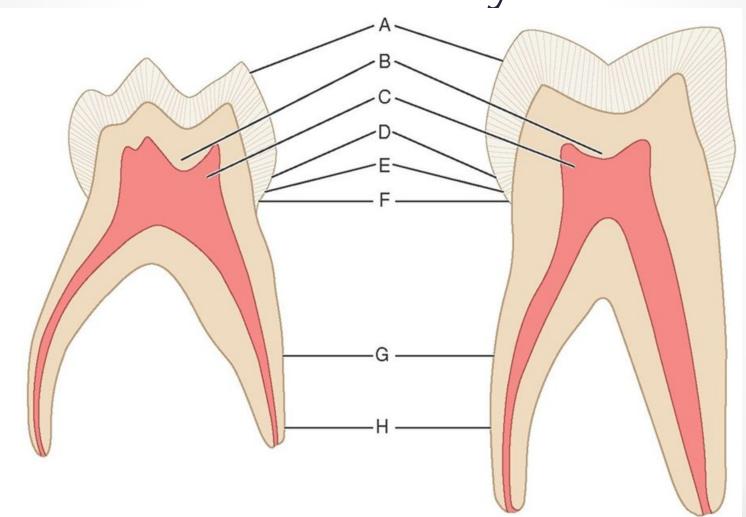
PREVENTIVE PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Why PD?



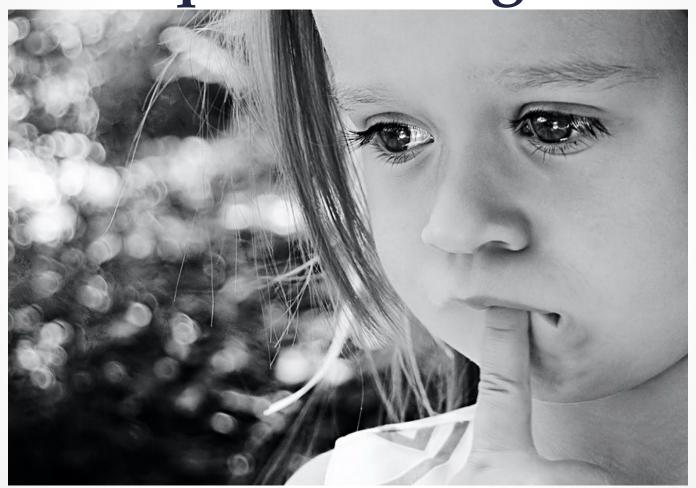
Anatomy



- Children's jaws have more active blood circulation than adult, what leads to fast propagation of infection.
- Also the reason of fast infection is large Gaver's channels
- -red bone marrow, which is less resistant to the different irritations than yellow bone marrow (adults)
- Hard tissues of the deciduous tooth are very thin: enamel <1 mm
- Enamel has a lot of pores and cracks, so because of it enamel becomes very permeable
- Enamel of deciduous tooth is low-mineralized, what makes it looks whiter than permanent tooth enamel.

- Dentine also less mineralized, so it can't produce reparative dentine nearby pulp to protect pulp.
- Large and short Gaver's channels (in dentine) are the main reason of fast propagation of infection.
- Cavity of the deciduous tooth is bigger, than permanent has.
- Pulp chamber is larger too.
- Pulp's horns are high and acute

How do you think, what bad consequences might be?



Lack of prevention can leads to:

- early teeth loss,
- abnormal bite at the future,
- and as result it can leads to digestive disorders.

The main goal of PREVENTIVE PD is to keep baby teeth in safety



What is preventive dentistry includes?

- Brushing
- Flossing
- Dental education
- Fluorides
- Oral habits
- Orthodontics
- Proper diet
- Sealants
- Sport safety

Toothbrush











Toothpaste





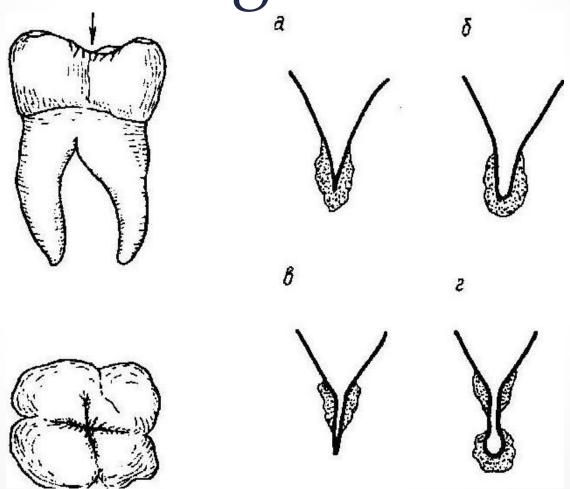




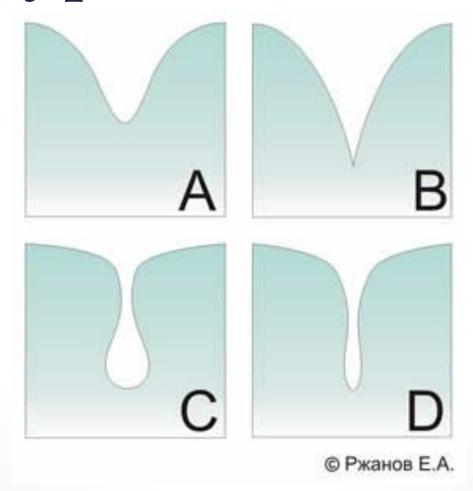
3 general fluoride effects:

- 1. Fluoride promotes the remineralization of teeth;
- 2. Fluoride increases the resistance of tooth decay;
- 3. Fluoride reduces the release of acids by bacteria.

Sealing fissures



Types of fissures





Questions?



