LIVISTO

DENTISEPT
is now
DENTIHEX
Same product, same efficacy, new name

EASY APPLICATION
DENTIHEX
WITHOUT BRUSHING

DENTIHEX

Chlorhexidine 0.2 %

A REASON TO SMILE

Adhesive dental paste
for dogs and cats

Forte Healthcare

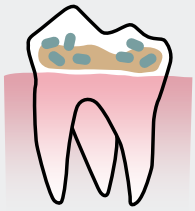
About periodontal disease

- Periodontal disease includes any infection or inflammation of the supporting structures of the teeth, ranging from gingivitis to advanced periodontitis.[1,2]
- It is progressive and the most frequently occurring disease in dogs and cats.[1,3]
- By 2 years old, nearly 90% of dogs and cats already have periodontal disease.[2]
- If left untreated, periodontal disease will progress to **local infections** and can even cause **diseases** elsewhere in the body.[1,2,4]
- Treatment of periodontol diseases is necessary but prevention is key.[1,4]

Plaque is a bacterial and food residue gathering on the surface of the tooth.

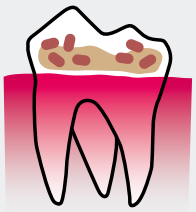
Tartar is a hard brown-gray sediment on the surface of the teeth.

Tartar can encourage the growth of harmful microorganisms.



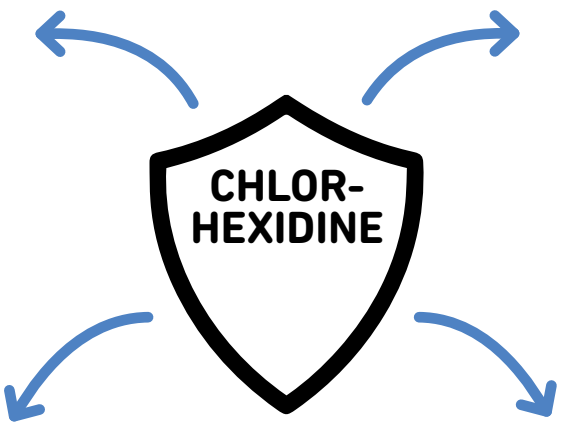
Gingivitis is the result of the accumulation of bacterial plaque.

As tartar increases, bacteria multiply and cause localised inflammation.



About chlorhexidine

The WSAVA Global Dental Guidelines state that chlorhexidine will decrease gingivitis when applied consistently over time.[2]



Reduces plaque when used perioperatively or as a prophylactic.[2]

Is a well established antiseptic which has a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity[4] (Gram +ve and Gram -ve bacteria, fungi and yeast).[5]

Quick onset and minimal systemic uptake when applied. The depot effect of Dentihex ensures prolonged contact time, which is key in the antiseptic effect of chlorhexidine.

Why DENTIHEX?

Proven efficacy and adhesion quality

- Containing the antiseptic chlorhexidine with proven antimicrobial activity.
- Unique adhesive formulation ensures excellent adherence to the teeth and gums and maximises contact time and antiseptic effect.

High palatability = excellent compliance

- Dentihex is vanilla flavoured and very well accepted by dogs and cats.

Unique formulation provides a depot of chlorhexidine

- Chlorhexidine is slowly released over 24 hours, providing a prolonged contact time for maximum antiseptic effect.

- **Unique chlorhexidine 0.2 % composition**[6]
- **Antiseptic, antibacterial and anti-fungal**[5]
- **Gold standard for prophylaxis and management of periodontal disease**[3,4]

Uses of DENTIHEX

Without protection

Dentihex protection

Regular application*

One or two times per week

Before and after a veterinary dental procedure[2,3]

3-4 days before

3-4 days after

Management of Periodontal disease[2]

Use once daily

* Stop using Dentihex if discoloration of the teeth occurs within one month of use starting. For optimal results, apply before the appearance of plaque and tartar.[3,5]

LIVISTO

PARABEN DENTIHEX FREE

DENTIHEX

Chlorhexidine 0.2 %

Adhesive dental paste for dogs and cats

A REASON TO SMILE

- **Depot effect**
- **Easy application without brushing**
- **Unique chlorhexidine 0.2% composition**

How to apply:

Apply DENTIHEX after feeding to maximise its benefits.

Attach the applicator to the Dentihex tube.

Using the applicator, apply a pea sized amount along the outside of the teeth focusing on the gumline.

With a finger, gently cover the gums and teeth, if the pet allows.

Composition. Paraffin, Adhesive agent, Vanilla flavor, Chlorhexidine 0.2%. For use in dogs and cats. **Administration**. Dentihex is an easy to apply product. For application directly into the oral cavity it is recommended to attach the enclosed applicator to the tube. This will allow easier access to the rear gums. Externally, the paste should be carefully spread on the affected area using a clean finger. In the mouth the paste is distributed by the animals' tongue. Dentihex can be applied daily or weekly depending on the condition. For best results when being applied to the mouth Dentihex should be used after feeding.

References

1. Gorrel C (2004): Chapter 9 - Periodontal disease. Veterinary Dentistry for the General Practitioner 2004, 87-110. **2**. B. Niemiec et al. World Small Animal Veterinary Association Global Dental Guidelines (2020), Journal of Small Animal Practice, Vol 61. **3**. Niemiec BA (2008): Topical review – Periodontal Therapy. Topics in companion animal medicine 2008, Volume 23, Issue 2; 81-90. **4**. Jan Bellows et al. (2019) AAHA Dental Care Guidelines for Dogs and Cats. Journal of the American Animal Hospital Association 2019.55:49-69. **5**. Fardal O, Turnbull RS (1986): A review of the literature on use of chlorhexidine in dentistry. JADA, Vol. 112, June 1986. **6.** Harold J. 1988. Review of the Experimental Use of Antimicrobial Agents in the Treatment of Periodontitis and Gingivitis in the Dog. Can Vet J. (29): 705-708.

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