

Paediatric dentistry/Pedodontics



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Definition of Paediatric Dentistry

It is a department of dentistry that deals with the diseases and treatment of primary and permanent teeth in children until the permanent dentition is completed. (Age?)



- ❖ **Pedodontics emerged due to dental and orofacial problems in children and is the only branch of dentistry that works depending on age.**
- ❖ **It aims to provide oral and dental health education to children between the ages of 0-13 and to provide basic preventive and restorative of primary and permanent teeth.**
- ❖ **Therefore, pedodontists follow their patients from birth to adolescence.**



History of Pedodontics



- Until the 1950s, in some states of America, dentist offices serving all new customers had a sign reading "Children under the age of 13 are not treated in this office."
- In dentistry faculties, little or no training was given on the "treatment of primary teeth".
- In 1948, the American Academy of Pedodontics was founded to certify dental graduates to practice pediatric dentistry.



- In 1995, the American Dental Association published the current definition of Pedodontics.
- Dentists who specialize in pedodontics emerged in the early 20th century.
- Turkish Pedodontics Association was founded on January 25, 1977.

Aims of Paediatric Dentistry

- ✓ Organizing the child's approach to oral and dental health by providing education to the child and his family about oral health
- ✓ Protecting oral health with early diagnosis
- ✓ To eliminate fear and anxiety in the child and to create a positive behavior towards the dentist and dental treatments.



- ✓ Eliminating pain and infection and restoring function to teeth
- ✓ Performing preventive treatments and regular check-ups to prevent malocclusion
- ✓ To provide a better quality of life for disabled children by providing preventive and restorative dental treatments.



Scope of pedodontics

Pedodontics covers all areas of dentistry and has a wide range.



- ✓ *Examination and treatment planning*
- ✓ *Growth Development*
- ✓ *Congenital and Genetic Anomalies*
- ✓ *Protective Applications*
- ✓ *Preventive Orthodontics*
- ✓ *Conservative and Endodontic Treatments*
- ✓ *Periodontal Treatments*
- ✓ *Prosthetic Approaches*
- ✓ *Surgical Procedures*
- ✓ *Traumatic Injuries*
- ✓ *Treatment for Children with Special Needs*
- ✓ *Sedation and General Anesthesia*



Examination and treatment planning



Congenital and genetic anomalies



Down syndrome



Cerebral Palsy



Amelogenesis imperfecta

Protective applications



Oral health education

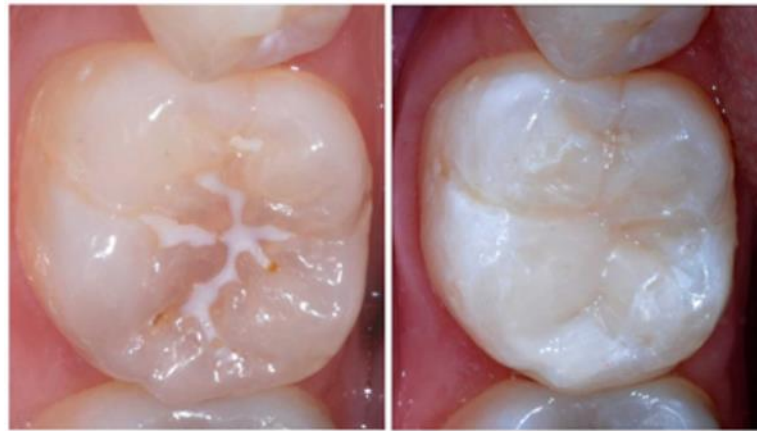
Nutrition education



Preventive applications

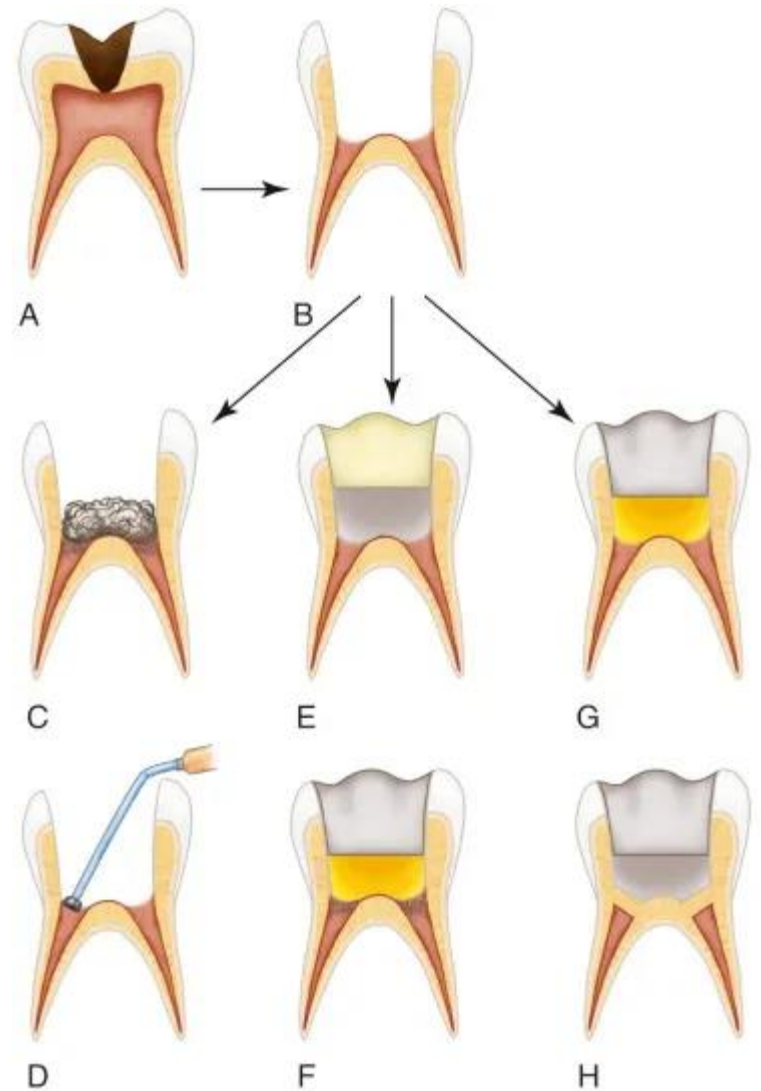
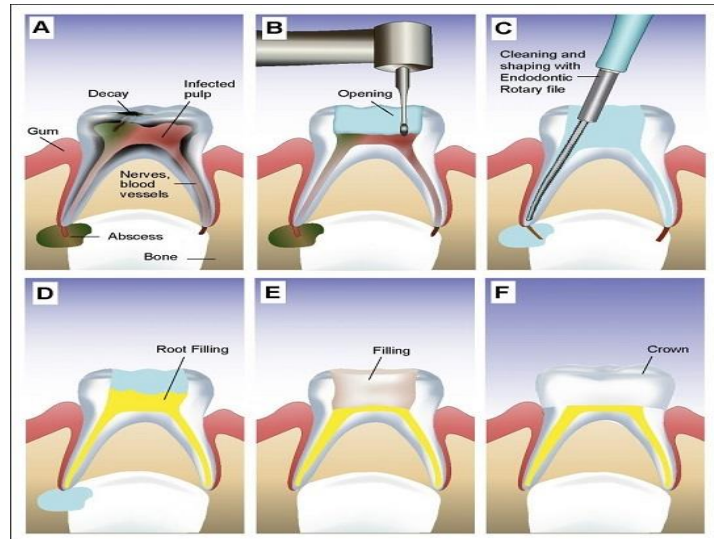


Fluoride



Fissure sealant

Conservative and endodontic treatments



Preventive and protective orthodontics



Space maintainers



Habit breakers

Periodontal treatments



Prosthetic approaches



↑ BEFORE

AFTER ↓



Pediatric zirconia crowns



Removable prosthesis



Stainless steel crowns

Surgical treatments



Extraction

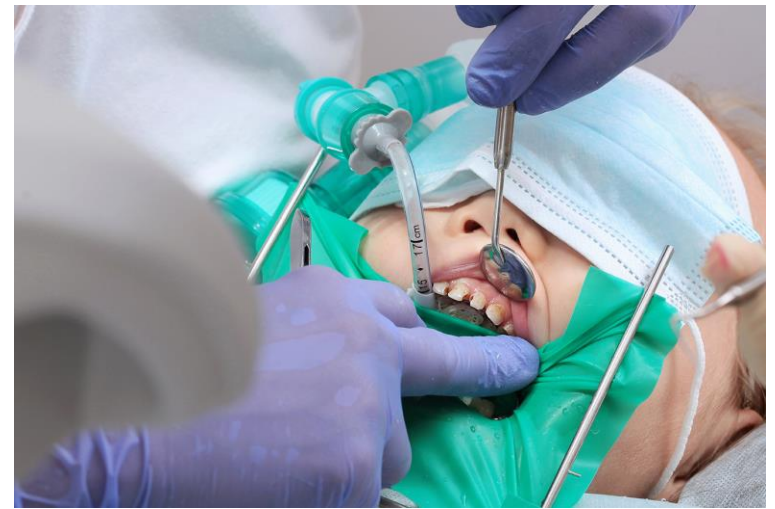
Eruption cyst



Traumatic injuries



Sedation and general anesthesia



Age groups in pedodontics



Children between the ages of 0-13 fall within the scope of pedodontics.

- 0– 6 month (toothless period)
- 6 month -3 age (deciduous teeth eruption)
- 3– 6 age(deciduous teeth period)
- 6– 12 age (mixed dentition)
- 12 age and above (permanent teeth period)

Education of pedodontics



- ✓ In pedodontics,
- ✓ The way the dentist interacts with the patient is the most fundamental factor of clinical success.
- ✓ The pedodontist must learn to communicate with children and know how to approach children who are anxious and have adaptation problems.
- ✓ For this reason, pediatric dentistry training includes strategies to be followed for children during the dentist visit and teachings about approaching the patient with patience.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

