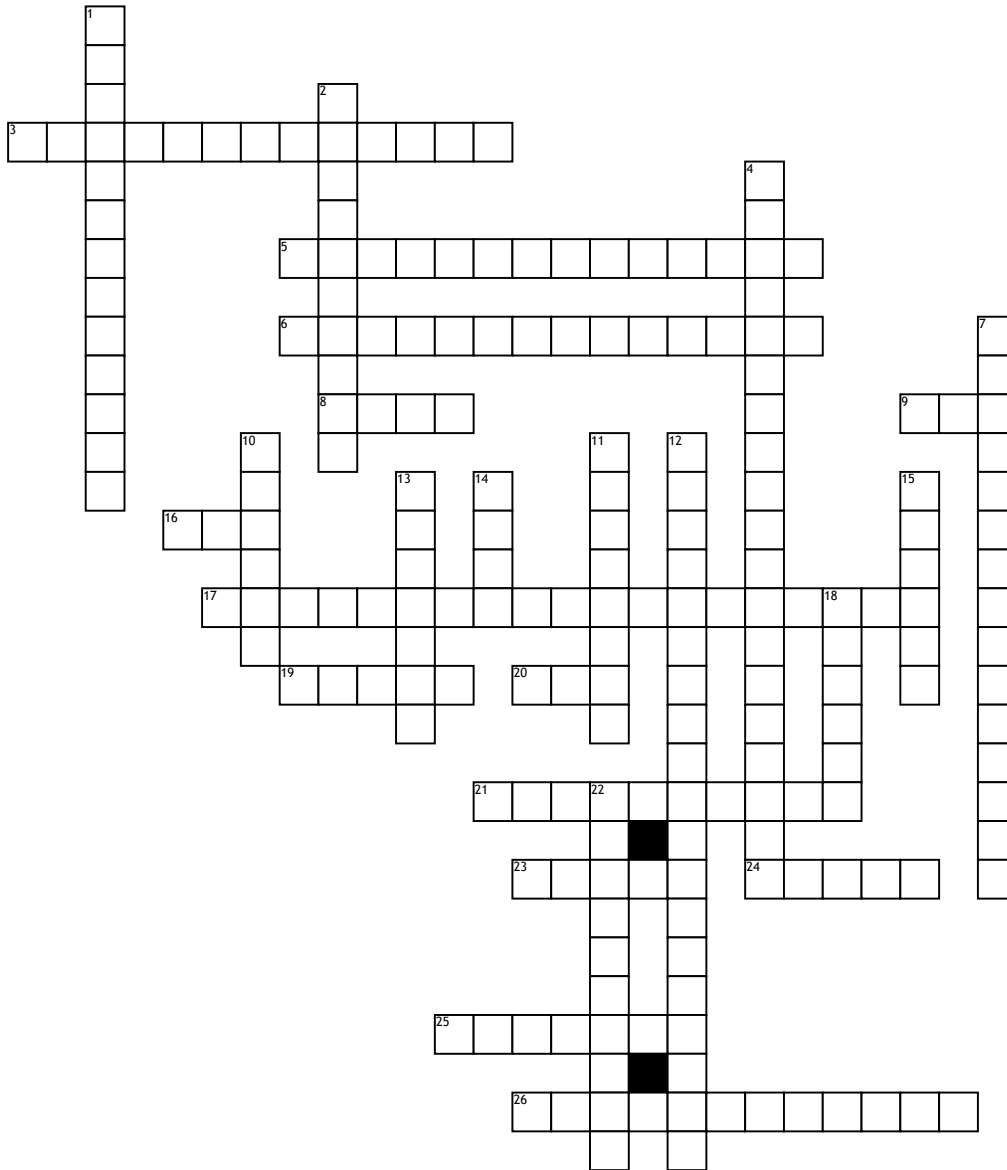


Name: _____

Date: _____

Dentistry & Oral Surgery



Across

3. How can Stage 1 periodontal disease be reversed? (Source: AVDC.org)
5. Term when the radiographed teeth appear shorter than they should be. (DuPont 2009)
6. Canine skull conformation commonly having dental crowding, tooth rotation and partial eruption. (DuPont 2009)
8. This layer of the tooth is the innermost layer of the tooth, consists of nervous, vascular, and loose connective tissue. (Gorrel 2013)
9. Stage of periodontal disease with gingivitis/periodontal inflammation and <25% attachment loss. (Source: AVDC.org)
16. Ideal distance (mm) of tissue apical to the root present in the radiograph? (DuPont 2009)
17. Connective tissue that attaches the root cementum to the alveolar bone. This structure acts as a suspensory ligament for the tooth and is in a continuous state of physiologic activity (2 wds). (Gorrel 2013)
19. Tape muzzles are best used in _____ animals to provide support for fractures but do not impede growth or cause dental trauma. (Marretta, "Oral and Dental Trauma," 2017)
20. The only reversible stage of periodontal disease. (Source: AVDC.org)

21. Surgical placement of a circumferential wire behind the lower canine teeth and around the mandible is most commonly used to stabilize a _____ fracture. (Marretta, "Oral and Dental Trauma," 2017)
23. Stage of periodontal disease with gingivitis/periodontal inflammation and 25-50% attachment loss. (Source: AVDC.org)
24. Class of malocclusion categorized by mandibular prognathism. (Gorrel 2004)
25. The periodontium consists of the alveolar bone, periodontal ligament, cementum, and _____. (Source: Holmstrom et al. 2013)
26. Temporomandibular joint luxations most frequently occur in what orientation? (Marretta, "Oral and Dental Trauma," 2017)

Down

1. A term that describes having too many teeth is. (DuPont 2009)
2. A _____ is essential in determining the extent of bone involvement for any oral tumor that is grossly appreciated, however, an estimated 40% of bone loss must occur before boney involvement can be appreciated in the image. (Marretta, "Oral Tumors," 2017)
4. An increase in size of the gingiva. (Source: Lewis et al. 2005)
7. Disease characterized by gradual destruction of a tooth or teeth caused by cells called odontoclasts, common in cats (2 wds). (DuPont 2009)

10. This type of extraction is for single rooted teeth and uses simple luxation and/or elevation, without the need to remove alveolar bone. (Gorrel 2013)
11. The radiographic technique for mandibular molars and caudal mandibular premolars in the cat and dog (DuPont 2009)
12. Abnormal increase in the number of normal cells in a normal arrangement resulting in gingival enlargement or thickening (2 wds). (Source: Lewis et al. 2005)
13. primary forces on the mandible during mastication _____ forces. (Marretta, "Oral and Dental Trauma," 2017)
14. This extraction technique is used for multirooted and canine. This type of extraction creates a mucoperiosteal flap and removes the overlying alveolar bone to remove the tooth. (Gorrel 2013)
15. Hard connective tissue that makes up a bulk of the tooth. This layer is formed throughout the life of an animal. (Gorrel 2013)
18. The hardest and most mineralized substance in the body. It makes up the exterior surface of the crown. This part of the tooth has no nerve or blood supply. (Gorrel 2013)
22. Radiographic chevron lucencies are seen at what location of the tooth. (Gorrel 2004)