

## 兒童牙科學 Pediatric dentistry

# 兒童口腔外科學

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## 學習目標

- a. Students will be able to diagnose and treatment plan pediatric dental patients.
- b. Students will become proficient in the comprehensive treatment of a wide variety of pediatric dental patients.

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## 參考資料

1. Dentistry for the child and adolescent (Ralph E. McDonald)
2. Pediatric dentistry Infancy Through Adolescent (Pinkham)

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## Summary

Produce a student who is confident and competent in all aspects of clinical pediatric dentistry, including state-of-the-art techniques of patient management and preventive, restorative, interceptive orthodontic, emergency care, practice management and communication skills.

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## Extraction of Primary Teeth

- Indications
  - Acute pathologic involvement of the primary tooth
  - Chronic pathologic involvement of the primary tooth
  - The overretained primary tooth
  - The ankylosed primary tooth
  - The cariously involved, nonrestorable primary tooth
  - The natal or neonatal primary tooth
  - The supernumerary tooth
  - The fractured or traumatized tooth
  - The impacted tooth

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## Extraction of Primary Teeth

- Contraindications
  - Acute systemic infections
  - Blood diseases
  - Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus
  - Irradiated bone
  - Acute oral infection
    - Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (ANUG)
    - Acute herpetic stomatitis
    - Acute dentoalveolar abscessing

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## Extraction of Primary Teeth

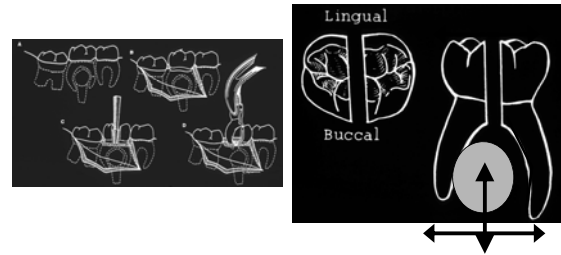
- Close relationship of the partially formed permanent premolar crown and its crypt to the roots of a mandibular primary molar
- Primary molar roots flare out and then often curve back to the mid-line
- The mesiodistal root dimension greater than the mesiodistal crown width

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## Extraction of Primary Teeth



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## Extraction of Primary Teeth

- At birth, the sinus is a very small outgrowth of the lateral nasal wall high in the maxilla just below the medial aspect of the orbit
- It develops downward and laterally, but usually stays well above the roots of erupting permanent teeth

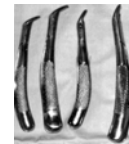
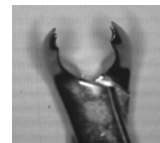
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## Extraction of Primary Teeth

- Instruments
  - Small forceps
    - No.150(U), 151(L)
    - Avoid using cow horn forceps
  - No. 301 straight elevator
  - No. 9 periosteal elevator
  - No. 169L, 330 F.G. bur
  - Narrow root picks
  - Mosquito beak forceps
  - Duckbill, Rosenthal rongeurs
  - Curette
  - Resorbable suture material
    - 3 - 0, 4 - 0 black silk or chromic gut
  - Half - round cutting needle



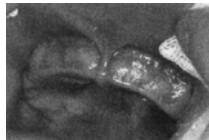
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## Maxillary Labial Frenum

- In newborns, the maxillary labial frenum is attached closely to the crest of the alveolar ridge
- With eruption of teeth, the frenum recedes to the point that it is attached just at mucogingival junction



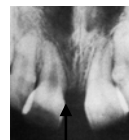
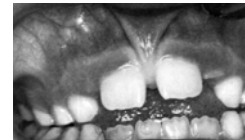
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## Maxillary Labial Frenum

- Tectolabial frenum
  - The frenum is attached to the incisive papilla and is tough enough to keep the central incisors apart
  - Notching in the alveolar crest between the central incisors radiographically



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## Frenectomies

- Maxillary labial frenectomies
  - Prior to the age of 11 or 12 is probably not indicated
  - The space is closed orthodontically first, followed by excision of the frenum

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## Frenectomies

- Lingual frenectomies
  - Should not be performed until after evaluation and therapy by a qualified speech therapist have been performed
  - A definite problem
    - Lipping, frenum irritation, complaint of lack of tongue mobility

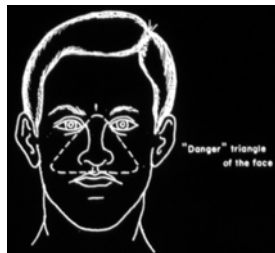
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## Acute Odontogenic Infections

- Extract, RCT
- Antibiotic therapy
- Hospitalization
  - Fever, headache, dehydration, septicemia, periorbital edema, cavernous sinus thrombosis, brain abscess, mediastinitis
  - Airway obstruction
    - submandibular space
    - submental space



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## Acute Odontogenic Infections

- Odontogenic infections is usually caused by a mixed group of normal mouth organisms, predominantly alpha - streptococcus
- Pyogenic infections
  - Penicillin
  - Macrolides (Josamycin, Erythromycin, Clindamycin)
  - Cephalosporins (Keflex, Cephalexin)
- Penicillin G, Ampicillin is the drug of choice for nearly all anaerobes
- Bacteroides fragilis (G-) is penicillin resistant
- Bacteroides fragilis is susceptible to clindamycin and chloramphenicol

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## 小兒用藥量

3~4 個月	6 個月	12 個月	3歲	6歲	10歲	11歲	12歲
1/6	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/2	2/3	3/4	4/5

經口	皮下	肌肉	靜脈	經腸	吸入
1	1/2	1/3	1/4	2	1/4

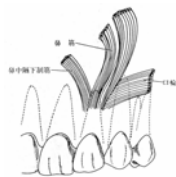
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## Canine Space Abscess

- Swelling lateral to the nose



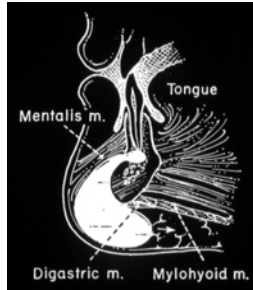
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## Submental Space Abscess

- Swelling limited to the point of the chin



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## Buccal Space Abscess

- Ovoid swelling beginning at the lower border of the mandible and extending upward to the level of the zygomatic arch



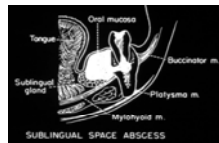
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## Sublingual Space Abscess

- Swelling and elevation of the tongue
- Respiratory difficulty



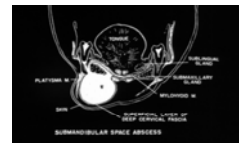
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## Submandibular Space Abscess

- Triangularly shaped
- Begins at the lower border of the mandible and extends to the level of the hyoid bone



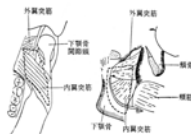
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## Pterygomandibular Space Abscess

- No external evidence of swelling
- Anterior bulging of half of the soft palate and anterior tonsillar pillar
- Deviation of the uvula to the unaffected side



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