社區牙醫學概論

Community dentistry

懷孕婦女之口腔照護

台北醫學大學口腔衛生系 張雍敏

vac066257@mail.vac.gov.tw

學習目標

Classification of gingival enlargement

Gingival enlargement in pregnancy

Pregnancy gingivitis

Pregnancy granuloma

Clinical features

2

- Gingival enlargement, increase in size, is a common feature of gingival disease.
- ◆ There are many types of gingival enlargement which vary according to the etiologic factors and pathologic processes that produce them.

Classification of gingival enlargement

- I inflammatory enlargement
 - A · chronic
 - B · acute
- II non-inflammatory hyperplastic enlargement
 - A \(\) gingival hyperplasia associated with phenytoin therapy
 - $B \mathrel{\widehat{\cdot}} \text{familial, hereditary, or idiopathic} \\ \text{hyperplastic enlargement}$

4

 $\Pi + I$ (secondary)

IV conditioned enlargement

- A · Hormonal enlargement
 - 1 · enlargement in pregnancy
 - 2 · enlargement in puberty
- B · Leukemia enlargement
- C · Enlargement associated with vitamin C deficiency

V neoplastic enlargement

- A · benign
- B \ malignant

Gingival enlargement in pregnancy

In pregnancy, gingival enlargement may be marginal and generalized or occur as single or multiple tumor like masses.

Pregnancy gingivitis Pregnancy granuloma Pregnancy gingivitis

The prevalence of pregnancy gingivitis in pregnancy has been reported as 30% to 100%.

10

It results from the aggravation of previously inflamed areas. However, the gingival enlargement does not occur without clinical evidence of local irritation.

1

No notable changes occur in the gingival during pregnancy in the absence of local irritants.

Pregnancy does not cause the condition; the altered tissue metabolism in pregnancy accenturates the response to local irritants.

Local irritants cause the gingivitis; pregnancy is a secondary, modifying factor.

13

可能由於孕婦內分泌及免疫系統的改變,口 腔環境特別適合某些細胞繁殖(尤其是厭氧菌),當食物殘渣存在,細菌大量繁殖,牙 齦炎於是更易形成。

15

The gingivitis during pregnancy is a result increased levels of progesterone.

16

懷孕期免疫系統的改變,包括前列腺素 增加造成炎症反應,均為妊娠牙齦炎形 成的原因。

17

Clinical features

- 1 The enlargement is usually generalized and tends to be more prominent interproximal than on the facial and lingual surfaces.
- 2 The enlarged gingival is bright red, soft, and a smooth shiny feature.
- 3 · Bleeding occurs spontaneously.

Most gingival disease during pregnancy can be prevented by
1.removal of local irritants
2.oral hygiene instruction

Although spontaneous reduction in the size of gingival enlargement commonly follows the termination of pregnancy, the complete elimination of the residual inflammatory lesion requires the removal of all forms of local irritation.

20

A gingival change is noticeable in pregnant women from the $2^{\rm nd}$ month of gestation, reaching a maximum in the $8^{\rm th}$ month. During the last month of gestation a definite decrease occurs.

Gingivitis becomes more severe by the eight month and decrease during the ninth, and plague accumulation follows a similar pattern.

22

Pregnancy affects the severity of preciously inflamed areas; it does not alter healthy gingival.

Also increased in pregnancy are tooth mobility, pocket depth, and gingival fluid.

Pregnancy granuloma

Apart from the generalized gingival change, pregnancy may also give to the formation of tumor-like growths, along the gingival margin, so-called pregnancy granulomas.

◆ The reported frequency of pregnancy granuloma varies from 0-5%.

Occurring more frequently in the maxilla, favoring the vestibular aspect of the anterior region.

1. 外觀似一塊由齒齦向外長出的軟肉, 可擋住部分牙齒。

2. 腫瘤呈蒂狀或結節狀,表面平滑柔 軟,呈紅至紅紫色。

3. 因內部血管豐富,弄破將導致出血。

發生原因:

- 1.口腔衛生不良。
- 2. 牙菌斑和牙結石, 導致慢性齒齦發炎。
- 3. 懷孕所產生之高濃度的動情激素和黃體 素,均可刺激齒齦造成發炎,造成較嚴重 zgranuloma∘

懷孕所產生的荷爾蒙不單只存於血流,亦 存於唾液。

◆ It usually arises during the 2nd trimester, and often shows rapid growth, although seldom become larger than 2 cm in diameter.

After parturition, the granuloma begins to regress spontaneously and sometimes disappears entirely. Therapy:

- 1.Oral hygiene;
- 2.recalled every 1 to 2 months

31

32

Severe pregnancy gingivitis with glaucoma

Therapy:

During the pregnancy:

Motivation, repeated oral hygiene instruction, plague and calculus removal, gingivalplasty using electrosurgery.

33

- 1. 懷孕的婦女因為荷爾蒙的改變而造成牙齦 容易發炎流血。
- 2. 懷孕中因為身體產生倦怠感而忽略了口腔 的清潔。
- 3. 懷孕時多餐造成牙齒上殘留的食物餐後口 腔清潔不乾淨等等。

『生一個孩子,壞一顆牙』的迷思。

34

懷孕婦女的口腔保健

- 口腔,包括了牙齒、牙齦、齒槽骨、舌頭與唇、頰、顎等等軟組織以及硬組織。
- 2. 現代醫學是強調「預防勝於治療」,尚未懷孕之前,就應該養成良好的口腔衛生習慣、定期檢查的正確觀念,生理與心理都準備妥當,懷孕後的壓力自然也會減少。

35

懷孕期的口腔變化

- 1. 進食的量和次數都顯著增加
- 2. 懷孕初期對酸性食物有所偏好
- 3. 常反胃和吐酸水
- 4. 孕婦常感疲倦和行動不便而疏忽刷牙、用牙線 等等因素使得口腔內食物殘渣累積較久,往往 導致蛀牙機率增加。

懷孕期間胎盤所製造的荷爾蒙,進入母體血液,作用於牙齦的微血管,使得牙齦充血且腫脹,對口腔造成極度不適,牙齦變得脆弱易受食物殘渣的影響而發炎。

這些生理上的變化,加速了牙齒與牙周病變, 造成了「懷孕期牙齦炎」,嚴重者,甚至會形 成「懷孕期牙齦瘤」。

37

懷孕期間的口腔保健 及治療注意事項-1

- 懷孕初期,應由牙醫師做一、兩次的口腔檢查; 選擇在懷孕中期作減輕症狀的治療;免於懷孕末 期或生產後發生更多的蛀牙與牙周病。
- 懷孕初期,胎兒器官尚在分化,易受到消炎藥、 麻醉藥之影響,不宜接受治療。
- 懷孕最後兩個月,子宮較敏感,易受到外界刺激 而收縮,不適合接受治療。
- 4. 懷孕第四個月至第六個月較適當接受牙科治療。 像普通的洗牙、根管治療、牙齒補綴和簡單拔 牙,但要儘量避免接受X光照射檢查。

20

懷孕期間的口腔保健 及治療注意事項-2

懷孕應注意食物的營養,特別 是鈣和磷、維他命C和D的攝 取,少吃甜食和酸性食物,勤 於刷牙漱口用牙線,注意口腔 清潔。

39

做好懷孕期間口腔衛生的輔助工具

- 牙刷:牙刷的選用以軟毛為宜,避免傷害腫脹充 血的牙齦。刷牙時應注意刷到牙齒的各個面。
- 牙線:牙線可以清潔牙齒的鄰接面,是去除牙縫中牙菌斑的利器。
- 沖牙機:雖然沖牙機無法去除牙菌斑,但是其水壓,可在清除殘渣的同時,也兼具按摩牙齦的功效。
- 漱口水:為了減少牙菌斑的聚積,可以依照醫師的指示,使用漱口水作為輔助清潔的工具。

40

Summary

- 1. 準備受孕前,先請牙科醫師檢查,去除引起口 腔疾病的因素。
- 2. 接受衛教。
- 3. 確實做好口腔清潔衛生。

資料來源

- ◆牙科公共衛生學 姚振華醫師主編,國立編 譯館出版,2001年
- ◆臨床家庭牙醫第三期:預防牙醫學在家庭牙醫 領域之應用專集,姚振華等,中華民國家庭牙 醫學會出版,2005年10月

社區牙醫學概論

Community dentistry

嬰幼兒口腔照護

台北醫學大學口腔衛生系 張雍敏

vac066257@mail.vac.gov.tw

43

學習目標

- Definition
- Child's Dental Care Begins Before Birth
- Bringing Up Baby
- ◆The First Dental Visit
- ◆常見嬰幼兒口腔問題
- ●口腔清潔
- ◆口腔照護原則
- ▶一般學齡前兒童常見的口腔問題

44

Definition

Proper care of child's teeth and gums includes brushing and rinsing, routine dental exams, and any necessary treatments such as fluoride, extractions, fillings and other orthodontics.

45

- Healthy teeth and gums are essential to your child's overall good health.
- Injured, diseased, or poorly developed teeth can result in poor nutrition, painful and dangerous infections, and problems with speech development.

46

Child's Dental Care Begins Before Birth

- Teeth begin to form between the third and sixth months of pregnancy.
- Good health habits are important for development of the unborn child.
- Pregnant women should remember to consume dairy products, which are the best sources for calcium, the main building block for bones and teeth.

7

Bringing Up Baby

- At birth the baby already has 20 primary teeth, some of which are almost completely formed in the jaw.
- Wiping baby's gums with a clean gauze pad after feeding will remove the plaque and bacteria that can harm erupting teeth.

The First Dental Visit

- ◆ The ADA recommends parents take children to the dentist by the child's first birthday.
- In addition to checking for decay and other possible problems, the dentist will teach the parents how to properly clean child's teeth daily, evaluate any adverse habits such as thumb sucking, and identify the child's fluoride needs.

49

常見嬰幼而口腔問題

- ◈舌苔
- ●鵝口瘡
- ◆奶瓶性蛀牙

50

舌苔

- ◆舌苔是牛奶的殘渣附在舌頭或是口腔黏膜上面,一層淡淡的白色物質。
- ◆大都因寶寶沒有喝水只喝奶,所造成的一種奶 垢堆積症狀。
- ◆嚴重會造成寶寶口腔內膜壁上出現白色顆粒的 小斑點,或是嘴角旁邊有黃白色的痕跡,即所 謂鵝口瘡,這時就需藥物治療。

51

舌苔

- ◆舌苔對寶寶健康不會有影響,
- ◆通常在寶寶三個月大以後,舌苔情形就會逐漸 改善。
- ◆若是腸胃消化功能不好的寶寶, 舌苔都會比較厚,且一直存在。

52

鵝口瘡

- ◆新生兒鵝口瘡絕大部份是因寶寶出生時,接觸 到媽媽陰道附近的念珠菌,以及新生兒口腔粘 膜細嫩乾燥、唾液少、身體抵抗力弱而產生。
- ◆常在出生後七天到十天出現。
- ◆極少部份因免疫防禦系統有問題(如愛滋寶寶)或是存在著其他誘發因素而造成,如處理不當的餵食設備與毛巾、長期使用抗生素、類固醇等等藥物。

53

鹅口瘡

- ◆在人體免疫功能正常的情況下,口腔或腸道內和皮膚表面上的白色念珠菌並不會致病。
- ◆即它們是與人體相互和平共存。
- ◆但當身體患有一些疾病(如癌症或愛滋病感染病患)、藥物而引起免疫功能出現問題,或使用抗生素不當,導致一些抑制黴菌的正常細菌被殺害時,它們的數目就會失去控制而引起疾病。

如何區分舌苔與鵝口瘡呢?

- ◈「舌苔」是牛奶的殘渣附在舌頭或是口腔黏膜 上面,一層淡淡的白色物質。
- ◆「鵝口瘡」則是口腔因食具不潔受到黴菌感 染,使舌頭與口腔黏膜上長出一塊塊白色奶塊 狀物質。
- ◆舌苔或是鵝口瘡都不易清除。
- ◆以消毒紗布,沾些開水擦拭寶寶口腔黏膜,若 是輕輕一抹就可以清除,且口腔內壁仍然光滑 平整,則為牛奶殘渣所造成的現象;但須用力 擦才會剝落,且口腔內壁有點出血、剝落處凹 凸不平,則為鵝口瘡,最好儘快就醫治療5。

奶瓶性蛀牙

- ◆奶瓶蛀牙是指嬰兒及幼兒的多顆乳齒出現嚴重
- ◆ 成因

照顧者往往會讓寶寶吮著注有奶或其他含糖飲 料的奶瓶入睡,這就造成嬰兒奶瓶蛀牙。

56

Causes

- One serious form of tooth decay among young children is early childhood decay (baby bottle tooth decay).
- This condition is caused by frequent and long exposures of an infant's teeth to liquids that contain sugar, such as milk (including breast milk), formula, fruit juice and other sweetened drinks.

57

- Never put your child to bed with a bottle. By 7 or 8 months of age, most children no longer need feedings during the night. Children who drink bottles while lying down also may be more prone to getting ear infections.
- Teach your child to drink from a cup as soon as possible, usually by 1 year of age. Drinking from a cup does not cause the liquid to collect around the teeth, and a cup cannot be taken to bed.
- ♦ Keep your baby's mouth clean. This is an important part of preventing tooth decay. After feedings, gently brush your baby's gums and any baby teeth with a soft infant toothbrush.
- ♦ Use water and a soft child-sized toothbrush for daily cleaning



口腔清潔

1. 喝溫開水漱口清潔 每次喝完奶,就喝温開水漱漱口 喝水除可清潔寶寶口腔外,也可稀釋口腔乳酸,減少細菌滋長。

2. 紗布護理

約中設理 取一塊消毒殺菌過約4×4規格的紗布,將它包 覆媽媽食指,並沾一些溫開水將紗布潤濕, 然後伸入寶寶口腔內,輕輕拭寶寶口腔兩頗 內側及舌頭上的奶渣與食物殘渣。不要太靠 近舌根,避免造成寶寶嘔吐。

口腔清潔



3. 手指套清潔按摩 如果寶寶還沒有長牙齒,也可用手指套幫他按 摩牙龈,寶寶長牙時,比較不會牙龈腫脹。

61

口腔照護原則

- ◆勿讓寶寶吮奶瓶入睡。
- ◆飯後或有需要,均需清潔寶寶牙龈。
- ◆寶寶長牙時,用毛巾替他清潔牙齦更有舒緩的 作用。
- ◆當寶寶長出第一顆乳齒,即開始替他刷牙。
- ◆每日用少量含氟化物的牙膏替寶寶刷牙雨次, 如能於每次飯後都替寶寶刷牙,更為理想。
- ◆及早幫助寶寶建立良好刷牙習慣。
- ◆滿一歲後,應開始訓練改用杯子。

定期檢查牙齒

- ◈分開寶寶雙唇,檢查是否有牙齒變色(變啡或 變黑)或崩缺等早期蛀牙症狀。
- ◆嚴重蛀牙可能導致感染及膿瘡。
- ◆蛀牙及牙龈感染均可能影響飲食習慣及行為。
- ◆寶寶滿一歲,應最少每年由牙醫師檢查兩次。
- ♦幫助孩子建立健康的飲食習慣。

CARING FOR A CHILD'S TEETH

- ♦ The child's teeth and gums should be brushed at least twice each day and especially before bed.
- ♦ Take the child to a dentist every 6 months. Let the dentist know if the child thumb sucks or breathes through the mouth.
- When your child gets permanent teeth, he or she should begin flossing each evening before bed.
- When the child reaches the teens, braces or extractions may be needed to prevent long-term problems.

一般學齡前兒童常見的口腔問題 幼兒期(1~3歲)

- 1.2歲時大部分的乳牙已長出,若會漱口,可開 始用牙刷、牙膏。
- 2. 為預防小孩吞下牙膏,每次只能擠花生米粒般 大小的牙膏。
- 3. 幼兒的肌肉尚無法完成複雜的動作,除了讓幼 兒自己刷外,父母務必要再刷一次,並每天使 用牙線,採取的姿勢是父母坐著,腿伸直,幼 兒躺在二腿之間,由後方為其刷牙。
- (一) 萌牙→大多數的幼兒在萌牙時,會有情緒 不好,易怒、流口水、喜歡把小東西含在嘴裏
- (二)牙痛→大多數為齲蝕所引起,會有偏食或 不喜歡吃東西的現象,情緒上顯得低落。
- (三)奶瓶性齲齒→常見於一歲半至三歲小孩, 誘因為睡覺時讓牛奶、糖水、食物等留在口腔 中,造成大量的牙齒破壞,尤其是上顎前齒及 臼齒,盛行率可達四十~五十%。

- (四)牙齦發炎或齒齦膿→牙齦組織有紅、腫、潰瘍,甚至化膿的現象,在三~五歲小孩,幾乎一半以上有牙齦炎。
- (五)口腔外傷→學齡前兒童約30%有外傷 的記錄,在學步的小孩及三歲以下幼兒最易有前 齒跌斷和口腔組織裂傷的現象,尤其是上顎前面 牙齒最易受傷,受傷率高達七十一%。

67

(六)咬合不正→以開咬或前牙錯咬最常見 ,大部份由口腔不良習癖所引起。口腔不良習癖→習慣於吸手指、咬指 甲、咬鉛筆,或用口呼吸等。

68

乳牙全部萌出來時(約三—四歲),可到牙 醫診所接受全口塗氣。

乳臼齒有許多小凹及裂溝,可做齒溝隙封閉 劑(pit and fissure sealant)的覆蓋,以防 止齲齒產生。

69

Summary(─)

口腔照護原則:

- ◆勿讓寶寶吮奶瓶入睡。
- ◆飯後或有需要,均需清潔寶寶牙龈。
- ◆寶寶長牙時,用毛巾替他清潔牙齦更有舒緩的作用。
- ◆當寶寶長出第一顆乳齒,即開始替他刷牙。
- ◆每日用少量含氟化物的牙膏替寶寶刷牙兩次, 如能於每次飯後都替寶寶刷牙,更為理想。
- ◆及早幫助寶寶建立良好刷牙習慣。
- ◆滿一歲後,應開始訓練改用杯子。

70

Summary(<u>□</u>)

定期檢查牙齒:

- ◆分開寶寶雙唇,檢查是否有牙齒變色(變啡或變黑)或崩缺等早期蛀牙症狀。
- ●嚴重蛀牙可能導致感染及膿瘡。
- ◆蛀牙及牙龈感染均可能影響飲食習慣及行為。
- ◆寶寶滿一歲,應最少每年由牙醫師檢查兩次。
- ◆幫助孩子建立健康的飲食習慣。

1

資料來源

- ◆牙科公共衛生學 姚振華醫師主編,國立編 譯館出版,2001年
- ◆臨床家庭牙醫第三期:預防牙醫學在家庭牙醫 領域之應用專集,姚振華等,中華民國家庭牙 醫學會出版,2005年10月