



Subject of Paediatric Dentistry

Paedodontic and Orthodontic Clinic



Subject of Paediatric Dentistry

- Prevention and diagnosis treatment of dental and oral diseases
- Diagnosis of orthodontic anomalies and treatment of simple forms of dental and occlusal disturbances



Subject of Paediatric Dentistry

No sharp borderline between paediatric dentistry
and orthodontics

Complex domain of dental sciences

Connections \Rightarrow other special field of
dentistry,
general medicine



**Treatment used in adult patients can not be valid
unadapted to paediatric dentistry**

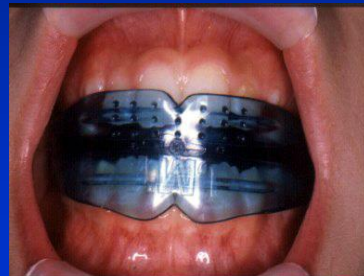
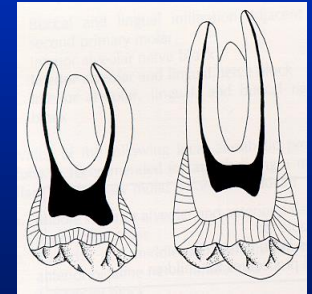


- **differences** \Rightarrow rampant caries
 \Rightarrow behaviour management of a 3
year-old child is different than
that of a 13 year-old child



3-6 years of age

- morphology and anatomy of primary dentition
- preserve dental arch integrity
- interception of malocclusion





Eruption of primary teeth (in months)

24	14	18	9	7	9	18	14	24	
V	IV	III	II	I	I	II	III	IV	V
36	12	20	7	6	7	20	12	36	

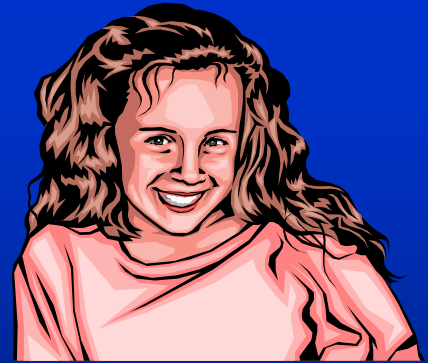
Eruption of permanent teeth (in years)

12	6	10	10	11	8	7-8	8	11	10	10	6	12
7	6	5	4	3	2	1 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	6	11	10	9	7	6-7	7	9	10	11	6	11



6-12 years of age:

- shed and gain
- orthodontic and aesthetic considerations
- oral hygiene



12-18 years of age:

- prevention treatment planning considerations
- dental and facial aesthetics
- periodontal disease





In childhood the teeth and the dental arches are in continuous development

Child can not be considered as a little adult:

- Approach psychologically,
 - Love them,
 - Pain must not be caused,
 - Must not deceive
 - Accomplish gradual treatment
- Tell-show-do system. (Addelston 1959)

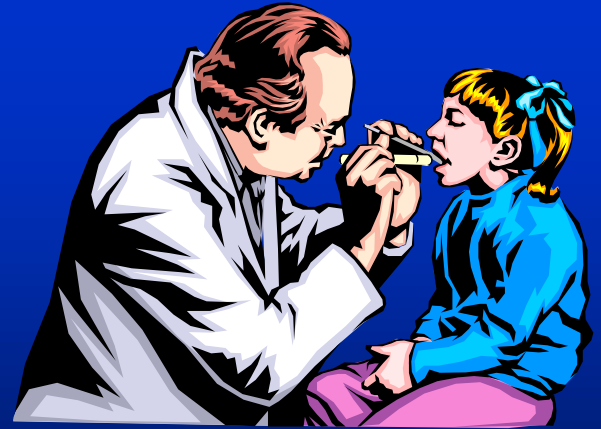


General principles

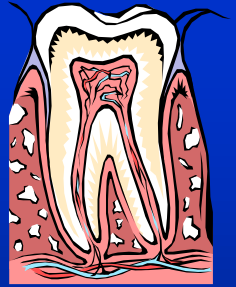
- Show interest in child as a person
- Don't deny patient's fear
- Don't offer choice where there is none
- Start with easy procedures
- Explain why, how, when
- Praise and reward good behaviour
- Get child involved in treatment



Good relationship \Rightarrow



paedodontist — child
dental assistant — child



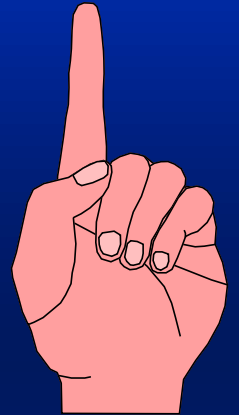
The importance:

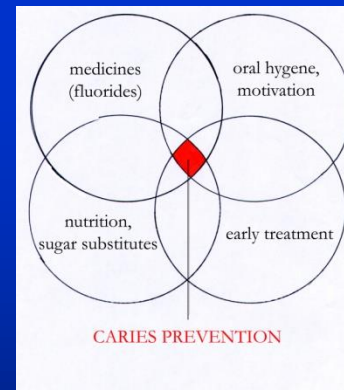
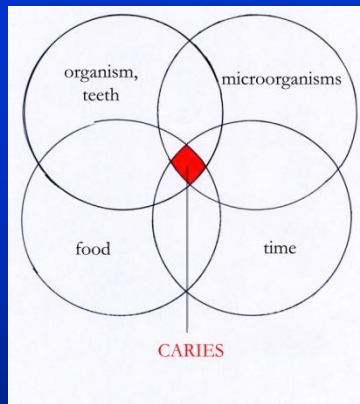
- large number of decayed teeth and its consequences
- increased need for expensive prosthetic intervention



Solution:

- good organization and functioning providing system
- more effective prevention





The possibility for prevention is the best in childhood.

Crowding → dental plaque → caries lesion
 dental plaque → painful gingivitis → caries
 lesion → extraction → crowding
 → periodontal disease





Caries and secondary diseases of caries in primary teeth and its treatment





Caries and secondary diseases of caries in primary teeth and its treatment



Mechanism of second dentition



Mixed dentition



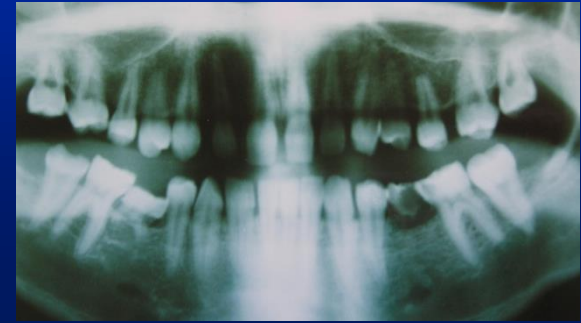


Caries and secondary diseases of caries in permanent dentition and its treatment.



Dental aspects of systemic diseases

(Williams-Beuren sy)

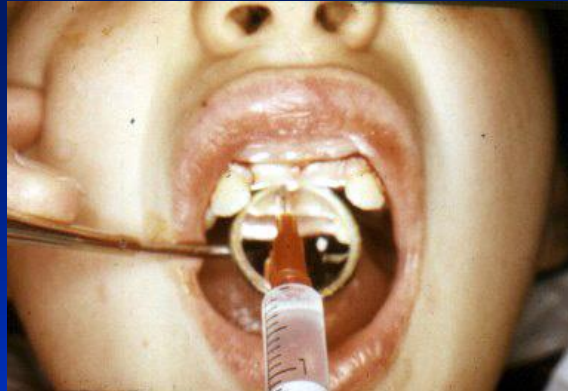


(Cleidocranial dysplasia)



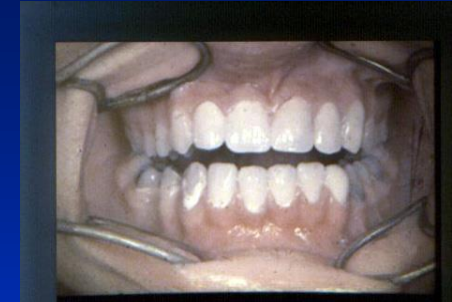
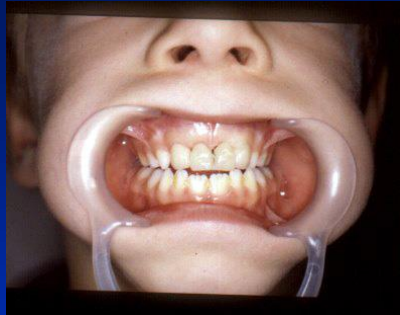


Local and general anaesthesia



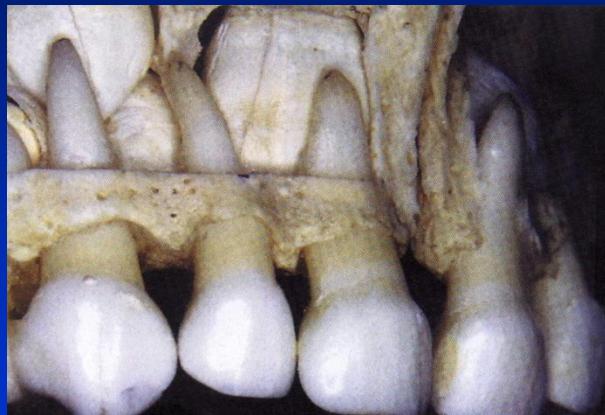
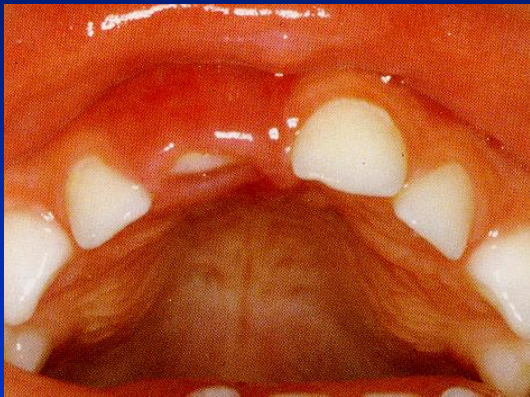


Prosthetic dentistry in childhood





Traumatic injuries of primary and permanent teeth

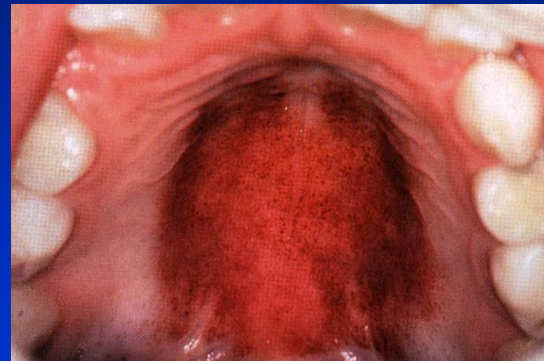




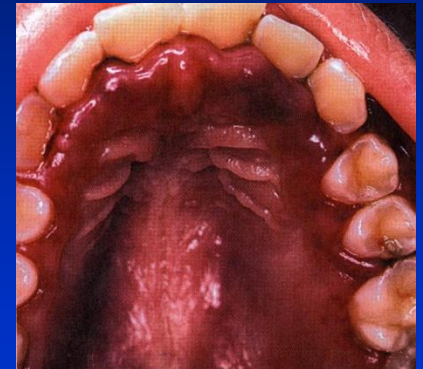
Oral and periodontal diseases



Candidiasis



Ecchymosis (sucking on lollipop)



Acute myeloid leukemia

Oral and periodontal diseases

- Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura



- Anaemia



- gingivitis



- Candidiasis oris





Administration of medicaments

penicillin derivative



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
KIND ATTENTION**

