

Course: Clinical Dental Hygiene I Lecture

Topic: Pedodontic Patient

Audience: First Year Dental Hygiene Students

Instructional Objectives: Upon completion of the lecture, the dental professionals should be able to:

1. Describe the specialty of pediatric dentistry.
2. Discuss oral hygiene aids and continuing care recommendations tailored for the pediatric patient.
3. Interpret the different behavioral characteristics of a child between the ages of 3 through the teenage years.
4. Explain restorative treatment for the pedodontic patient.
5. Appreciate the significance in the role the dental hygienist plays in treating the pedodontic patient.

Materials:

PowerPoint

Computer

Projector

References:

- Boyd, L. D., Mallonee, L. F., & Wyche, C. J. (2021). *Wilkins' clinical practice of the dental hygienist*. Jones & Bartlett Learning.
- Home. AAPD. (n.d.). Retrieved March 6, 2022, from <https://www.aapd.org/>
- Kim, J.-won, Lee, J.-young, Hwang, J.-won, & Hong, K.-E. M. (2005, May 31). *Behavioral and developmental characteristics of children with inversion of chromosome 9 in Korea: A preliminary study*. Child Psychiatry and Human Development. Retrieved March 6, 2022, from <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ732191>

4minutes	<p style="text-align: center;">I. Instructional Set</p> <p>A. <u>Introduction</u></p> <p><i>“Children are blank canvases, each person that touches them is a brushstroke on their lives” – anonymous</i></p> <p>As dental hygiene students you are evolving your knowledge into how to treat patients of varying ages. It is of the upmost importance that when treating the pedodontic patient, we take into consideration that we are their steppingstone into the world of dentistry.</p> <p>B. <u>Established Mood</u></p> <p>After completing today’s lecture, you will be better equipped as a dental hygienist to treat the pedodontic patient with confidence.</p> <p>C. <u>Gain attention/motivate</u></p> <p>Take a few moments and think back to the very first dentist visit you had. Was it a positive experience, scary, traumatizing? How do you feel about dental visits today? What if you could make a difference in a child’s overall comfort level in the dental chair with how you treat them.</p> <p>D. <u>Establish Rational</u></p> <p>By gaining a better understanding of the pedodontic patient, dental hygienists and dentist are establishing a lasting impression by understanding the different needs, challenges, and characteristics of these patients.</p> <p>E. <u>Established Knowledge Base</u></p> <p>Have you ever talked to a dental hygienist that is employed in a pediatric office? Did you know that the office is set up differently than an office</p>	<p>Slide #1 Introduction of myself and prior education</p> <p>Slide #2- Quote</p> <p>Q: Can your recall your first dental visit, was it a positive or negative experience?</p> <p>A: Will vary</p>
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	<p>treating adults? Do you have previous knowledge on the behavior characteristics of the pediatric patient?</p>	
5minutes	<p>F. <u>Instructional Objectives:</u> After today's lesson you should be able to describe the specialty of pediatric dentistry; discuss oral hygiene aids and continuing care recommendations tailored for the pediatric patient; interpret the different behavioral characteristics of a child between the ages of 3 through the teenage years; explain restorative treatment for the pedodontic patient; appreciate the significance in the role the dental hygienist plays in treating the pedodontic patient.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">II. Pediatric Dentistry</p> <p>A. Specialty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of Pedodontics 2. Educational requirements <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. DDS two additional residency years b. Hygienist no extra schooling required <p>B. Dental Home</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relationship between the DDS/Hygienist and patient 2. When should the relationship start 	Slide #6
8minutes	<p style="text-align: center;">III. Pediatric Patient</p> <p>A. Barriers to Dental Care</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of Dental Offices 2. Financial 3. Language 4. Transportation <p>B. Dental Visits</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a rapport 2. Develop homecare routines 	<p>Slide #7</p> <p>Slide #8</p> <p>Slide #9</p>

6minutes	<p>3. Frequency of recalls</p> <p>C. Dental Terminology Substitution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air/water syringe = water gun 2. Explorer = tooth counter 3. Saliva ejector = Mr/Mrs. thirsty 4. Dental Light = Sunshine 5. Polisher = tooth tickler 6. Mouth prop = tooth pillow <p>D. Developmental Milestones</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eruption of teeth 2. Evaluate for sealants 3. Occlusal wear/bruxism 4. Orthodontic needs <p>E. Nutrition and Feeding</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baby bottle tooth decay 2. Healthy snacks 3. Sugary drinks 4. Eating disorders <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Anorexia b. Bulimic <p>F. Environmental Concerns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Home life b. Substance Abuse <p>IV. Pediatric Patient & Their Home care Needs</p> <p>A. Brushing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infant 0-6mths 2. 6mths – 2yrs old 3. 3-5 yrs old 4. 5-8 yrs old 5. 8-13 yrs old 6. Teen- Adult <p>B. Flossing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What age to begin flossing 2. Apporiate age flossers 3. Interdental picks 	<p>Slide #10</p> <p>Q: Are there any dental slang terminology you would use to make a child feel comfortable in your dental chair?</p> <p>A: Will vary</p> <p>Slide #11</p> <p>Slide #12</p> <p>Slide #13</p> <p>Slide #14</p> <p>Slide #15</p> <p>Slide #16</p> <p>Slide#17</p>
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6minutes	<p>4. Water-pik</p> <p>C. Toothpaste</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fluoride vs Non-Fluoride 2. Natural 3. Anticavity 4. Gingival Health 5. Sensitivity <p>D. Fluoride Treatments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Age restrictions 2. In office treatments 3. Mouth Rinses <p>V. Continuing Care Appointments</p> <p>A. Pediatric Patient 1yr- 3yr</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initial Visit 2. Re-appointments <p>B. Pediatric Patient 4yr- 8yr</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type of Prophylaxis 2. X-rays 3. Fluoride Treatment <p>C. Pediatric Patient 9yr-13yr</p> <p>D. Pediatric Patient 13yr- 18 years</p>	<p>Slide#18</p> <p>Slide #19</p> <p>Slide #20</p> <p>Slide #21</p>
7minutes	<p>VI. Behavioral Characteristics</p> <p>A. Language/Communication</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 3 year old <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Follows Instructions in 2-3 steps b. Name most familiar things c. Understands in, on, and under d. Knows name 2. 6 -7 year old <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Speaks clearly b. Likes to ask questions c. Engages in decision making d. Understands sequencing 	<p>Slide #22</p> <p>Slide #23</p>

<p>3minutes</p>	<p>D. Space Maintainers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VII. Closure</p> <p>A. <u>Summary of Major Points:</u> I hope you now have a better understanding in how to treat the pediatric dental patient. I hope you can take away how to educate your pediatric patient through the knowledge of their behavioral characteristics, and restorative needs they may need.</p> <p>B. <u>Provide a Sense of Accomplishment</u> I hope you feel more confident working in a pediatric office and or on pediatric patients with the knowledge gained from today's lecture.</p> <p>C. <u>Assignment</u> For a better understanding on our topic today your should</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Chapter 47 in your Wilkins book 2. Search the Web for educated peer reviews <p style="text-align: center;">VIII. Critical Thinking Activity</p>	<p>Slide #27</p>
<p>5minutes</p>	<p>Discussion Questions: As a new Dental Hygienist, you have decided your love is in pediatrics and you landed your first job in a pediatric office. From your knowledge gained from this lecture today, explain how you will best treat and educate your patients.</p> <p><u>Answer:</u> Many adults have a fear of going to a dental office due to a past traumatic experience from their childhood. A child's first dental experience needs to be positive, so they can gain our trust and comfort with coming in for routine</p>	

	<p>dental care. This positive experience will be made possible from our knowledge on their behavioral characteristics dependent on their age. We also will make their time in the dental chair comfortable by addressing the new dental environment by using terminology appropriate for their age level. As a dental hygienist it is my job to educate the patient and their guardian on proper homecare needs and techniques. This foundation will become the steppingstone to a healthy mouth.</p>	
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Test Questions:

1. **Objective #1:** Describe the specialty of pediatric dentistry.

Test Item:

Pediatric Dentistry entails all of the following EXPECT ONE which one is the *EXPECTATION*?

- a. Extra 4 years of residence after dental school
- b. Pediatric dentistry practice sees kids up to age 18
- c. Dental Home is an important aspect of the pediatric office
- d. None of the above are true statements.

2. **Objective #2:** Discuss oral hygiene aids and continuing care recommendations tailored for the pediatric patient.

Test Item:

When treating a pediatric patient, it is imperative to “dumb” down terminology. An example of “dumb” downing terminology is calling the slow speed suction Mr. Thirsty.

- a. The first statement is true, second statement is false.
- b. Both statements are false.
- c. First sentence is false, second sentence is true.
- d. Both statements are false.

3. **Objective #3:** Interpret the different behavioral characteristics of a child between the ages of 3 through the teenage years.

Test Item:

Knowing the behavioral characteristics of a child will aid in how to effectively treat the patient. A child between the ages of 6-8 likes to ask questions and engage in conversation.

- a. First statement is false. Second statement is true.
- b. First statement is true. Second statement is false

- c. Both statements are true
- d. Both statements are false.

4. **Objective #4:** Explain restorative treatment for the pedodontic patient.

Test Item:

The most common restorative treatments for a pediatric patient are:

- a. Crown, composite filling, and sealant
- b. Sealant, space maintainer, stainless steel crown
- c. Composite filling, stainless crown, onlay
- d. Root canal, sealant, space maintainer

5. **Objective #5:** Appreciate the significance in the role the dental hygienist plays in treating the pedodontic patient.

Test Item: Explain in 4-5 sentences explain the significance the dental hygienist has on the pediatric patient.

Answer Key:

- 1. a
- 2. c
- 3. c
- 4. b
- 5. The biggest challenge, we as dental hygienist face is the “fear” our patients have of coming to the dentist. We have the opportunity, to change this stigma by having our pediatric patients feel welcome and comfortable. Understanding and educating ourselves on the behavioral characteristics of a toddler, child, and adolescent will allow the dental hygienist to make their dental experience a positive one. The dental hygienist can also aid in comfort and gaining trust of the patient by using terminology that suits the age of the patient.

