



Name	McQuillen^Juju	<b>SignalPET Hospital</b>	REPORT ID : 7122292
Owner		1234 Main st	
Species	Canine species	dallas, TX, 75230	
Breed		demo@signalpet.com	
Gender	M		
Age	10 years		
Patient ID	122155		

 Services Rendered: Signal**CARE**™ Signal**SMILE**®

Tests	Confidence	
	Normal	Abnormal
Furcation Bone Loss	<div style="width: 20%; background-color: white; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="width: 80%; background-color: red; border: 1px solid black;"></div>
Periapical Lucency	<div style="width: 20%; background-color: white; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="width: 80%; background-color: red; border: 1px solid black;"></div>
Resorptive Lesion	<div style="width: 20%; background-color: white; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="width: 80%; background-color: red; border: 1px solid black;"></div>
Severe Attachment (Alveolar Bone) loss	<div style="width: 20%; background-color: white; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="width: 80%; background-color: red; border: 1px solid black;"></div>
Tooth Fracture	<div style="width: 80%; background-color: white; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="width: 20%; background-color: red; border: 1px solid black;"></div>
Retained Root(s)	<div style="width: 80%; background-color: gray; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="width: 20%; background-color: white; border: 1px solid black;"></div>
Significant Tooth with Pathology	<div style="width: 80%; background-color: gray; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="width: 20%; background-color: white; border: 1px solid black;"></div>

**Additional Information**

**Furcation Bone Loss:** A radiolucency has been detected at the furcation of the tooth indicative of loss of alveolar bone in this region. Furcation bone loss is an indicator of the presence of significant periodontal disease. Suboptimal radiographic technique and/or positioning can affect the appearance of alveolar bone. Radiographic signs should be interpreted in conjunction with the oral exam.

**Periapical Lucency:** A radiolucent area has been detected at the apex of a tooth root, most likely representing a pathologic process. A pathologic periapical lucency can appear as widening of the periodontal ligament space in the apical region, loss of lamina dura at the apex, or diffuse/irregular radiolucency at the apex and should be differentiated from a benign lucency such as a chevron lucency. Differential diagnoses for periapical lucency include abscess, cyst, inflammatory disease, or other causes. Radiographic signs should be interpreted in conjunction with the oral exam. Additional views may be necessary to confirm presence of pathology. Comparison to the same tooth on the contralateral side may be useful in determining if radiographic changes represent pathology or artifact, such as chevron lucency.

**Resorptive Lesion:** Presence of an area or multiple areas of decay/degradation has been identified within a tooth/teeth likely secondary to a resorptive process. Resorption often appears as irregular radiolucencies throughout the tooth. Radiolucent lesions in teeth are often attributed to primary resorptive lesions but can be representative of other disease processes such as trauma, neoplasia, inflammation/infection, caries, enamel hypoplasia, etc. Radiographic technique and angle can contribute to

an abnormal appearance of the tooth. Radiographic signs should be interpreted in conjunction with the oral exam and clinical signs.

**Severe Attachment (Alveolar Bone) loss:** Severe loss of alveolar bone has been identified in the region around a root or roots. Attachment loss is used as an indicator in staging of periodontal disease. Four red bars indicates greater than 50% loss or grade 4 periodontal disease. Two red bars indicates between 25% and 50% loss or grade 3 periodontal disease. Radiographic technique and angle can exaggerate or conceal alveolar bone loss. Radiographic signs should be interpreted in conjunction with the oral exam.

**Tooth Fracture:** A radiolucent line representing a fracture has been identified in the crown or root of a tooth or teeth. Fractures may be secondary to trauma or underlying pathology, or may represent worn enamel. Radiographic signs should be interpreted in conjunction with clinical history and oral exam.

### Summary

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Medication

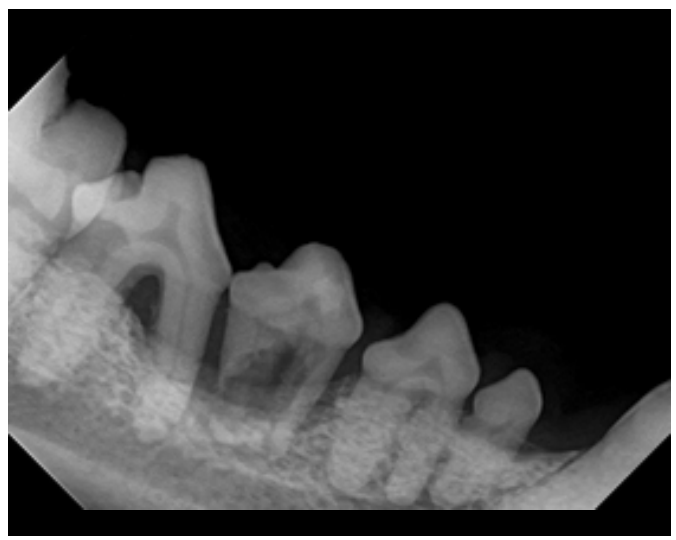
Plan of action

**Disclaimer:** These results were generated by computer assisted technology. Should a specific anatomy or condition not be listed that does not imply normal or abnormal, rather it could not be determined. Only a veterinarian can make a final diagnosis.

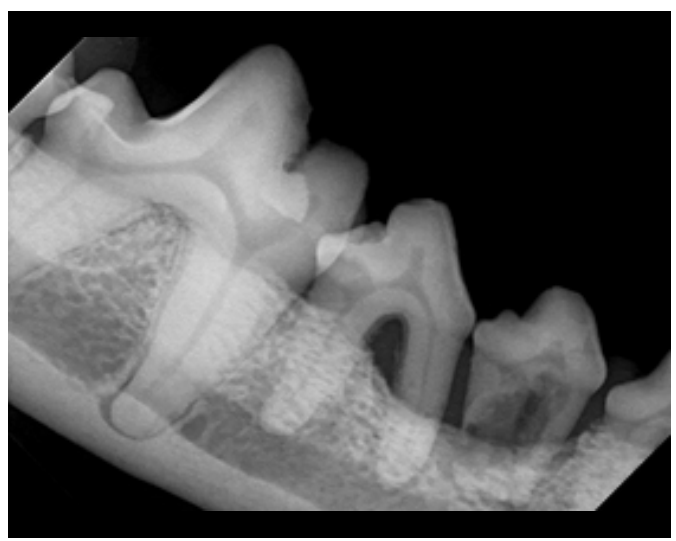
**Radiology Images**



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