

Early Childhood Development and Oral Health



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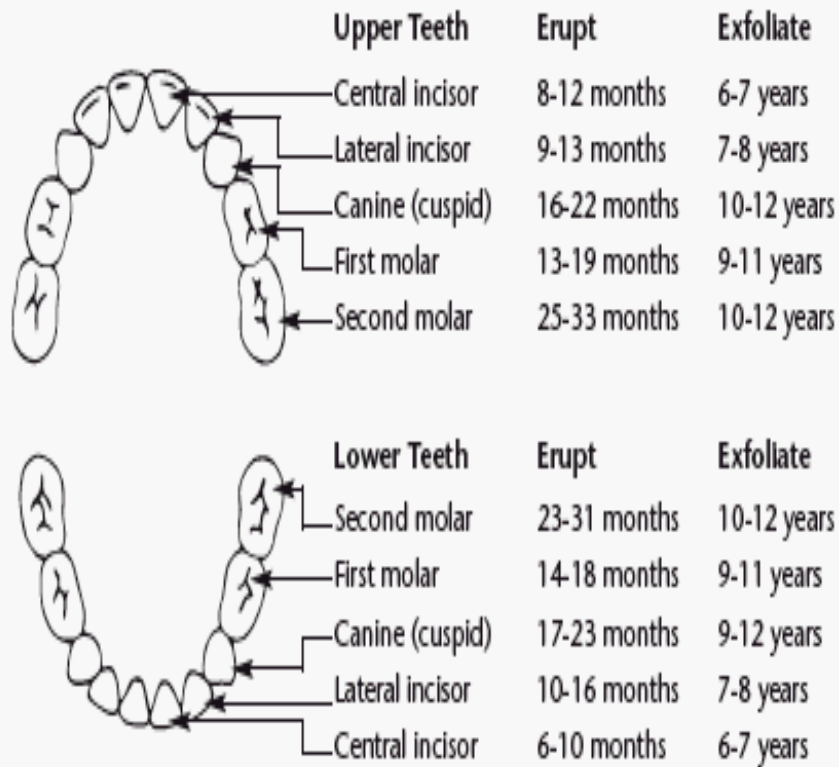
Tooth Development

- **While every child is different, most of the primary teeth(baby teeth) come in between the ages of 4 and 12 months.**
- **The following are general guidelines for the eruption of the baby teeth:**

PRIMARY DENTITION

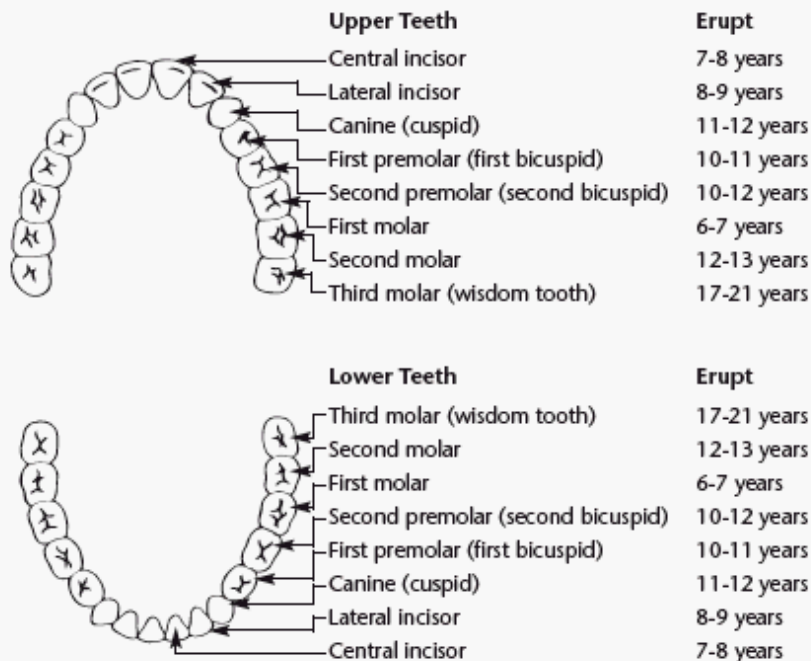
Upper Teeth	Erupt	Exfoliate
Central incisor	8-12 months	6-7 years
Lateral incisor	9-13 months	7-8 years
Canine (cuspid)	16-22 months	10-12 years
First molar	13-19 months	9-11 years
Second molar	25-33 months	10-12 years

Lower Teeth	Erupt	Exfoliate
Second molar	23-31 months	10-12 years
First molar	14-18 months	9-11 years
Canine (cuspid)	17-23 months	9-12 years
Lateral incisor	10-16 months	7-8 years
Central incisor	6-10 months	6-7 years

The diagram illustrates the primary dentition in two rows. The top row shows the upper teeth, and the bottom row shows the lower teeth. Each tooth is labeled with its name and the corresponding eruption and exfoliation dates. The eruption dates are listed in the middle column, and the exfoliation dates are listed in the right column. The teeth are arranged in a semi-circular arc, with the central incisors at the front and the second molars at the back.

- The first tooth to erupt is usually a middle, front tooth on the lower jaw, known as the central incisor.
- This is followed by the second central incisor on the lower jaw.
- Next, the four upper incisors usually come in.
- Then come the first four molars, and the remaining bottom two lateral incisors. (Lateral incisors are beside of (lateral to) the central incisors.)
- Then the cuspids, or the pointed teeth, appear.

PERMANENT DENTITION



- Usually, after the child reaches 2 years old, the **four second molars** (the last of the baby teeth) appear.
- The teeth on the upper jaw usually erupt one to two months after the same tooth on the lower jaw. There are a total of 20 primary teeth.
- Usually, about one tooth erupts per month once the teeth have started coming in. There is normally a space between all the baby teeth.



Interview Questions

Following are examples of questions that health professionals may use. In addition to asking these or other interview questions, discuss any issues or concerns the family has:

- Does Felicity have any teeth?
- Do you clean Alexander's gums and teeth? How do you do that? How has this been going?
- Do you use toothpaste? What kind?
- Are you breastfeeding, bottle feeding, or both? How is feeding going?



Interview Questions

- What type of water are you using?
- How well does Julia fall asleep? Do you give her a bottle in bed?
- Does Thomas use a pacifier? Does he suck his thumb or finger?
- Do you have a family dentist? Did you see a dentist during your pregnancy?
- Has Carlos been to the dentist? Does he have a dental home? If not, have you made an appointment for his first dental visit?

Screening

Visually inspect the lips, tongue, teeth, gums, inside of the cheeks, and roof of the mouth

Examination

The first oral examination should occur within 6 months of the eruption of the first primary tooth, and no later than age 12 months.



Anticipatory Guidance:

- Hold the infant while feeding.
- Make sure to never prop a bottle (that is, use pillows or any other objects to hold a bottle in the infant's mouth).
- Never add cereal to a bottle. This causes sugary fluids to pool around the teeth.
- Feed the infant solid foods with a spoon or fork, or, once the infant is able, encouraging self-feeding.



Anticipatory Guidance:

- Introduce a small cup when the infant can sit up without support.
- Wean the infant from the bottle as the infant begins to eat more solid foods and drink from a cup. Begin to wean the infant gradually, at about age 9 to 10 months. By age 12 to 14 months, most infants can drink from a cup.





Sucking is a natural reflex for infants. Most infants require some amount of additional sucking beyond that needed for nourishment. This type of sucking, known as non-nutritive sucking, provides emotional benefits, enabling the infant to calm himself/herself and focus attention.

If parents choose to have their infant suck a pacifier, health professionals can advise them to take certain safety precautions.



- Never attach a pacifier to a ribbon or string around the infant's neck.
- Making sure the pacifier is of sturdy, one-piece construction and that the material is flexible, firm, and not brittle.
- Keep the pacifier clean.
- Do not dip a pacifier in sweetened foods (e.g., sugar, honey, syrup) to encourage sucking.
- Never orally clean a pacifier before giving it to an infant.

Developmental Milestones: 1 Month

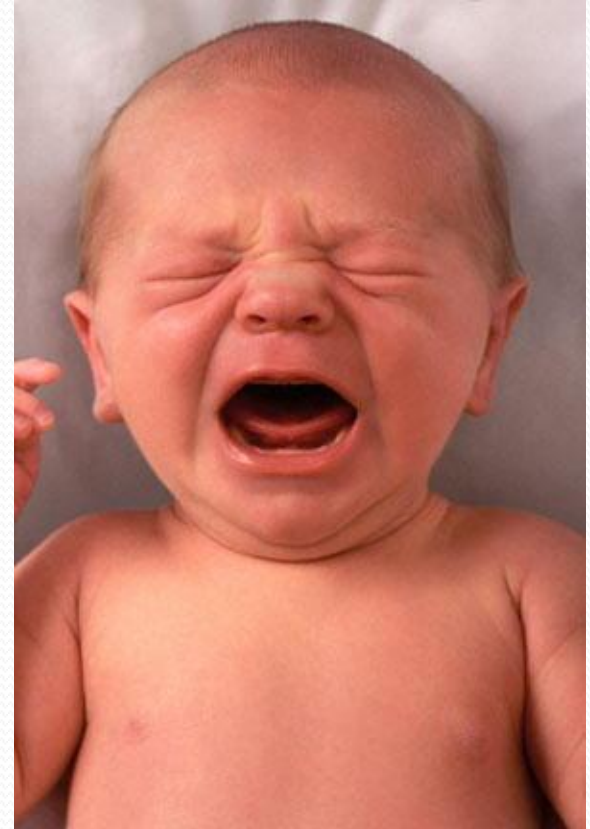


Movement Milestones

- Makes jerky, quivering arm thrusts
- Brings hands within range of eyes and mouth
- Moves head from side to side while lying on stomach
- Head flops backward if unsupported
- Keeps hands in tight fists
- Strong reflex movements

Visual and Hearing Milestones 1 Month

- Focuses 8 to 12 inches (20.3 to 30.4 cm) away
- Eyes wander and occasionally cross
- Prefers black-and-white or high-contrast patterns
- Prefers the human face to all other patterns
- Hearing is fully mature
- Recognizes some sounds
- May turn toward familiar sounds and voices
- Smell and Touch Milestones
- Prefers sweet smells
- Avoids bitter or acidic smells
- Recognizes the scent of his own mother's breastmilk
- Prefers soft to coarse sensations
- Dislikes rough or abrupt handling



Developmental Milestones: 3 Months

Movement Milestones

- Raises head and chest when lying on stomach
- Supports upper body with arms when lying on stomach
- Stretches legs out and kicks when lying on stomach or back
- Opens and shuts hands
- Pushes down on legs when feet are placed on a firm surface
- Brings hand to mouth
- Takes swipes at dangling objects with hands
- Grasps and shakes hand toys
- Visual and Hearing Milestones
- Watches faces intently
- Follows moving objects
- Recognizes familiar objects and people at a distance
- Starts using hands and eyes in coordination
- Smiles at the sound of your voice
- Begins to babble
- Begins to imitate some sounds
- Turns head toward direction of sound



Developmental Milestones: 3 Months



Social and Emotional Milestones

- Begins to develop a social smile
- Enjoys playing with other people and may cry when playing stops
- Becomes more communicative and expressive with face and body
- Imitates some movements and facial expressions

Developmental Milestones: 7 Months

Movement Milestones

- Rolls both ways (front to back, back to front)
- Sits with, and then without, support of her hands
- Supports her whole weight on her legs
- Reaches with one hand
- Transfers object from hand to hand
- Uses raking grasp (not pincer)
- Visual Milestones
- Develops full color vision
- Distance vision matures



Movement Milestones 9 Months

- Gets to sitting position without assistance
- Crawls forward on belly by pulling with arms and pushing with legs
- Assumes hands-and-knees position
- Creeps on hands and knees supporting trunk on hands and knees
- Gets from sitting to crawling or prone (lying on stomach) position
- Pulls self up to stand
- Walks holding on to furniture
- Stands momentarily without support
- May walk two or three steps without support



Milestones In Hand and Finger Skills

- Uses pincer grasp
- Bangs two cubes together
- Puts objects into container
- Takes objects out of container
- Lets objects go voluntarily
- Pokes with index finger
- Tries to imitate scribbling



Language Milestones 9 Months



- Pays increasing attention to speech
 - Responds to simple verbal requests
 - Responds to “no”
 - Uses simple gestures, such as shaking head for “no”
 - Babbles with inflection
 - Says “dada” and “mama”
 - Uses exclamations, such as “oh-oh!”
- Tries to imitate words

Cognitive Milestones – 9 Months

- Explores objects in many different ways (shaking, banging, throwing, dropping)
- Finds hidden objects easily
- Looks at correct picture when the image is named
- Imitates gestures
- Begins to use objects correctly (drinking from cup, brushing hair, dialing phone, listening to receiver)

Social and Emotional Milestones 9 Months



- Shy or anxious with strangers
- Cries when mother or father leaves
- Enjoys imitating people in play
- Shows specific preferences for certain people and toys
- Tests parental responses to his actions during feedings (What do you do when he refuses a food?)
- Tests parental responses to his behavior (What do you do if he cries after you leave the room?)
- May be fearful in some situations
- Prefers mother and/or regular caregiver over all others
- Repeats sounds or gestures for attention
- Finger-feeds himself
- Extends arm or leg to help when being dressed

Language Milestones – 12 months

- Responds to own name
- Begins to respond to “no”
- Distinguishes emotions by tone of voice
- Responds to sound by making sounds
- Uses voice to express joy and displeasure
- Babbles chains of consonants

Cognitive Milestones

Finds partially hidden object
Explores with hands and mouth
Struggles to get objects that are out of reach

Social and Emotional Milestones

Enjoys social play
Interested in mirror images
Responds to other people’s expressions of emotion and appears joyful often





Thank You!

