

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Morphometric, densitometric and mechanical properties of mandibular deciduous teeth in 5-month-old Polish Merino sheep

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Abstract

Background: Caries, enamel hypoplasia, molar incisor hypomineralization, amylogenesis imperfecta, dentine dysplasia, hypophosphatasia and other dental disorders lead to tooth mineralization disturbances and structural abnormalities, decreasing masticatory organ functions. Dental disorders in sheep can lead to premature slaughter before they have attained final stage of their reproductive life and induce economic loss due to high flock replacement costs. Growth rate, health status and meat quality of sheep depends on tooth properties and quality determining in large extent efficiency of the masticatory apparatus and initial food break up. Considering lack of basic anatomical and physiological data on teeth properties in sheep, the aim of the study was to evaluate morphometric, densitometric and mechanical traits of deciduous mandibular incisor, canine and the second premolar obtained at the slaughter age of 5 months of life.

Results: The obtained results have shown the highest values of weight, total tooth volume, enamel volume and dentine volume in second premolar. Morphometric and mechanical parameters of incisors reached the highest values in first incisor and decreased gradually in second and third incisor, and in canine. Densitometric measurements have not revealed significant differences of the volumetric tooth mineral density in hard dental tissues between the investigated teeth.

Conclusions: In conclusion, proposed methodological approach is noninvasive since the deciduous teeth undergo physiological replacement with permanent teeth. Deciduous teeth can be easily collected for analyses from large animal population and may reflect mineral status and metabolism resulting from postnatal growth and development of the whole flock. In individual cases, evaluation of properties of deciduous teeth may serve for breeding selection and further reproduction of sheep possessing favorable traits of teeth and better masticatory system functions.

Keywords: Sheep, Teeth, Densitometry, Quantitative computed tomography, Microtomography

Background

Bone, dentine, cementum and enamel are considered as four types of hard tissue. Teeth are the most durable structures of mammalian body [1]. Except for enamel, dentine and cementum represent specialized types of tissue, where type I collagen contributes significantly to the

structure. Even though enamel does not arise from connective tissue and does not contain collagen, its formation follows the principles common to the formation of mineralized tissues. Hard dental tissue formation is the result of a process in which specialized cells secrete an organic matrix undergoing mineralization mainly by calcium and phosphates. Among cells, osteoblasts, odontoblasts, cementoblasts and ameloblasts play essential functions in these processes [2].

Dental disorders in sheep can lead to premature slaughter before they have attained final stage of their

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reproductive life and induce economic loss due to high flock replacement costs. It must be underlined that growth rate, health status and meat quality of sheep depends on tooth properties and quality determining in large extent efficiency of the masticatory apparatus and initial food break up. While incisor disorders reduce dramatically intake of forage, cheek tooth dysfunction has negative impact on food grinding [3,4]. Thus, impaired chewing efficiency resulting from poor tooth health status leads to reduced food intake and the food eaten is digested less efficiently [5,6]. The function of food break-up performed by teeth has particular importance in ruminants, since they have to chew highly fibrous diet to small pieces enough to aid microbial digestion in the rumen.

Etiology of tooth disorders is multifactorial. Defects of the tooth structure may result from soil ingestion and following abrasion combined with chemical attack from acids present in the ingested soil [7,8]. Bacterial impact may lead to production of acids by hydrolysis of the food debris accumulated on the tooth surface and cause caries - demineralization of the hard tissues (enamel, dentin and cementum) and destruction of the organic matrix of the tooth. In young sheep, caries affects mainly incisors and shows up as deep holes at the neck of deciduous incisors or a snap-off at gum level [9]. It was observed that dental caries in 8–12 months old sheep occurs as the result of diet rich in soluble carbohydrates administered in young growing animals [10]. Higher susceptibility to caries may result also from demineralized enamel resulting from molar incisor hypomineralization (MIH). It is a developmental pathology mainly located in the mesio-buccal cusps, starting at the enamel-dentin-junction (EDJ) and continuing towards the enamel surface. Experimental data indicate that the ameloblasts in the hypomineralized enamel are capable of forming an enamel of normal thickness, but with a substantial reduction of their capacity for maturation of enamel [11]. Enamel hypoplasia in sheep changes enamel translucency and displays as 1–2 mm shallow pits on the surface of incisors [12]. It results from disturbed amelogenesis process during tooth development induced by dietary or disease factors in young growing sheep such as feeding grain diets with high phosphorus and low calcium, gastrointestinal parasitism and excessive fluoride ingestion [13–17]. Fluoride intoxication during tooth development also results in tooth fragility, pitting, discolouration and chalkiness of the enamel [10].

Considering lack of basic physiological data on tooth properties in sheep, the aim of the study was to evaluate morphometric, densitometric and mechanical traits of deciduous mandibular incisors, canine and the second premolar - the analyzed teeth had completely developed all their anatomical structures by the slaughter age of 5 months of life.

Methods

This experiment was conducted in accordance with national guidelines for animal experimentation and the “Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals”. The experimental procedures used in this study were approved by The Local Ethics Committee on Animal Experimentation of Medical University in Lublin, Poland (Permission number 6/2008 assigned on 15th February 2008).

Experimental design and sampling procedure

This study was performed on 7 healthy male Polish Merino lambs born physiologically to ewes. Lambs and ewes were kept indoors in pens under standard rearing conditions and provided with drinking water *ad libitum*. Ewes were fed a standard diet. Starting on the 22nd day of life, lambs were fed a commercial concentrate and hay *ad libitum*. The Lambs were weaned at the age of 10 weeks and sacrificed at the age of 5 months of life. Mean final body weight of sheep reached the value of 42 ± 2.3 kg. To perform morphometric, densitometric and mechanical analyses of completely developed deciduous teeth, three incisors ($i_1 - i_3$), canine (fourth incisor - i_4) and second premolar (p_2) were isolated from the left part of the mandible. All isolated teeth were cleaned from soft tissues and cementum, weighed and their length was measured. Teeth samples were kept at room temperature in saline solution that was changed regularly until further analyses.

Quantitative computed tomography of teeth

Using quantitative computed tomography (QCT) technique and SOMATOM EMOTION SIEMENS apparatus (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) equipped with Somaris/5 VB10B software (version B10/2004A, Volume Evaluation application package), the determination of mean volumetric tooth mineral density (MvTMD) and total tooth volume (Tvol) was performed. Mean vTMD was measured for whole sample, including all the anatomical structures and reflects mean density of all hard tissues in a single tooth. For Tvol and MvTMD determinations, the volume-of-interest was defined at the values between minimum and maximum density of the investigated samples at 0 and 3071 Hounsfield units (HU), respectively [18].

Microtomography of teeth

Microtomography (μ CT) technique and SkyScan 1174 apparatus (SkyScan n.v., Kontich, Belgium) was used to determine total enamel volume (Evol), volumetric enamel mineral density (vEMD), total dentine volume (Dvol) and volumetric dentine mineral density (vDMD). Images for analysis were obtained at 50 kV and 800 μ A with a 0.25 mm aluminum filter. For each tooth, 300 projection images were obtained with a rotation of 0.70°. An image pixel size corresponded to 21.72 μ m. The samples were rotated over 180°. Reconstruction of the teeth was performed

with the use of NRecon 1.6.1.5 software (SkyScan n.v., Kontich, Belgium). The software allows three-dimensional reconstructions of the investigated sample from the stack of two-dimensional sections (Figure 1). For each slice, the enamel and dentin regions were enclosed using a user-defined polygon. Binary images were obtained with histogram. Two regions of interest (ROI) were defined for the microtomographic images; ROI-1 for enamel and ROI-2 for dentine evaluation [18]. The volume-of-interest was defined at the values between minimum and maximum density of the investigated samples at -1000 and 3071 HU.

Mechanical analyses of teeth

Mechanical properties of teeth were determined in Zwick/Roell Z10 apparatus (Zwick, Ulm, Germany). Incisors and canines ($i_1 - i_4$) were subjected to a three-point bending test and maximum elastic strength (W_y) and ultimate force (W_f) of the teeth were determined. The distance between tooth supports was set at 40% of tooth length, and the measuring head loaded the investigated samples on the concave (posterior) surface with a constant speed of 10 mm/min. The second premolar tooth (p_2) was

subjected to a compression test and ultimate force (W_f) was determined. Tooth sample was placed on the buccal (lateral) surface and the loading head compressed tooth on the lingual (medial) surface with the speed of 10 mm/min [18].

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using Statistica software (version 6.0 PL, StatSoft, Inc., Tulsa, OK, USA). All data are presented as means \pm SEM. The data were found to be normally distributed in accordance with Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. The differences of means between the investigated teeth were tested for statistical significance with the use of one-way ANOVA. Post hoc comparisons of the differences were performed using Duncan's test. Differences showing P -value < 0.05 were considered as statistically significant.

Results

Results of morphological, densitometric and mechanical properties of the investigated teeth in 5 month old sheep are shown in Table 1. Tooth weight reached the highest

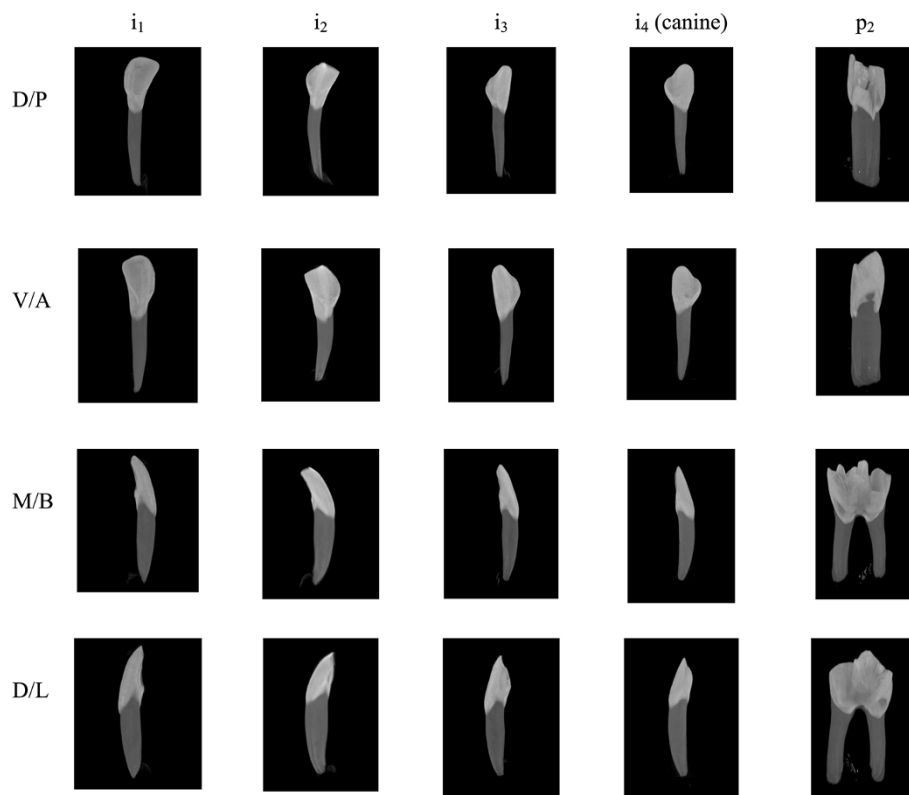


Figure 1 Three-dimensional microtomography reconstructions of left deciduous teeth in sheep showing the four incisors ($i_1 - i_4$) and the second premolar (p_2). The investigated teeth are presented in dorsal/posterior (D/P), ventral/anterior (V/A), mesial/buccal (M/B) and distal/lingual (D/L) views, respectively. The volumetric tooth mineral density (vTMD) was determined in volumes-of-interest (VOIs) separately for whole enamel (volumetric enamel mineral density - vEMD) and for whole dentine (volumetric dentine mineral density - vDMD). Using the same VOIs, total enamel volume (Evol) and total dentine volume (Dvol) were measured automatically for each tooth.

Table 1 Morphometric, densitometric and mechanical properties of mandibular deciduous incisors, canine and second premolar in 5 month old sheep

Investigated parameter	First incisor	Second incisor	Third incisor	Fourth incisor (canine)	Second premolar
Weight (mg)	369 ^a ± 10	290 ^b ± 6	199 ^c ± 4	150 ^d ± 3	783 ^e ± 38
Length (mm)	28.00 ^a ± 0.48	25.57 ^b ± 0.48	22.28 ^c ± 0.18	19.00 ^d ± 0.31	19.57 ^d ± 0.37
Total tooth volume (cm ³)	0.249 ^a ± 0.006	0.203 ^b ± 0.004	0.147 ^c ± 0.003	0.113 ^d ± 0.002	0.491 ^e ± 0.023
Total enamel volume (mm ³)	17.82 ^a ± 1.02	17.88 ^a ± 0.79	12.69 ^b ± 0.54	10.62 ^b ± 0.37	40.77 ^c ± 3.35
Total dentine volume (mm ³)	161.02 ^a ± 5.09	124.16 ^b ± 3.72	84.31 ^c ± 2.66	63.15 ^c ± 2.24	329.88 ^d ± 17.73
Mean volumetric tooth mineral density (g/cm ³)	3.054 ± 0.037	2.982 ± 0.041	2.947 ± 0.041	2.959 ± 0.043	2.973 ± 0.028
Volumetric enamel mineral density (µg/mm ³)	2.402 ± 0.00004	2.467 ± 0.06546	2.402 ± 0.00003	2.402 ± 0.00004	2.402 ± 0.00005
Volumetric dentine mineral density (µg/mm ³)	2.154 ^a ± 0.031	2.044 ^b ± 0.019	2.048 ^b ± 0.025	2.096 ^{ab} ± 0.057	2.068 ^{ab} ± 0.016
Maximum elastic strength (N)	274 ^a ± 15	212 ^b ± 13	169 ^c ± 17	111 ^d ± 17	—
Ultimate force (N)	350 ^a ± 22	266 ^b ± 18	201 ^c ± 15	158 ^d ± 15	957 ^e ± 83

Values are means ± SEM.

^{a-e}Mean values that do not share common superscript letter in the same row differ significantly for $P < 0.05$.

value in the second premolar when compared with first incisor, second incisor, third incisor and it reached its lowest value in the canine tooth. Significant differences of the weight were found between all the investigated teeth ($P < 0.05$). Tooth length reached higher value in first incisor than in second and third incisors while the lowest values of this parameter were found in canine and second premolar. Except for comparison of canine and second premolar showing similar length in both these teeth ($P = 0.30$), the obtained mean values of this parameter were found to be significantly different ($P < 0.001$). Total Tvol reached the highest value in the second premolar when compared with the first incisor, second incisor, third incisor and the lowest value in the canine. Significant differences of Tvol were stated between all the investigated teeth ($P < 0.05$). Total Evol reached significantly higher mean value in second premolar when compared to all the other teeth ($P < 0.001$). Total Evol of first and second incisors were significantly higher than the value of this parameter measured in the third incisor and canine ($P < 0.05$). Significant differences of Evol were not found when comparing first and second incisors ($P = 0.98$) as well as third incisor and canine ($P = 0.38$). Higher value of total Dvol was found in second premolar than in first and second incisors while the lowest values of this parameter were stated in third incisor and canine. Except for comparison of Dvol of third incisor and canine, where this parameter reached similar values ($P = 0.09$), the obtained mean values for all the other teeth were significantly different ($P < 0.01$). Mean volumetric tooth mineral density was not found to be different in the evaluated teeth of 5 month old sheep ($P > 0.05$). Mean values of vEMD were not significantly different in all the evaluated teeth ($P > 0.05$). Volumetric dentine mineral density reached significantly higher value in first incisor when compared to this parameter in second and third incisors ($P < 0.05$). The other comparisons of vDMD have not shown significant differences in the investigated teeth

($P > 0.05$). Higher value of Wy was stated in the first incisor than in the second and third incisor while the lowest value of this parameter was obtained in canine. Significant differences of Wy were found between all the evaluated teeth ($i_1 - i_4$) in the three-point bending test ($P < 0.05$). The highest value of ultimate force was obtained executing compression in second premolar when compared to the other teeth ($P < 0.001$). The three-point bending test of $i_1 - i_4$ revealed higher value of Wf in first incisor than in second and third incisors while the lowest value of this parameter was stated in canine. The differences of Wf in all these teeth were found to be significant ($P < 0.05$).

Discussion

Standard veterinary examination of teeth in sheep would be an essential part of the clinical investigation procedures which enables age estimation or poor productive potential indication [9]. Even though simple clinical dental examination requires relatively small costs, it is less informative and provides basic information on number, size, shape and structure of teeth and their occlusion with dental pad.

This study presents basic morphological, densitometric and mechanical properties of completely developed deciduous teeth such as mandibular incisors, canine and the second premolar in sheep at the age of 5 months of life for the first time. The analyses performed have shown significant differences of weight of teeth between all incisors reaching the highest value for the first incisors and diminishing gradually in i_2 and i_3 to the lowest value in i_4 (canine). The differentiated weight of the teeth resulted from analogical differences of the length and total tooth volume of the incisors. Considering significant difference of weight, length and tooth volume, it is surprising that total enamel volume was comparable in i_1 and i_2 as well as in i_3 and i_4 , even though i_1 and i_2 possess approximately 40 – 68% more enamel than i_3 and i_4 . Gradual reduction of total

dentine volume was observed between $i_1 - i_2$, $i_2 - i_3$ and $i_3 - i_4$, that reached 23%, 32% and 25%, respectively. However, densitometric analysis has shown similar values for all the evaluated deciduous teeth in this study when analyzing both MvTMD and vEMD. The only one difference obtained from densitometric evaluation of teeth in sheep has shown significantly higher vDMD in i_1 when compared to i_3 and i_4 . Thus, the performed densitometric measurements in both compartments have not shown considerable differences of volumetric tooth mineral density between several deciduous teeth, confirming similar course of mineralization processes of hard dental tissues in all the investigated teeth. Thus, it may be postulated that proper mineral metabolism and mineralization processes during first months of life in sheep lead to comparable mineral density threshold attainment in hard dental tissues of all teeth. The results of densitometric analysis in our study are in accordance to the other reports confirming significantly higher mineral density in enamel than in dentine. It was shown that enamel consists of 95% inorganic substance, 4% water and 1% organic substance, while in dentine all these constituents represent 70%, 20% and 10%, respectively [19-21]. Analogically to results of tooth weight, length and volume, consequent reduction of Wy was observed between $i_1 - i_2$, $i_2 - i_3$ and $i_3 - i_4$ and it reached 23%, 20% and 34%, respectively. Similar decrease of Wf was stated evaluating deciduous incisors and the differences between $i_1 - i_2$, $i_2 - i_3$ and $i_3 - i_4$ reached 24%, 25% and 21%, respectively. In case of the second premolar, its large crown and multi-root anatomical structure contributed to significantly higher values of tooth weight, volume (both in enamel and dentine) and ultimate force when compared to these parameters in incisors and canine. However, tooth length, MvTMD, vEMD and vDMD of p_2 were similar when compared with the other investigated teeth. It should also be explained here that mechanical analysis of $i_1 - i_4$ and p_2 was performed with two different methods such as three point bending and compressive tests and thus the assessment of Wy for p_2 was not possible. Even though the current study was not performed on large animal population, the obtained values of morphological, densitometric and mechanical parameters may be deemed as reference data for deciduous teeth in sheep since the investigated teeth were completely developed and their growth was finished. In case of the other deciduous mandibular teeth that were not evaluated in this study, longer breeding procedure is required to finish their growth and development and receive meaningful data [22].

Precise evaluation of teeth properties in terms of morphology, microstructure and mechanical properties would be much more effective than simple clinical examination to provide data on whole body and calcified tissues metabolism during crucial periods of life. Considering very rapid growth rate during neonatal and postnatal development in

sheep, morphometric (both on macro- and microstructural levels), densitometric and mechanical evaluation of deciduous teeth would be informative in terms of physiological, nutritional, pharmacological, toxicological and environmental conditions taking place during first months of life. Experimental studies on growing sheep have shown that advantageous nutritional manipulations during early stages of neonatal development positively influence mineral metabolism and bone tissue properties. Oral administration with alpha-ketoglutarate (AKG) during the first two weeks of life induced improved morphological traits (weight and length), volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD) and mechanical properties (maximum elastic strength and ultimate strength) of ribs in 5 month old ram lambs [23]. Similar effects of neonatal administration with AKG were observed in studies on femur properties, where vBMD of the trabecular and cortical bone compartments and ultimate strength were significantly increased when compared to the controls receiving standard diet [24]. Three week long neonatal administration with β -hydroxy- β -methylbutyrate (HMB) in lambs significantly increased serum concentrations of bone-specific alkaline phosphatase (BAP) and osteocalcin (OC) – the bone tissue formation markers reflecting osteoblastic activity. Moreover, growth hormone (GH) and insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1), the hormonal factors inducing improved bone tissue metabolism and mineralization, were significantly increased as the consequence of 21-day neonatal administration with HMB. All these effects were associated with permanent changes of bone morphology, mineral density and mechanical endurance. β -hydroxy- β -methylbutyrate administered in young lambs improved bone weight, length, volume, vBMD of the cortical bone as well as geometrical and mechanical properties of femur and lumbar spine [25]. Even though teeth properties were not evaluated in all these experiments, structural and functional changes of hard dental tissues on macro- and microstructural levels would be expected, especially when one considers significant role of osteoblasts in hard dental tissues formation. Furthermore, previous studies have shown interferences between tooth development and alkaline phosphatase, osteocalcin, bone morphogenetic proteins (BMP) and bone sialoproteins involved in signaling functions and mediating hard dental tissue interactions during development [2,26].

Conclusions

An advantage resulting from morphometric, densitometric and mechanical dental evaluation in animals is the fact that the methodological approach is noninvasive since the deciduous teeth undergo physiological replacement with permanent teeth, taking place at several stages and does not require substantial intervention, sedation or general anesthesia, when compared to *in vivo* determination of skeletal system properties. Furthermore, *in vivo* evaluation

of bones in sheep with microtomography and mechanical tests is not possible due to limitations resulting from ability to scan small samples in microtomographic devices, as well as consideration of ethical issues [27,28]. These limitations do not concern deciduous teeth which can be easily collected for analyses from large animal population and reflect mineral status and metabolism resulting from post-natal growth and development of the whole flock. In individual cases, evaluation of properties of deciduous teeth may serve for breeding selection and further reproduction of sheep possessing favorable traits of teeth and better masticatory system functions, leading to improved performance and economic efficiency of the flock. Thus, results from morphometric, densitometric and mechanical evaluation of the teeth may indicate optimal breeding direction of growing sheep.

Abbreviations

MIH: Molar incisor hypomineralization; EDJ: Enamel-dentin-junction; i₁: First incisor; i₂: Second incisor; i₃: Third incisor; i₄: Fourth incisor (canine); p₂: Second premolar; QCT: Quantitative computed tomography; MvTMD: Volumetric tooth mineral density; Tvol: Total tooth volume; HU: Hounsfield units; μ CT: Microtomography; Evol: Total enamel volume; vEMD: Volumetric enamel mineral density; vDMD: Volumetric dentine mineral density; Dvol: Total dentine volume; ROI: Region of interest; Wy: Maximum elastic strength; Wf: Ultimate force; AKG: Alpha-ketoglutarate; HMB: β -hydroxy- β -methylbutyrate; BAP: Bone-specific alkaline phosphatase; OC: Osteocalcin; GH: Growth hormone; IGF-1: Insulin-like growth factor-1; BMP: Bone morphogenetic proteins.

Competing interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

MRT was responsible for the concept of the study, supervised all stages of the study, participated in animal management, collection and interpretation of data, as well as writing the manuscript. AS was responsible for the concept of the study, collection and interpretation of data from mechanical analyses, statistical analysis and writing the manuscript. WK performed QCT analysis of teeth and interpretation of data and supervised all stages of the study. BT was responsible for references collection, interpretation of data and writing the manuscript. IŁ-S was responsible for teeth preparation, interpretation of data and writing the manuscript. JB was responsible for micro CT analysis of teeth, participated in interpretation of data and critical revision of the manuscript. MO was responsible for micro CT analysis of teeth and participated in interpretation of data. All authors have read and approved the manuscript.

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