

Pediatric Dentistry

Ø Pediatric dentistry:

The specialized area of dentistry that is limited to care of child from birth through adolescence.

1. Pediatric dental assistant:

Should have patience and enjoys working with children.

2. Pediatric dental office:

Has a theme in over all décor & designed with open bay, also has a quiet room for un-cooperative patients.

3. Pediatric patient:

Child must understand terms of his or her chronologic ages, mental ages & emotional ages.

Ø Stages of childhood:

- Birth through to age 2 year: learn to seat, walk & run.
- 3 through 5 years: needs to be allowed develop autonomy & initiative.
- 6 through 11 years: period of socialization learn to get along with people.

1. Behavior management guide lines:

- Be honest with child.
- Consider the child point of view.
- Use tell \show\ do.
- Give positive reinforcement.

2. Dealing with difficult patient:

Difficult patient : (anxious\ fearful \un-cooperative) dealing with this type of children is by a form of resistance either physical or pharmacological.

3. Patient with special needs:

- a. Mental retardation.
- b. Down syndrome.
- c. Cerebral palsy.

Ø Diagnosis and treatment planning:

1. Medical & dental history.

2.

3. Initial clinical examination:

- a. Radiographic examination.
- b. Extra oral examination.
- c. Intra oral examination.
- d. Clinical examination & charting the teeth.

Ø Oral hygiene for pediatric patient:

- 1. Oral hygiene.**
- 2. Fluorides.**
- 3. Diet.**
- 4. Sealants.**
- 5. Dental report card.**

Ø Orofacial development:

Interceptive orthodontic treatment contains preventive & primary treatment of :

- Oral habits.
- Cross bite.
- Abnormal jaw growth.

1. Sports safety.

2. Surgical procedures and instruments:

Instrument size – matrix system.

3. Endodontic procedures:

Pulp therapy – pulpotomy (Formcreasol pulpotomy, Ca hydroxide pulpotomy).

4. Prosthodontic procedures.

Ø Treatment of dental trauma:

1. Fractured anterior teeth:

Treated by: - Temporary relief by the use of Ca₂OH.
- Place an interim covering of teeth.

2. Traumatic intrusion:

Results from injury causing the tooth to be forcibly driven into alveolus.

Treated by: -The tooth should be allowed to re-erupt naturally.
- Need endodontic treatment later.

3. Extrusion and lateral luxation injuries:

Occurs when the teeth are displaced from their position.

Treated by: - Treated as soon as possible by using a splint of resin material.

4. Avulsed teeth:

Treated by : - Reimplantation within 30 minutes of accident
- After 6-8 weeks after reimplantation endodontic treatment is done.

Ø Child Abuse:

Child abuse must be suspected as cause when a child represents unexplained signs such as the following:

- Injuries in various stages of healing.
- Repeated injuries.
- Chipped teeth.
- Scars of lip and tongue.
- Tears of labial frenum.
- Injures around head and neck.
- Facial bruises.
- Fractured nose.