



OROZYME®

NEW



Orozyme® Oral Hygiene Gel

Helps remove and prevent dental plaque in cats and dogs



TRUSTED MULTI-ENZYME SYSTEM

- Capable of suppressing plaque forming bacteria¹
- Helps maintain a normal balance of microorganisms in the mouth
- Supplements the animal's own salivary system



CONTAINS SURFACTANT

- Keeps the active ingredients in contact with the tooth and gingival surfaces



MILDLY ABRASIVE AND NON-FOAMING FORMULA

- Designed specifically for veterinary use to gently, but effectively break down plaque



TASTY MALT FLAVOUR

- Well accepted by cats and dogs

Use with or without brushing!

Daily tooth brushing is the most effective way to stop a build-up of plaque and so prevent periodontitis, but some pet owners can find this challenging.

The combination of a trusted multi-enzyme system and surfactant means that Orozyme Oral Hygiene Gel can reduce plaque levels and keep them low, even without brushing!



Using Orozyme Oral Hygiene Gel

Once daily administration, ideally after the pet's last meal of the day.

Best results are seen when used with daily tooth brushing.

- Administer about 1cm for cats and small dogs, 2cm for dogs less than 20kg and 5cm for dogs over 20kg



With brushing

Apply to a soft toothbrush, or the finger brush included in every box, then gently rub over all surfaces of the pet's teeth, paying particular attention to the gingival margins

- Dog's of all ages can gently be taught how to accept tooth brushing

Without brushing

Apply directly onto the teeth and gingiva using a finger and/or the applicator nozzle within each pack

- Where this is not possible, apply onto the top of the paw for the pet to lick off

Periodontal disease

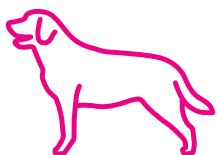
The main aetiological factor in periodontal disease is the accumulation of plaque on the teeth. The majority of tissue destruction is due to host inflammatory reactions to bacterial products found within this plaque.



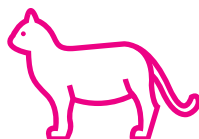
The disease process is usually split into 4 stages:

Stage	Soft tissue changes	Soft tissue changes	Physical signs	Treatment
1 - gingivitis	Margin of attached gingiva inflamed and oedematous Normal sulcal depths	Not affected	Plaque covering teeth	Reversible with plaque removal
2 – early periodontitis	Entire attached gingiva inflamed and oedematous Gingival pocket formation	Some early bone loss	Halitosis Eating/general behaviour changes	Veterinary intervention required. Mostly reversible
3 – moderate periodontitis	Cherry red and often bleeding Gingival recession	Moderate bone loss	Halitosis Eating/general behaviour changes May be loose teeth	Professional veterinary intervention absolutely required Extractions likely
4 – advanced periodontitis	Obvious gingival destruction	Advanced bone loss	Root exposure/ visible root bifurcations Teeth may be falling out	Professional veterinary intervention required as a matter of urgency. Extractions certain Systemic bacteriosis is a concern

Normal sulcal depths:²



**1-3MM
IN THE DOG**



**0.5-1MM
IN THE CAT**

Disease progression is generally an episodic occurrence rather than a continuous process

- Regular checks are necessary, even if no disease progression was noted at the last assessment

Daily tooth brushing is the best way to prevent build up of dental plaque and so reduce the risk of periodontal disease

