



Pediatric Dentistry and the Common Pediatric Dental Problems

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Pediatric Dentistry

Pediatric dentistry is a branch of dentistry that deals with the examination and administration of dental health in children.

Dental procedures are generally perceived as intimidating and painful experiences that the majority would like to avoid, especially among children. In any case, it's crucial that children have their milk teeth checked frequently by pediatric dental specialists for evidence of caries and cavity.

Since every child is different, pediatric dentists have a good range of approaches to assist a toddler complete needed dental treatment. A pediatric dental specialist makes a recommendation of behaviour guidance strategies for the child based upon health history, special health care needs, dental needs, sort of treatment required, and so the results of no treatment, emotional and intellectual development, and parental preferences. Children ought to visit their pediatric dentist twice a year. The first visit ought to be planned within six months of your infant's first tooth eruption.

Common Oral Conditions That Affect Children Include

- Dental caries, moreover called tooth decay or cavities
- Gum diseases, including gingivitis (mild) and pediatric periodontitis (advanced)
- Dental erosion, moreover referred to as enamel erosion
- Tooth development intrusions and other abnormalities, such as a cleft lip and palate
- Early orthodontic treatment rectifies serious chomp issues in children some time recently all of their lasting teeth erupt
- Physical damage to the face caused by traumatic injuries, like car accidents

Children ought to see a pediatric dental specialist every six months for a pediatric dental exam and teeth cleaning. These exams help reduce the prospect of disease by keeping the mouth and teeth healthy throughout life.

Common Pediatric Dental Conditions

Dental erosion, gingivitis, and periodontitis may also affect children of all ages.

Dental erosion

Dental erosion is the irreversible loss of tooth enamel. It's caused by excessive exposure to acidic liquids and food (with a pH below 5.0-5.7). Baby (primary) teeth are more susceptible to erosion than permanent teeth. This is since the primary teeth enamel is thinner and less mineralized. The predominance of dental erosion in children ranges from 10 to 80 per cent. In most cases, treatment isn't required. Your pediatric dental specialist may suggest changes in way of life, behaviour, and diet. In spite of the fact that, in case the condition gets to be extreme, fillings are typically essential.

Gingivitis

Gingivitis is characterized by inflammation occurring within the gingival tissues with no loss of bone or attachment. While gingivitis could be a serious condition, it shows up less within the early dentition (infant teeth). Typically since children have less plaque build-up than adults.

For children who do have gingivitis, a pediatric dentist will recommend professional care treatment, brushing, and flossing.

Pediatric periodontitis

In the event that gingivitis is left untreated, it can turn into pediatric periodontitis, which could be a serious oral infection affecting the gums and jaw bone. Common side effects of periodontal disease include red, receding, and dying gums. This condition is additionally mostly diagnosed in teenagers and adults. Treatment options for PD include scaling and root planning. This treatment is that the process of cleaning between the teeth and gums (deep cleaning).

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