

CHILDREN'S TOOTH TRAUMA ADVICE SHEET



Types of tooth injury:

- Loosened or displaced tooth, (pushed inwards or outwards).
- Chipped or fractured tooth.
- Avulsed (knocked out) tooth.

Call your dentist straight away if your child has had a serious injury to a tooth.

- If a permanent tooth has been knocked out or is extremely loose, it needs re-implanting as soon as possible. **Two** hours is the deadline for tooth survival.
Transport the tooth in some milk or saliva, if you are over 30 minutes away from the surgery; replace the tooth in the socket before coming in.
- If bleeding won't stop after 10 minutes of direct pressure
- If a tooth is greatly pushed out of its normal position.
- If a tooth that is displaced, interferes with a normal bite.
- If there is severe pain.

For less urgent problems make an appointment for your child to see the dentist.

- If a baby tooth is knocked out. It can't be re-implanted but your dentist will check for damage to permanent teeth, not yet erupted.
- If you can see a chip or fracture line in a tooth.
- If a tooth is sensitive to hot or cold.

Care of the child's mouth after trauma.

Keep the traumatized area as clean as possible, gentle brushing or a mouthwash can be used in the area, depending on the age of the child. Watch for darkening of the traumatized tooth.

This could be an indication of a dying nerve inside the tooth. Contact the surgery if this happens.

Watch for infection or gum boils in the area of trauma. If infection is noticed call the surgery to be seen as soon as possible.

Maintain a soft diet for two to three days or until the patient feels comfortable eating normally again.

Avoid hard foods or foods that are extremely hot or cold.

If antibiotics or pain relief medicines are prescribed **be sure to follow the prescription as directed.**

Do not hesitate to call the surgery if you have any questions or concerns. **Tel: 01626 365896**