

8. Summary

Teeth (dentes) - these are the most durable structures in the body of animals, varied in terms of structure, shape, number and functional character. Their role is primarily to grind the food. They also have a defensive and hygienic function.

There are two generations of teeth in dogs: milk (dentitio decidui s.lactei) and permanent (dentitio permanenta). There are 28 milk teeth in puppies. The eruption of milk teeth lasts up to 4 months of age. Then the process of replacing the milk teeth with permanent teeth begins. Physiologically, this process should be completed in the 7th month of life in miniature breeds, and in the 5th month of life in large and medium breeds.

The causes of extraction include periodontal diseases in the third and fourth stages, periapical abscesses and persistent deciduous teeth.

The research material consisted of samples taken from patients' dogs of the Department and Clinic of Animal Surgery, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Life Sciences in Lublin. All procedures performed in animals were approved by the II Local Ethical Committee for Experiments on Animals in Lublin of May 26, 2015 (Resolution No. 29/2015). 140 dogs of various sexes and breeds, aged 5 months to 13 years, were enrolled in the study. The research groups were divided according to weight: group I up to 5 kg body weight, group II 5-10 kg, group III 10-20 kg and group IV over 20 kg. A control group was subordinated to each research group. The concentration of phosphorus, magnesium, potassium and the level of vitamin D3 in the blood serum were tested, and a dental examination was also performed. The authors' own research showed that the main cause of tooth extraction was periodontal disease, the breed of dogs in which the extraction procedures were most often performed

was the Yorkshire Terrier and the crossbreed. Males were more likely to undergo extraction procedures. The extractions were most often performed on dogs approximately 9 years of age. The largest statistical differences in the study of the levels of calcium, magnesium phosphorus and vitamin D3 were presented in group I of miniature breeds, whose representatives were most often exposed to extraction treatments.