



Prevalencia y hallazgos radiográficos en conejos, cuyos y chinchillas diagnosticados con maloclusión en el Hospital Veterinario de Especialidades en Fauna Silvestre y Etología Clínica de la UNAM, México [

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Analítica

Lagomorphs and hystricomorphs, as guinea pigs and chinchillas, have common dental characteristics, such as the elodont and hypsodont teeth. These peculiarities predispose to the presentation of malocclusion due to the consumption of inadequate, non-abrasive diets. The purpose of this work is to identify the prevalence of malocclusion in each case. In addition, it aims to make an objective evaluation of the radiological studies of the specimens, based on anatomical reference lines, to determine the main radiographic findings according to the degree of malocclusion clinically diagnosed. 30% of the individuals evaluated presented malocclusion problems being 42.86% rabbits, 16.6% guinea pigs and 23% chinchillas. There is no evidence of significant differences in the presentation by sex. In rabbits, the diagnosis of the specimens from the group I and II were more common, while in guinea pigs they were II and III. Grade I and II were the most diagnosed in rabbits and guinea pigs. In the radiographs, the most common lesions are the overgrowth of the maxillary and mandibular roots, elongation of the incisors, loss of the occlusal surface and deformation of the mandibular roots. A method of co-rrection for LL radiographic projections with evident rotation is proposed to maintain the objectivity of the radiographic evaluation

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