Classifying Feline Oral Inflammation

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Alveolar Mucositis

Inflammation of the alveolar mucosa (the mucosa overlying the alveolar process and extending from the mucogingival junction to the vestibular sulcus and floor of the mouth)



Caudal Mucositis

Inflammation of the mucosa of the caudal oral cavity, bordered medially by the palatoglossal folds and fauces, dorsally by the hard and soft palate, and rostrally by alveolar and buccal mucosa



Cheilitis

Inflammation of the lip, including the mucocutaneous junction area and skin of the lip



Gingivitis

Inflammation of gingiva



Glossitis

Inflammation of the mucosa of the dorsal or ventral tongue surface



Labial or Buccal Mucositis

Inflammation of lip or cheek mucosa



Osteomyelitis

Inflammation of the bone and bone marrow

Courtesy Dr. Michael Peak



Inflammation of the mucosa covering the hard or soft palate

Courtesy Dr. Michael Peak



Inflammation of the palatine tonsil

Classifying Oral Inflammation CONTINUED

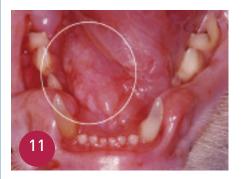






Periodontitis

Inflammation of the nongingival periodontal tissues (the periodontal ligament and alveolar bone)



Sublingual mucositis Inflammation of mucosa on the floor of the mouth

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Stomatitis

Inflammation of the mucous lining of any of the structures in the mouth. The term is reserved to describe widespread oral inflammation (beyond gingivitis and periodontitis) that may also extend into the submucosal tissues.





Visit the American Veterinary Dental College's website (avdc.org) for additional information on dental nomenclature, including images of dental anatomy and disease.

Caudal Stomatitis Marked caudal mucositis extending into submucosal tissues

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