

# Your Prescription for a Healthy Mouth

Select an age group:

0 - 12 months

13 mo. - 2 years

**3 - 5 years** 

6+ years

Mouth Matters
Integrating Oral Health into Medical Care



 First tooth, typically between 6 - 12 months

## **TWICE DAILY**

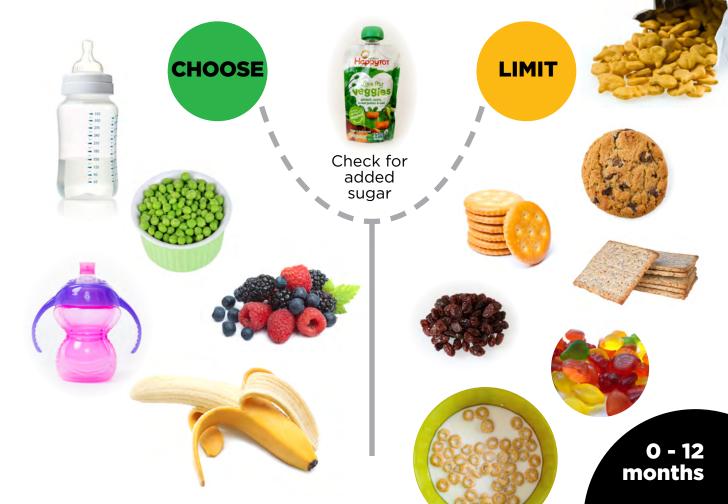
Before first tooth, use a damp washcloth to gently wipe around top and bottom gums and tongue; helps to notice changes in the mouth

## After first tooth, brush

- Parent brushes and supervises until at least age 8
- Comfortable position
- Rice sized amount of fluoride toothpaste
- Focus on the gumline; hold the brush at an angle where the gums meet the teeth
- Small back and forth or circular motions
- All surfaces: inside, outside and biting surfaces



- Transition from bottle to sippy cup at 9 - 12 months
- No bottle at bedtime with anything except water
- Do not prop up bottle
- Offer healthy foods and snacks
- In addition to morning and evening mouth care, brush teeth/ wipe gums or swish with water after eating



- Fluoride varnish
- Establish care with a dentist
- Lift the lip to check teeth monthly to look for signs of decay: white lines, brown spots (and encourage caregivers to do so too)

### **BE AWARE**

- Germs can pass from parent to child by kissing, sharing food and saliva, so caregiver's oral health is essential to protect children
- Cavities and decay can begin as soon as a tooth is present
- Early stages are reversible
- Children with cavities are more likely to have them as adults





• 20 teeth by age 3

## **TWICE DAILY**

## Brush

- Parent brushes and supervises until at least age 8
- Comfortable position
- Rice sized amount of fluoride toothpaste until able to spit
- Focus on the gumline: hold the brush at an angle where the gums meet the tooth
- Small back and forth or circular motions
- Inside, outside and biting surfaces



- Children should no longer be drinking from a bottle
- Offer water for thirst
- Avoid sugary beverages, including juice, soda and sports drinks
- Nothing in sippy cup except water
- Offer healthy foods/ snacks
- Limit to three meals and two snacks daily
- It's not what you eat but how often
- Frequently exposing children's teeth to sugar will cause cavities
- In addition to morning and evening mouth care, brush teeth or swish with water after eating





- Fluoride varnish
- Establish care with a dentist
- Caregivers should lift the lip to check teeth monthly to look for signs of decay

#### **BE AWARE**

Lift

the

lip!

look for:

- Cavities and decay can happen at any age
- What to look for:
  - · White spot lesions
  - · Early childhood caries
  - Rampant tooth decay



Decay is still reversible!



PROTECT YOUR CHILD'S TEETH!

- Fluoride varnish
- Dental visits



decay abscess

Decay is no longer reversible, but new lesions can still be prevented.

13 mo. -2 years



First molars around age 5

#### **TWICE DAILY**

## Brush

- Parent brushes and supervises until at least age 8
- Comfortable position
- Pea sized amount of fluoride toothpaste
- Focus on the gumline; hold the brush at an angle where the gums meet the tooth
- Small back and forth or circular motions
- All surfaces: inside, outside and biting surfaces

**Begin flossing** when teeth touch



- Offer water for thirst
- Avoid sugary beverages, including juice, soda and sports drinks
- Offer healthy foods/ snacks
- Limit to three meals and two snacks daily
- It's not what you eat but how often
- Frequently exposing children's teeth to sugar will cause cavities
- In addition to morning and evening mouth care, brush teeth or swish with water after eating





- Fluoride varnish
- Establish care with a dentist
- Refer to a dentist for molar sealant when first molar appears (around age 6)
- Caregivers should lift the lip to check teeth monthly to look for signs of decay

#### **BE AWARE**

Lift

the

lip!

look for:

- Cavities and decay can happen at any age
- What to look for: white spot lesions, early childhood caries, rampant tooth decay

white lines early decay

Decay is still reversible!



## PROTECT YOUR CHILD'S TEETH!

- Fluoride varnish
- · Dental visits
- Sealant



decay abscess

Decay is no longer reversible, but new lesions can still be prevented.

3 - 5 years



28 permanent teeth by age 13

## **TWICE DAILY**

### Brush

- Parent brushes and supervises until at least age 8
- Pea sized amount of fluoride toothpaste
- Focus on the gumline; hold the brush at an angle where the gums meet the tooth
- Small back and forth or circular motions
- All surfaces: inside, outside and biting surfaces

## Floss daily



- Offer water for thirst
- Avoid sugary beverages, including juice, soda and sports drinks
- Offer healthy foods/ snacks
- Limit to three meals and two snacks daily
- It's not what you eat but how often
- Frequently exposing children's teeth to sugar will cause cavities
- In addition to morning and evening mouth care, brush teeth or swish with water after eating





- Fluoride varnish
- Establish care with a dentist
- Refer to a dentist for molar sealant when first molar appears (around age 6)
- Caregivers should lift the lip to check teeth monthly to look for signs of decay

#### **BE AWARE**

Lift

the

lip!

look for:

- Cavities and decay can happen at any age
- What to look for: white spot lesions, early childhood caries, rampant tooth decay



Decay is still reversible!



## PROTECT YOUR CHILD'S TEETH!

- Fluoride varnish
- Dental visits
- Sealant



decay abscess

Decay is no longer reversible, but new lesions can still be prevented.

6+ years





## ARCORA Foundation Bending the Arc of Oral Health Toward Equity

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# Regular dental care is important for a child's oral and overall health.

Find the right dental care with one of these free services from Arcora Foundation.



DentistLink connects **people of all ages** to local dentists who take Apple Health (Medicaid) or don't require insurance.

DentistLink.org 844-888-5465



ABCD connects **Medicaid-insured children under age 6**—or under age 13 with a special health care need—with specially trained dentists in their community.

**ABCD-Dental.org**