

Two- and three-dimensional computed tomographic anatomy of the enamel, infundibulae and pulp of 126 equine cheek teeth. Part 2: Findings in teeth with macroscopic occlusal or computed tomographic lesions

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Keywords: horse; teeth; computer tomography; enamel; infundibulum; pulp

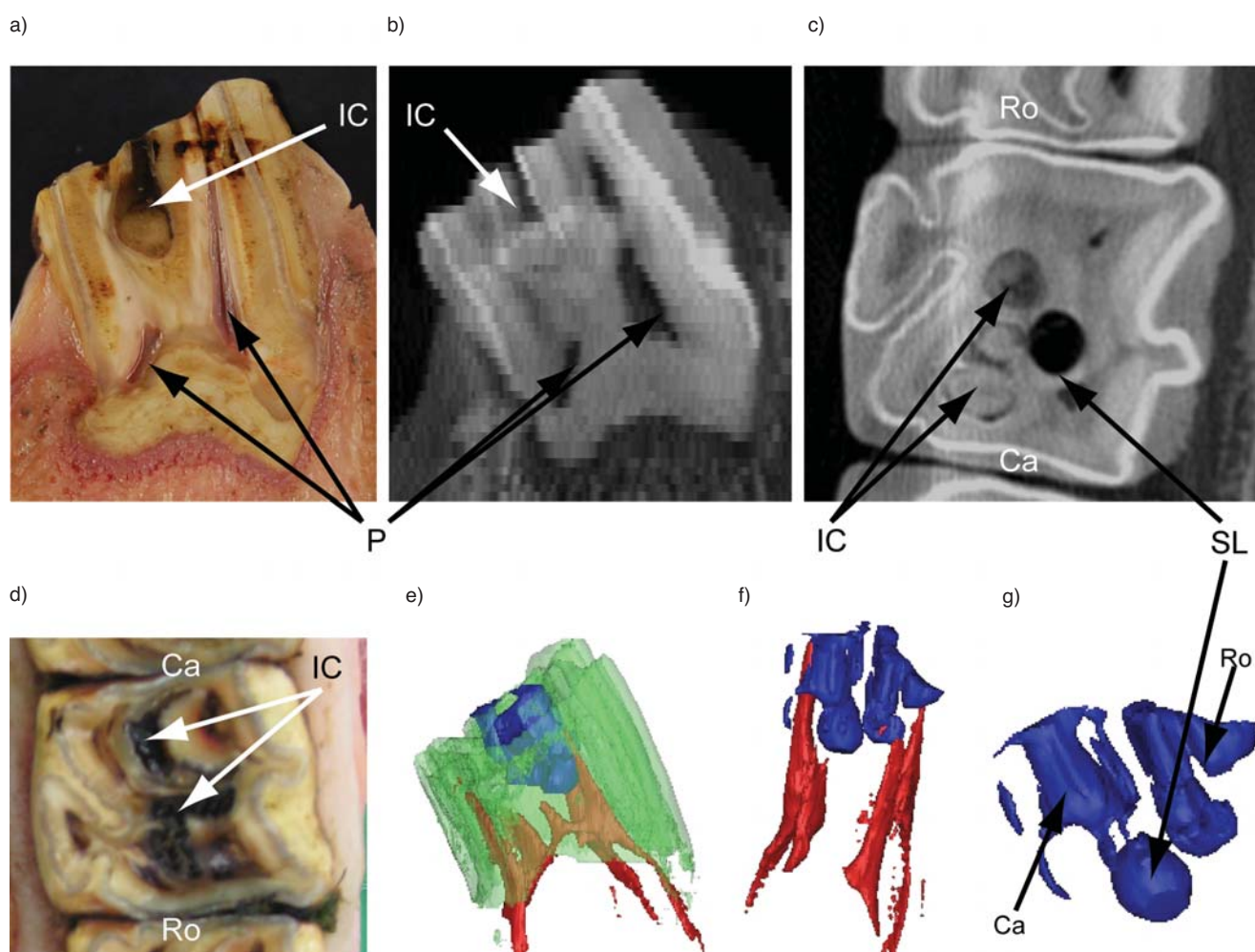


Fig 1: Axial anatomic section (a), axial (b) and coronal (c) CT sections, occlusal surface photograph (d), 3D CT reconstructions of the enamel, infundibulae and pulp combined (e), the pulp and infundibulae (f) and the infundibulae alone (g) illustrating infundibular caries of a Triadan 109 tooth with an eruption age of 19 years. Both the rostral and caudal infundibulae of this tooth were categorised as Classification B3. The infundibular caries were visible at the occlusal surface (d), as radiolucent areas on the CT sections (b and c) and as a darkened area in the anatomic section (a). The infundibulae are much shorter than those in Figures 2 and 3 due to the advanced age of the tooth. The CT reconstructions (e, f and g) show the infundibulae to be much enlarged along their whole length, and a spherical lesion of the caudal infundibulum is also visible. The enamel surrounding this area of the caudal infundibulum appears incomplete and thus suggests that the advanced caries has breached the enamel and started to spread to the adjacent dentine. The much reduced pulpar volume can also be appreciated in images a and b. Key: Ro = rostral; Ca = caudal; IC = infundibular caries; P = pulp; SL = spherical lesion.

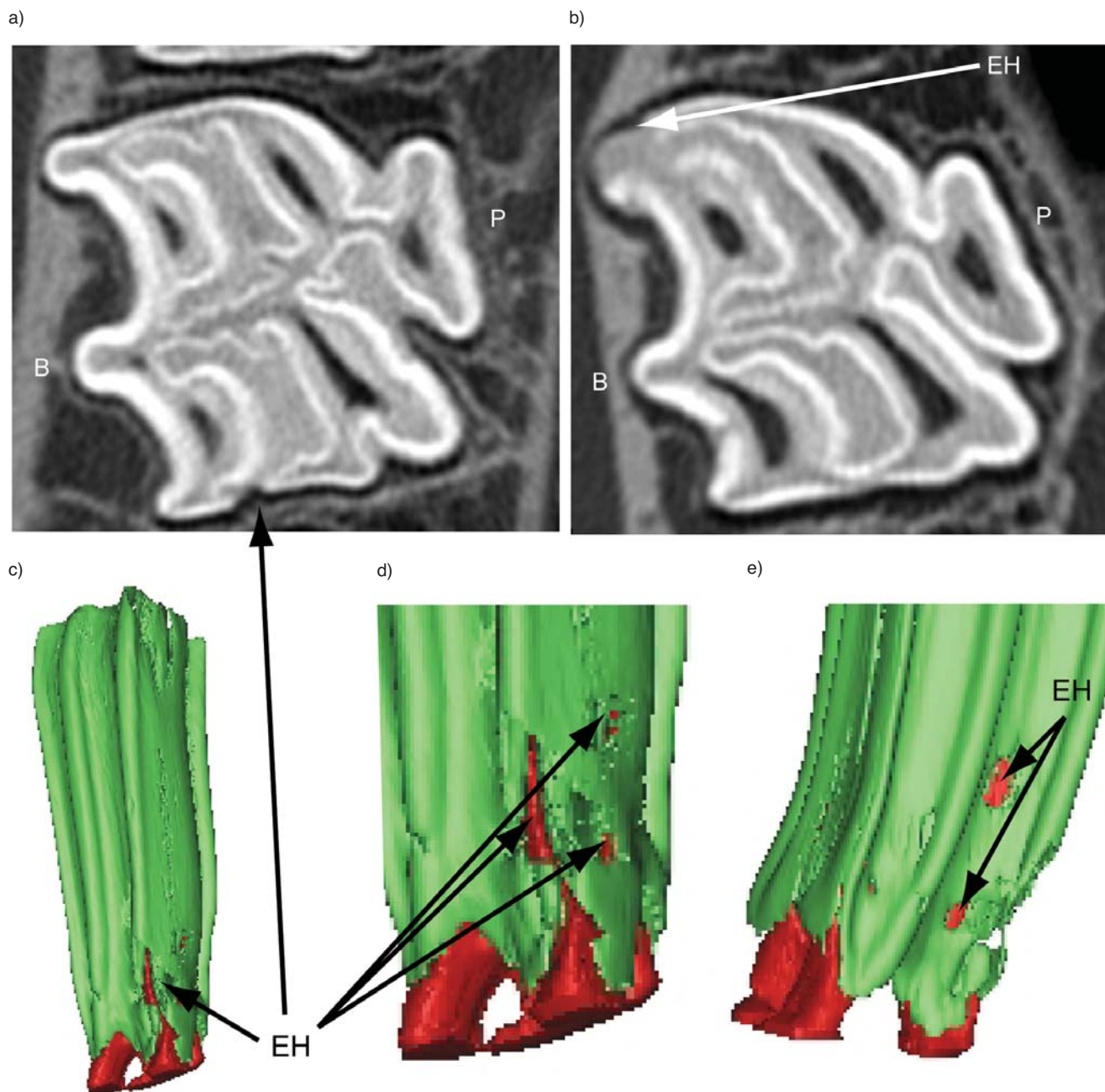


Fig 02: Coronal CT sections (a and b) and 3D CT reconstructions of the enamel and pulp (c, d and e) of a Triadan 108 tooth 0.5 years post eruption with CT evidence of enamel hypoplasia. Enamel hypoplasia (EH) is visible at various levels of the tooth. The palatal aspect of the tooth appears to be unaffected. Key: EH = enamel hypoplasia; P = palatal; B = buccal.