## TOOTH DECAY

FIRST CLINICAL SIGN OF VISIBLE TOOTH DECAY: "WHITE SPOT"



Sugar-dependent biofilm multifactorial disease.

#### **CAUSES:**

- Continuous exposure to sugars
- Inadequate or non-existent oral hygiene
- Bacterial colonisation

#### **CONSEQUENCIES:**

- SEVERE PAIN
- PREMATURE TOOTH LOSS
  - FACIAL INFECTIONS
- DEVELOPMENT AND LEARNING DECREASE

# HOW DO WE BRUSH OUR TEETH?















### **\*FLUORIDE DOSAGE IN TOOTHPASTE:**

\*0-3 years: 1,000 ppm fluoride. Rice grain size.

SIZE.

\*3-6 years: 1,000 ppm fluoride. Pea grain size.

\*+6 years: 1,450 ppm fluoride.

**\*** BRUSH YOUR TONGUE

★ You should spit, but **DO NOT RINSE**YOUR MOUTH AFTER BRUSHING YOUR
TEETH!

- Change your toothbrush every 3-4 months.
- Brush your children's teeth since the first tooth eruption.
- Brush your teeth at least twice a day (do not forget to brush at night).





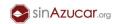
# CHILDREN'S ORAL HEALTH





Preventive and Community Dentistry
Teaching Unit
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## DIET



## **Healthy Eating Pyramid**





#### ACIDOGENICITY OF FOOD:

**HIGH:** grapes, sweet, nuts, dates, biscuits, milk chocolate, chips.

**MODERATE:** pears, apples, peaches, orange juice, grape juice.

LOW: cucumber, celery, cauliflower, carrot, meat, fish, ham, cheese, peanuts, almonds.

### **TOOTH REPLACEMENT**

At what age do teeth erupt?

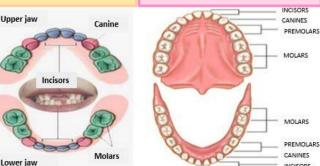


## **BABY TEETH ARE IMPORTANT!**

- They chew food.
- They help muscle and bone development.
- They work as a guide for permanent teeth, and keep their required space.
- They foster children's self-esteem and smile.
- They help to pronounce.

BABY TEETH: 20

PERMANENT TEETH: 32



Do your Brush slowly

Get Rid of bacteria

BrUsh at least twice a day

BruSh all your teeth

Use fluoride tootHpaste

Help your chIldren yo prevent decay

Spit the remaiNs of toothpaste

All parts of your teeth!

StrenGth your enamel

## MAKE BRUSHING YOUR TEETH A HABIT



"For a decay- free future"

