

HOW TO PREVENT TOOTH DECAY IN CHILDREN

TOOTH DECAY IS NOW THE MOST COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASE IN THE UNITED STATES. FIND OUT HOW TO KEEP YOUR KIDS' TEETH HEALTHY AND CAVITY-FREE.

BY KATIE CHOI

With tooth decay becoming the most common

childhood disease in the United States, it's essential for parents to "brush up" on the vital role that oral hygiene plays in children's overall health and wellness. "While parents are usually well informed about seeing a pediatrician, dental guidelines tend to fly under the radar," says Robert Delarosa, DDS, a pediatric dentist in Baton Rouge, LA, and president of the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD).

That lack of understanding has led to a marked rise in the rate of tooth decay in young children over the past 20 years. According to "The State of Little Teeth," a 2014 report by AAPD, childhood tooth decay has reached epidemic proportions: By age 5, 60 percent of children will have had at least one cavity. In fact, a particularly rapid form of decay known as early childhood caries (ECC) is now the most common chronic childhood disease in the United States: "It's five times more common than asthma," says Dr. Delarosa.

Cavities in baby teeth may seem like a minor issue—after all, they're just temporary and will come out eventually. But baby teeth provide important guidance to the health and positioning of grown-up teeth. "If a decayed tooth has to come out before it was meant to fall out naturally, space is lost for the incoming permanent tooth," explains Adriana Segura, DDS, MS, a pediatric dentist and professor at the University of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonio. That can cause teeth to come in crooked or crowded, leading to expensive orthodon-

tic work down the line. What's more, an untreated abscess (a deep infection) in a baby tooth can spread down to the permanent tooth below, causing malformation or discoloration, says Dr. Delarosa.

In addition to causing long-term dental problems, poor oral health can put kids at a real disadvantage in school. In a 2012 study in the American Journal of Public Health, elementary and high school students who reported having a toothache within the past six months were four times more likely to have a below-average GPA than those who didn't experience tooth pain. They were also six times more likely to miss school days, and their parents were four times more likely to miss school or work because of the children's dental problems. "Poor oral health negatively impacts quality of life—it affects eating patterns, sleep habits, self-esteem, interpersonal contacts, and participation in social or community activities," says M. Hazem Seirawan, DDS, MPH, MS, clinical associate professor at the Herman Ostrow School of Dentistry at the Univer-

sity of Southern California and co-author of the study. "Affected individuals might avoid conversation, laughing, smiling, and other nonverbal expressions in order to hide their mouths and teeth. All of that may contribute to poor academic performance." And when children have to lose teeth prematurely due to decay, that can have a huge negative effect on speech development and articulation, says Dr. Delarosa, who has seen kids under 2 needing to have all four top front teeth (usually the first to decay) pulled out or crowned.

The good news? "Tooth decay is almost 100 percent preventable," according to Dr. Delarosa. The key is to start a healthy dental routine as early as possible:

Don't wait to visit the dentist.

Most kids (and adults) need a dental checkup and cleaning every six months, and they should start early: The AAPD, American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and American Dental Association (ADA) all recommend taking your child to the dentist by his first birthday. "This is the



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number-one way to prevent tooth decay,” attests Dr. Delarosa. “I’ve seen decay in kids as young as 20, 18, even 15 months old, but never at 12 months or younger. That early prevention is crucial.” The first visit establishes your child’s dental “home,” builds an ongoing relationship between the dentist and your family, and gives the dentist an opportunity to guide parents on healthy dental habits and cavity prevention. Regular checkups also keep early decay from turning into deep, painful cavities that require complicated procedures to treat, says Dr. Seirawan. “The difficulty associated with finding a dentist or accessing an emergency room for a distressed child—in pain with no regular dentist—is momentous.”

Avoid sharing spoons.

Even before teeth emerge, cavity-causing bacteria called *Streptococcus mutans* can colonize the furrows of a baby’s tongue—and saliva-sharing behaviors, like cleaning a pacifier with your mouth or using the same utensils, can spread the bacteria from your mouth to your child’s. “That’s why it’s important for parents to take care of their own teeth, to minimize the transmission of harmful bacteria,” says Dr. Delarosa. Gently wiping your child’s gums with gauze or a soft washcloth after feedings can help

remove bacteria, plus get him accustomed to having your finger—and later a toothbrush—in his mouth.

Use the right toothpaste.

There’s no need to buy non-fluoridated “training toothpaste” for your little one: ADA guidelines now recommend that parents use fluoride toothpaste as soon as babies get their first tooth. Fluoride toothpaste can help remineralize areas of teeth that have been made weaker and susceptible to decay by bacterial acids. This new guideline means you don’t have to worry if your town’s water supply isn’t fluoridated, says Dr. Delarosa (but check with your dentist to be sure). He recommends giving kids ages 3 and under a smear of toothpaste the size of a grain of rice, then graduating to a pea-sized dollop for kids ages 4 to 6. And don’t think twice about buying bubblegum-flavored or glittery toothpaste: “Children’s toothpaste has the same amount of fluoride—about 900 parts per million—as the adult kind, but the fun flavors and colors mean kids will be more likely to stick with a brushing routine.”

Give plaque the brush-off.

Once your child gets his first tooth, brush gently with a soft-bristled toothbrush twice daily for 2 minutes or as needed, with the goal of removing plaque (a sticky film containing millions of bacteria) from each tooth. “Parents should be in charge of brushing—meaning doing the actual brushing—until at least age 6,” says Dr. Segura. “After that, kids can be allowed to brush themselves, but parents should still check the teeth for plaque afterward.” Flossing is also necessary to reach the



spaces between teeth and should be done as soon as your child has two teeth touching each other.

Snack smart.

Bacteria feed on sugar and produce acid waste, which erodes the tooth to create a cavity—so one of the best ways to keep your child’s teeth healthy is to limit his intake of sugary foods and drinks. “Diet is a big factor in preventing decay,” says Dr. Segura. “Soda, Gatorade, sticky candy, and other sweets increase risk—even gummy vitamins are usually full of sugar.” The frequency of snacking matters, too: Grazing all day creates a constant supply of sugar and acid in the mouth, so Dr. Segura recommends limiting sugary snacks and drinks to mealtimes and brushing soon after eating. Crunchy fresh fruits and veggies like apples, carrots, and celery are better options because they help scrub plaque from teeth as you eat. ■

