

Estimate or Charges

For Dental Work

Date:

Horse's Name:

1. Float & Adjust Incisors
2. Remove Deciduous Incisors
3. Cut & Realign Incisors
4. Trim & Buff Canines
5. Remove Wolf Teeth
6. Install Bit Seats
7. Float premolars & Molars
8. Remove Molar Caps
9. Remove Front Hooks & Ramps
10. Remove Rear Hooks & Ramps
11. Correct Steps & Waves
12. Correct High Teeth
13. Age Horse
14. Other Services

Total Cost: \$ _____

College of Equine Dentistry
Australia Pty Ltd

“Thornhill” 2432 Goolhi Road

Gunnedah, NSW 2380

Phone: (02) 6743 7123

www.equinedentistry.com.au

Publication of the

**College of Equine
Dentistry Australia
Pty Ltd**

“Thornhill”

2432 Goolhi Road

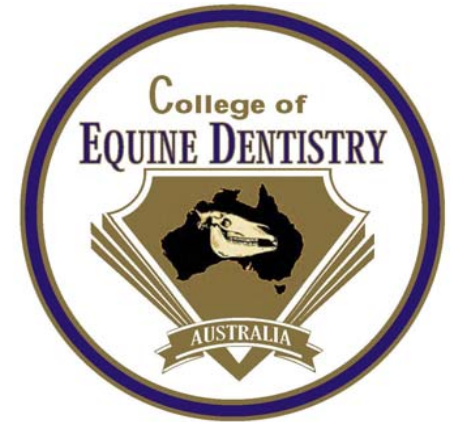
Gunnedah, NSW 2380, Australia

Phone: (02)6743 7123

Mobile: 0428 425 379

www.equinedentistry.com.au

GUIDE TO DENTAL CARE AND EQUILIBRATION



This guide is based on routine dental maintenance and equilibration of the teeth beginning in the early yearling. Owners, managers and trainers should keep in mind that dentition in the horse is ever changing. Horses under five years of age are constantly cutting teeth. For best performance, horses should be evaluated on a regular basis.

Maintenance and Equilibration Schedule

Early Yearlings

- Equilibrate and float all teeth as needed

Late Yearlings

- Equilibrate and float all teeth as needed
- Extract wolf teeth

Early Two Year Olds

- Equilibrate and float all teeth as needed

Late Two Year Olds

- Equilibrate and float all teeth as needed
- Check for deciduous teeth

Early Three Year Olds

- Equilibrate and float all teeth as needed
- Check for deciduous teeth

Late Three Year Olds

- Equilibrate and float all teeth as needed
- Check for deciduous teeth

Early Four Year Olds

- Equilibrate and float all teeth as needed
- Check for deciduous teeth

Late Four Year Olds

- Equilibrate and float all teeth as needed

Five Year Olds and Older

- Equilibrate and float all teeth twice per year

Your Horse Could Be Facing One or More of the Following Dental Related Situations

- Inhibited movement of the mandible
- Intra-oral soft tissue damage
- Lack of Occlusion of the cheek teeth
- Frequent bouts of colic
- Gum disease
- Periodontal disease
- Temperamental problems
- Reduced nasal air flow
- Limited axial flow of food
- Frequent oral infections

Caused by one or more of the following:

- Protuberant blocking teeth
- Wolf teeth, extra teeth and sharp canines
- Un-erupted canines
- Un-erupted wolf teeth
- Aberrant, supernumery, and ectopic teeth
- Retained dental caps
- Impacted incisors and cheek teeth
- Missing or fractured teeth
- Performance and training demands
- Tartar, caries and decay
- ATR. Accentuated transverse ridging
- Wave and step mouth
- Poorly balanced tooth table angles

Some Indications of Dental Problems

- Head throwing when riding
- Tilting of head while eating or riding
- Lack of condition
- Longer than normal particles in faeces
- Bleeding from the mouth
- Bad breath from mouth or nostrils
- Inability to shift mandible laterally
- Cheeks sensitive to pressure against teeth
- Bolting of grain and quidding of hay
- Eating hay before grain
- Dunking of hay in water
- Hard to bit or bridle
- Dribbling of feed from mouth
- Excessive salivation or drooling
- Troubled expression or bad general attitude
- Irregular movement of the mandible
- Dental cysts or enlargements of the skull
- Fistulous discharge from the jaw or face
- Discharge of the eye or nose
- Sores of the lips, gums, palate and soft tissue
- Soft tissue punctures and lacerations
- Lugging and rearing problems
- Taking hold of the bit and lack of control