

Your Child's First Dental visit

When should your child first see a Dentist?

The first Dental visit is recommended by **12 months of age, or within 6 months of the first tooth coming in.**



Your child's first dental visit is to help your child feel comfortable with the Dentist.

The Dentist does a full examination of the teeth, jaws, bite, gums, and oral tissues to check growth and development.



X-rays may be recommended to diagnose tooth decay, or also to check if the root of a jammed baby tooth may be affecting an adult tooth.



If needed your child may also have to undergo a gentle cleaning procedure.



Plaque, Tartar deposits

This includes removal of dental plaque, tartar and stains.

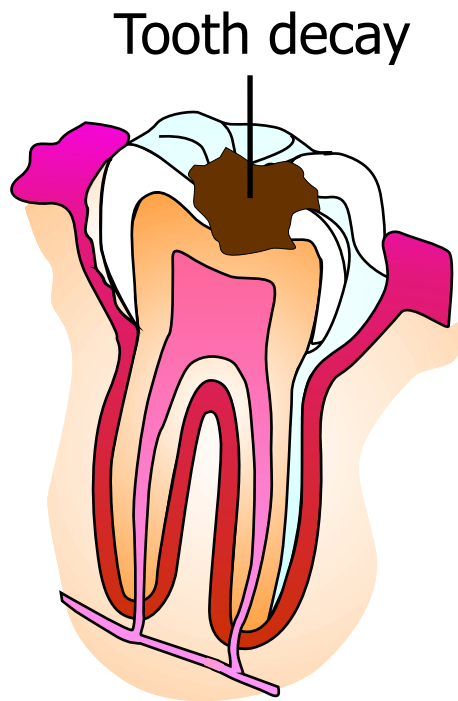


Cleaning of teeth

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Dental Sealants

to prevent tooth decay in children



Dental sealants are a tough plastic material that protect the grooved and pitted surfaces of the teeth, especially the chewing surfaces of the back teeth where most of the cavities in children occur.



The tooth is first cleaned, then a sealant material is brushed onto the grooves of the tooth and hardened with a special curing light.

Sealant application is quick and easy and can be completed at your child's first visit or recall visit.

Protect your child's teeth with

Sealants

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The need for Early Orthodontic Treatment In children



This is done when the child is still growing , and have most of their primary teeth.

The aim of this early orthodontic treatment is to :

- 01 Correct facial asymmetry by directing jaw growth.
- 02 Shifting protruding teeth into place to minimize the risk of trauma.
- 03 Making space for the grown-up teeth to come in straight.
- 04 Helping with crowding to prevent permanent teeth from getting impacted or erupting at the wrong angles.
- 05 Correcting problems with chewing and speaking.
- 06 Boosting the Child's confidence and self-esteem.

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The need for Early Orthodontic Treatment In children

Phase 1 Orthodontic treatment

Phase-1 involves the child wearing an appliance like a **Space maintainer, Palatal expander or Limited braces**, which aims to bring the teeth and jaws in normal growth pattern.



Space maintainer



Palatal expander

Phase 2 Orthodontic treatment

Phase -2 begins around the age of 12 . This may consist of appliances like **Fixed braces, Removable appliance or Clear aligners** . This will help them to correct their bite & give them a healthy & beautiful smile .



Fixed braces



Removable
Appliance



Clear aligners

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Palate expanders

A palate expander is an oral device used **to widen a narrow upper jaw.**

It fits in the roof of the mouth and gradually moves both halves of the jawbone apart.



A narrow upper jaw.



The jaw after expansion with a palate expander.

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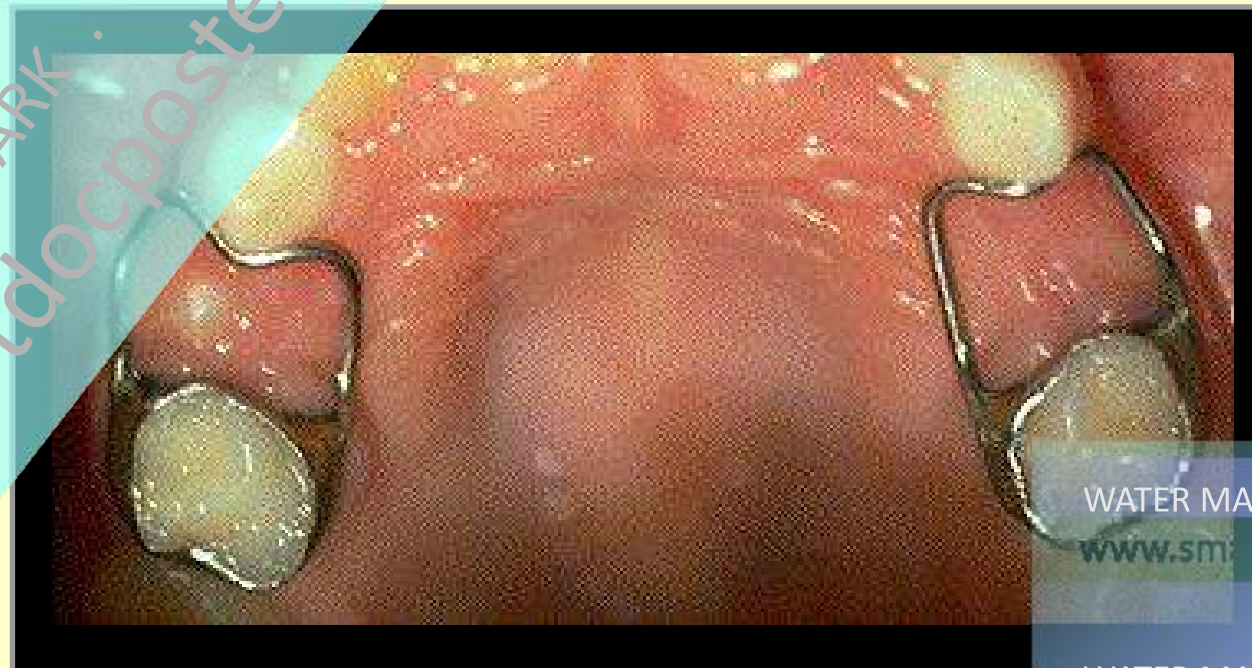
Space maintainers



An early loss of a primary molar tooth.
The permanent premolar tooth erupts early into that space.

An early loss of primary teeth causes the permanent teeth to erupt in an abnormal pattern.

So, **SPACE MAINTAINERS** are placed which will preserve the space for the erupting permanent tooth.



Space maintainers

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Harmful oral habits in children



Thumb sucking



Mal alignment of teeth due to Thumb sucking habit .

Habit breaking appliance



External habit breaking appliance to prevent thumb sucking.



Internal habit breaking appliance to prevent thumb sucking.



Lip biting



Injury of lips due to lip biting habit .

Habit breaking appliance



Oral habit breaking appliance to prevent lip biting.

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Harmful oral habits in children



Mouth breathing



Protruded teeth due to mouth breathing habit.

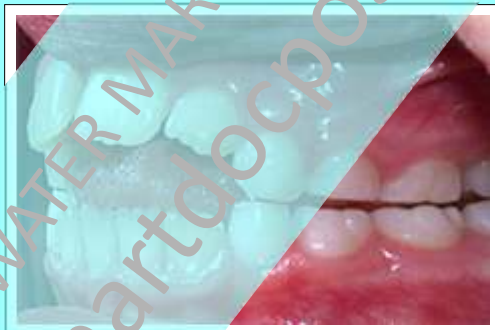
Habit breaking appliance



Oral habit breaking appliance to prevent mouth breathing.



Tongue thrusting



Mal alignment of teeth (open bite condition) due to tongue thrusting habit.

Habit breaking appliance



Oral habit breaking appliance to prevent tongue

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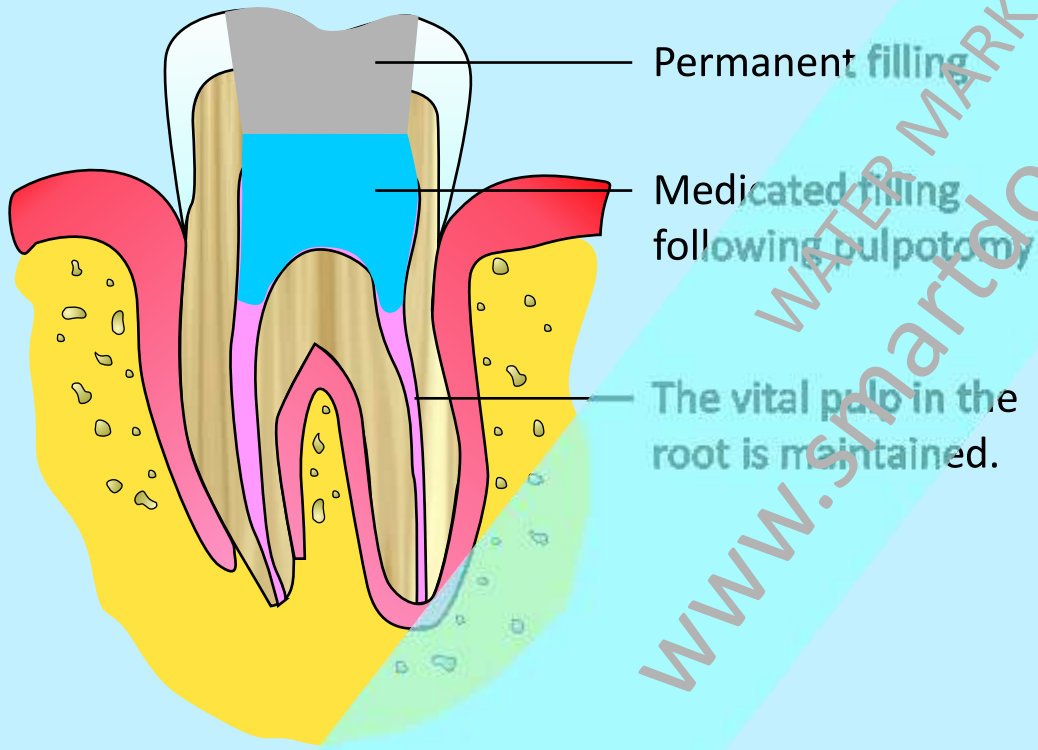
Root Canal Treatment

In children

When dental caries or tooth decay affects the soft pulp inside your child's tooth,...
Pulpotomy or pulpectomy is performed to save the infected baby tooth.

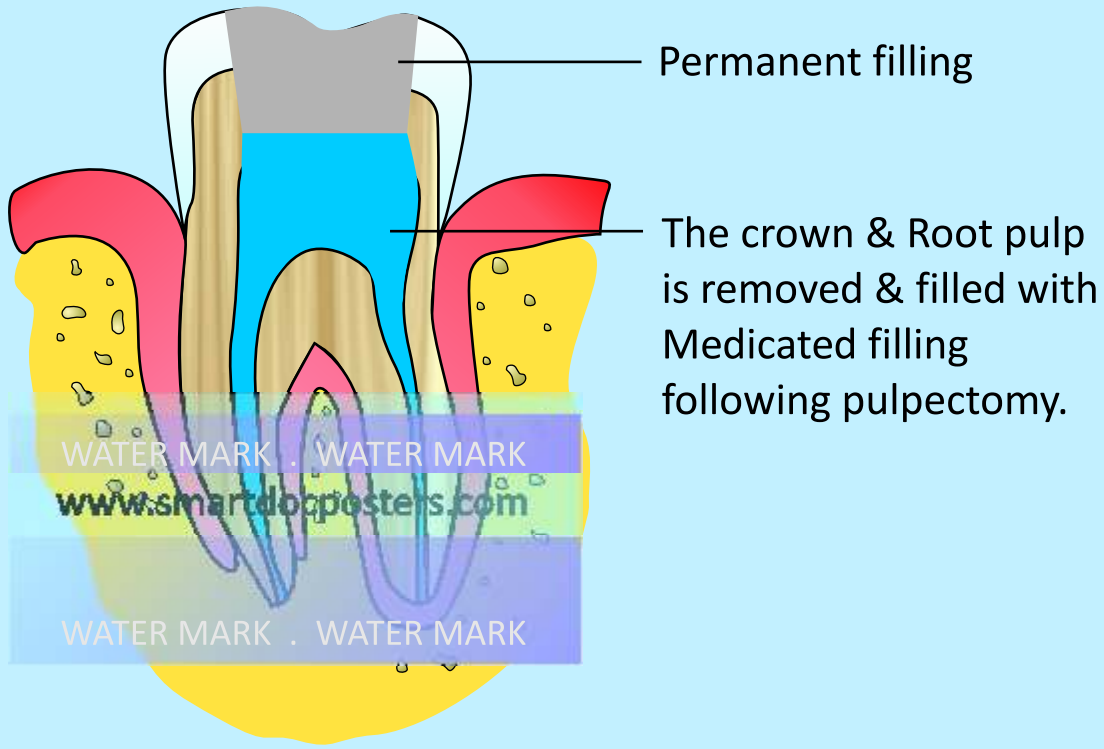
Pulpotomy

In PULPOTOMY, the crown part of the pulp is removed and the cavity filled.



Pulpectomy

In PULPECTOMY, the pulp of both crown & root portion is removed and the cavity filled.



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Dental Crowns in Children



Tooth with large cavities cannot be saved by a filling alone.

They need **protection with dental crowns**, as it is important to preserve the baby teeth, until the adult teeth erupts in the right direction.

The most commonly used crowns in children are:

stainless steel crowns



Zirconia crowns



Zirconia crowns are tooth coloured and are more aesthetically pleasing.



Extensive dental caries on anterior teeth



After Zirconia crown placement

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FLUORIDE Application In children

To prevent **tooth decay**

Fluoride application provides **extra protection** against **tooth decay**.

Fluoride application **can be started at the age of 2 years**.

Fluoride application should be done twice a year .

Types of fluoride application



**Fluoride gel
application**



**Fluoride varnish
application**

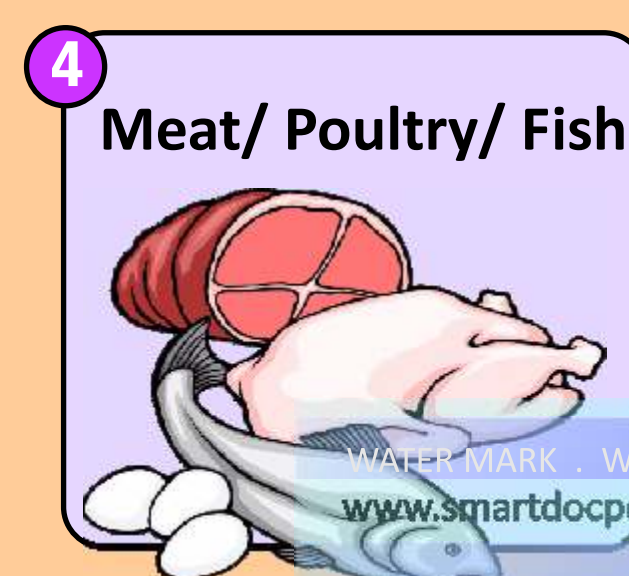
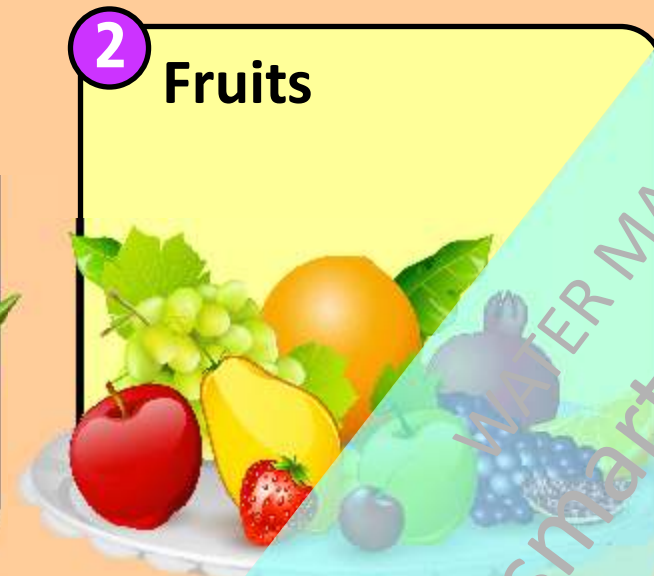
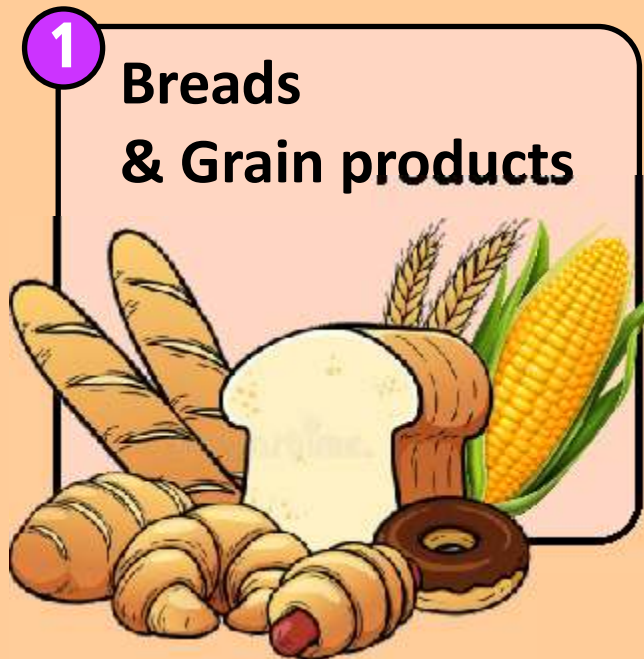
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Diet Advice

A balanced diet is important for your child's overall health and Dental health .

It is important to eat a variety of foods from each of these

5 major food groups



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