

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITARY MANAGEMENT

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# HEALTH EDUCATION IN CHILDREN'S DENTAL TRAUMAS

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**Abstract:** Dental traumas are usually the consequence of children's accidents, having an impact mainly on frontal upper teeth followed by effects manifesting differently according to the child's age.

**Keywords:** sanitary education, dental trauma

**Rezumat:** Traumatismele dentare sunt consecința unor accidente ale copiilor, cu efect în principal asupra dinților frontali superiori și cu efecte ulterioare manifestate diferit în funcție de vârsta copilului.

**Cuvinte cheie:** Educație sanitară, traumatism dentar

Dental traumas represent a painful accident for children and an emergency for parents.

Most traumas are the consequence of the accidents occurred when playing, sports making and falling. They usually affect the frontal upper teeth, also bringing about aesthetic problems besides pain.

The most susceptible ages for the dental traumas occurrence are 1,1/2-2,1/2 year-old, when the child begins to explore the surrounding environment, 4-6 year-old when the child is also even more exposed within communities (kindergarten) he/she is attending to and the age of 9-10 year-old, the number of boys with traumas being twice bigger than the number of girls.

Any trauma of the temporary teeth may disturb the development of the permanent teeth, especially when it occurs before the age of three.

Parents should use the safety belt or the chair specially designed for the little baby when travelling by car and when making sports, the child should wear a mouth guard for the prevention of the traumatic accidents.

Parents should be informed that the loss of a frontal tooth to children under 3 year-old has no influence on the speaking ability, growing up or physical development.

In the case of a total luxation of a temporary tooth, it may be reimplanted, sometimes even by the parents, within 20 minutes from the accident and sometimes even after this interval, because in many cases the tooth is still maintained on the arch for a period of 1-3 years.

In the case of an accident followed by the crown fracture with the maintenance of the tooth in the mouth, the mother will wash the tooth with warm water and will go to the dentist's who will apply a cape, this way providing the possibility of cure.

In the case of the fracture of the permanent teeth crowns, there are materials which may be fixed by collage without anaesthesia and polishing, with a view to recover their integrity.

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