

The Mouths of Babes



As a parent, you know that your baby's health is the most important priority. The **Massachusetts Dental Society (MDS)** cares about your child's well-being, too. Did you know that keeping your baby's mouth healthy is essential to his or her overall health? That's why the MDS has put together this information for new parents. By showing children at a very young age the importance of taking care of their teeth and gums every day, parents will be providing them with a lifetime of healthy smiles.

Brushing and Flossing:

It's important to begin oral health care as soon as your baby is born by cleaning his or her gums with a clean gauze pad or washcloth after each feeding. Parents should brush their baby's teeth gently with a soft-bristled toothbrush and a small amount of water as soon as the first tooth appears, typically between six months and one year. Ask your child's dentist when to start using fluoridated toothpaste. Flossing should begin as soon as any two teeth touch. Assist your child until he or she can brush and floss on their own—usually by age six or seven.



Baby Bottle Tooth Decay:

Baby bottle tooth decay is a dental condition that occurs when a child's teeth are over exposed to sugary liquids such as breast milk, formula, fruit juice, and milk. And it's not just what your child drinks, but also how often and how long his or her teeth are exposed to sugar. Parents who repeatedly offer their baby a bottle containing sugary liquids, either as a pacifier or at bedtime, can do serious harm to their child's oral health. Instead, give your baby a bottle of water in between regular feedings.



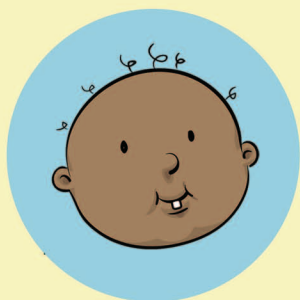
First Dental Visits:

Because dental health problems can begin at a very early age, parents should schedule their baby's first visit to the dentist within six months of the eruption of the first tooth and no later than the baby's first birthday. In addition to examining your baby's mouth, teeth, and gums, the dentist will evaluate any adverse habits such as thumbsucking and sugary liquids at bedtime, identify your child's fluoride needs, and suggest a schedule of regular dental visits. You can establish a positive relationship between your child and the dentist by starting dental visits by age one and continuing checkups regularly.



Teething:

Teething normally occurs between the ages of four months and two and a half years, causing sore and tender gums. Common signs of teething include irritability, loss of appetite, restlessness, excessive drooling, and waking up during the night. Parents can ease their baby's discomfort by gently rubbing gums with a clean finger; a small, soft-bristled toothbrush; or wet gauze. A clean, cold teething ring to chew on may also be helpful. If your baby continues to be uncomfortable even after you attempt to ease his or her teething pain, call your dentist or physician.



Thumbsucking and Pacifier Use:

Thumbsucking and using a pacifier is a normal, soothing reflex for babies and young children. Most children stop sucking on thumbs and pacifiers between the ages of two and four, and typically no harm is done to their teeth or jaws. However, some children who repeatedly suck on a finger or pacifier for long periods of time may push their upper front teeth toward their lip or their front teeth may not come in properly. Positive measures, such as praise or small rewards, should be given to encourage children to stop. Negative reinforcement or constant nagging can actually have the opposite effect and may push children to suck their thumb or use a pacifier even more.



For more information on your baby's oral health, contact the Massachusetts Dental Society at **(800) 342-8747** or visit **www.massdental.org**.