

What Constitutes a Dental Emergency?

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Condition

What to do for a Dental Emergency??

Knocked out (evulsed) tooth

1. Retrieve the tooth and hold it by the crown. If the tooth is dirty, gently rinse it, preferably in the child's saliva. Do NOT scrub it or remove any tissue.
2. Put the tooth in a cup of cool whole milk. Use water as a last resort.
3. Contact the parent to take the child to a dentist immediately.

Broken tooth

1. Have child rinse mouth with warm water to keep the area clean.
2. If broken piece is found, place in a clean container for dentist for examination purposes only.
3. Use cold compresses on the area to keep swelling down.
4. Contact the parent to take the child to a dentist immediately

Bitten tongue or lip

1. Apply direct pressure to the wound with a clean cloth to stop any bleeding.
2. Place a cold compress to swollen places.
3. If bleeding does not stop within reasonable time, call parent to take child to the emergency room or their health care provider.

Objects caught between teeth

1. If child can hold still, carefully guide dental floss between the teeth to remove object.
2. If object is not easily removable, call parent to take the child to a dentist.

Toothache

1. Have child rinse mouth with warm water and floss to remove any food that might be trapped.
2. Call parent to explain situation and recommend that child see a dentist immediately.

Trauma to jaw/ broken jaw

1. Tie a scarf, handkerchief, necktie or towel around the jaw and over the top of the head to hold the jaw in place.
2. Apply cold compresses to swollen areas.
3. Contact the parent to take the child to a dentist or an emergency room immediately..

Soft-tissue injuries

- * Injuries to the soft tissues, which include the tongue, cheeks, gums, and lips, can result in bleeding.
- * To control the bleeding:
 - * Rinse mouth with a mild salt-water solution.
 - * Use a moistened piece of gauze or tea bag to apply pressure to the bleeding site. Hold in place for 15 to 20 minutes.
 - * To both control bleeding and relieve pain, hold a cold compress to the outside of the mouth or cheek in the affected area for 5 to 10 minutes.
 - * If the bleeding doesn't stop, see dentist right away or go to a hospital emergency room. Continue to apply pressure on the bleeding site with the gauze until you can be seen and treated.

Chipped or broken teeth



- * Rinse the mouth using warm water.
- * If there's bleeding, apply a piece of gauze to the area for about 10 minutes or until the bleeding stops.
- * Apply a cold compress to the outside of the mouth, cheek, or lip near the broken/chipped tooth to keep any swelling down and relieve pain.
- * See dentist as soon as possible.

Orthodontics

Broken braces and wires

- * If a wire breaks or sticks out of a bracket
 - eraser end of a pencil to push the wire into a more comfortable position.
 - orthodontic wax, a small cotton ball, or piece of gauze
- * Never cut the wire!

Loose brackets and bands

- * Temporarily reattach loose braces with a small piece of orthodontic wax.
- * See orthodontist as soon as possible.

Knocked-out tooth

- * Hold it by the crown (the part that is usually exposed in the mouth), and rinse off the tooth root with water if it's dirty.
- * Do not scrub it or remove any attached tissue fragments.
- * If possible, try to put the tooth back in place. Make sure it's facing the right way. Never force it into the socket.
- * If it's not possible to reinsert the tooth in the socket, put the tooth in a small container of milk (or cup of water that contains a pinch of table salt, if milk is not available). In all cases, see your dentist as quickly as possible.

Extruded (partially dislodged) tooth

- * See dentist right away.
- * To relieve pain, apply a cold compress to the outside of the mouth or cheek in the affected area.
- * Take an over-the-counter pain reliever if needed.

“Toothache”

It may be difficult to know the source of discomfort or pain.

- * Thoroughly rinse mouth with warm water.
- * Use dental floss to remove any lodged food.
- * If the mouth is swollen, apply a cold compress to the outside of mouth or cheek.
- * See dentist as soon as possible.

Never put [aspirin](#) or any other painkiller against the gums near the aching tooth because it may burn the gum tissue.

Objects caught between teeth

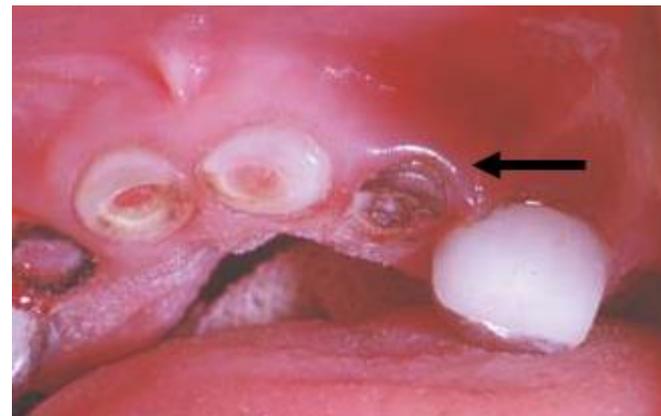
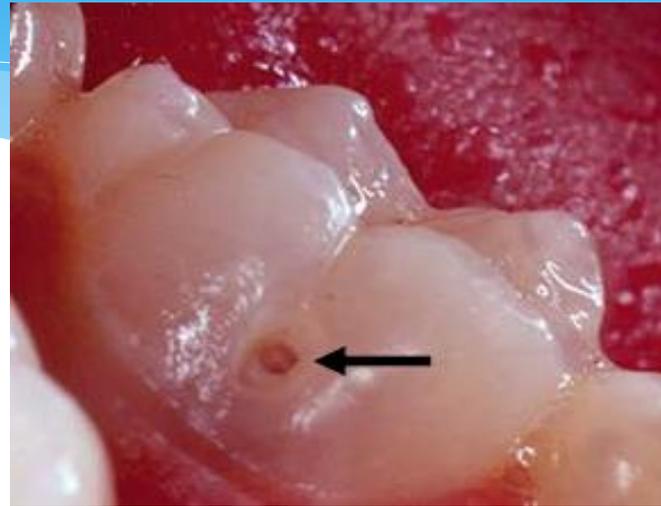
- * Rinse the mouth using warm water.
- * Try using dental floss to very gently and carefully remove the object.
- * If parent can't get the object out, see dentist.

Lost

filling or crown

- * See your dentist as soon as possible -bring the crown.
- * If possible, slip the crown back over the tooth.
 - * to help hold the crown in place put a dab of toothpaste, over-the-counter dental cement, or denture adhesive.
 - * DO NOT use super glue!

OUCH!



Decay in baby teeth is **serious!**

- * Causes pain
- * Affects eating
- * Disrupts sleep
- * Can affect behaviors
- * The infection can spread throughout the body



ABSCESS

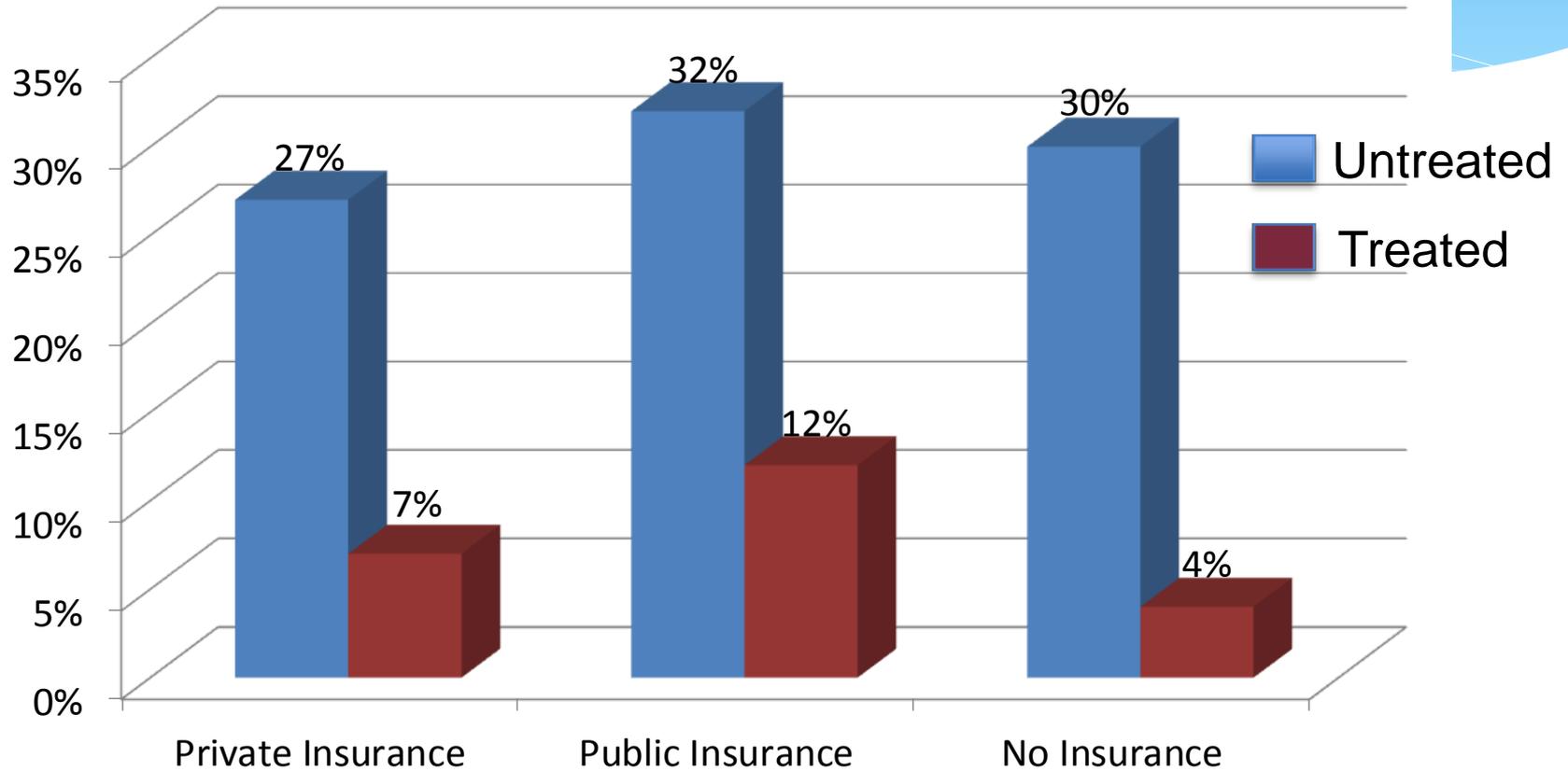
- * Serious!
- * See dentist as soon as possible.
- * To ease the pain and draw the pus toward the surface, try rinsing mouth with a mild salt water several times a day.



Urgent Care Needed



Untreated and Treated Tooth Decay by Insurance Status



Arizona School-based Sealant Program

Arizona
Department of
Health Services

2004 - Present



- * Evidence based community strategy
- * Children in 2nd and 6th grade
- * Schools with $\geq 50\%$ NSLP
 - * Amphi, Flowing Wells, Marana, Sunnyside, Tucson Unified
- * Education, Screening, Sealant Placement, Referral and Case Management

First Smiles Matter

2009- Present



- * Screening, referral and topical fluoride
 - * Children 0-5 years
- * Education
 - * Parents
 - * Pregnant women
 - * Childcare providers
 - * Medical & dental providers



FIRST THINGS FIRST

Ready for School. Set for Life.



**Desert Senita
Community
Health Center**

Healthy Smiles Healthy Bodies

A Survey of Children in Grades K & 3



Arizona Department of Health Services
Office of Oral Health

Possibly coming to a school near you- Fall 2014

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Thank you!

