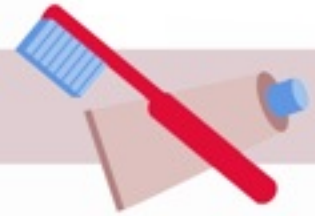


Tooth Fairy Visits



Tooth Eruption Chart

PRIMARY DENTITION

Upper Teeth	Erupt	Exfoliate
Central incisor	8-12 months	6-7 years
Lateral incisor	9-13 months	7-8 years
Canine (cuspid)	16-22 months	10-12 years
First molar	13-19 months	9-11 years
Second molar	25-33 months	10-12 years

Lower Teeth	Erupt	Exfoliate
Second molar	23-31 months	10-12 years
First molar	14-18 months	9-11 years
Canine (cuspid)	17-23 months	9-12 years
Lateral incisor	10-16 months	7-8 years
Central incisor	6-10 months	6-7 years

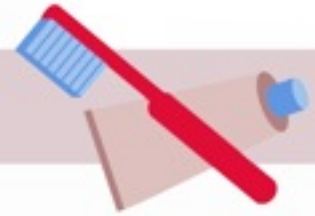
PERMANENT DENTITION

Upper Teeth	Erupt
Central incisor	7-8 years
Lateral incisor	8-9 years
Canine (cuspid)	11-12 years
First premolar (first bicuspid)	10-11 years
Second premolar (second bicuspid)	10-12 years
First molar	6-7 years
Second molar	12-13 years
Third molar (wisdom tooth)	17-21 years

Lower Teeth	Erupt
Third molar (wisdom tooth)	17-21 years
Second molar	12-13 years
First molar	6-7 years
Second premolar (second bicuspid)	10-12 years
First premolar (first bicuspid)	10-11 years
Canine (cuspid)	11-12 years
Lateral incisor	8-9 years
Central incisor	7-8 years

Source: Adapted with permission from the Arizona Department of Health Services, Office of Oral Health, courtesy of Don Altman, D.D.S., M.P.H. The assistance of the American Dental Hygienists' Association is gratefully acknowledged.

What to expect:



The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry recommends that children see the dentist 6 months after the eruption of their first tooth or at 12 months of age. This helps to identify risk and provide early counseling on behavior that may be detrimental to children's oral health.

What to expect birth – 6 months

- Eruption of first tooth
- Improper bottle or breast feeding can cause early childhood cavities
 - o No propping of bottles in bed
 - o Avoid use of bottle as pacifier
- Sugar (carbohydrate) consumption can lead to cavities
 - o Limit "at will" juice and snacks. Every time sugar containing food or beverage is put in mouth it provides bacteria with food.
 - o Avoid use of food for behavior modification (rewards)
- The bacteria that causes cavities is transmittable from caregiver to infant
 - o Avoid sharing spoons and other ways of saliva transfer
- Begin cleaning baby's mouth before eruption of teeth
 - o Use soft cloth to clean gums
 - o Use a toothbrush with water only

What to expect:



The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry recommends that children see the dentist 6 months after the eruption of their first tooth or at 12 months of age. This helps to identify risk and provide early counseling on behavior that may be detrimental to children's oral health.

What to expect 6-12 months

- Discontinue bottle by 1 year of age
- No at will access to bottle or sippy cup containing "sugar" beverages including milk, juice, soda, flavored drinks
 - Reduce snacking frequency
- Parent should brush twice daily, use floss if teeth touch each other.
 - Can use NON fluorided toothpaste, if fluoridated toothpaste is swallowed can lead to toxicity and fluorosis on permanent teeth.
- Best way for child to receive fluoride is through fluoridated bottled or tap water.

What to expect:



The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry recommends that children see the dentist 6 months after the eruption of their first tooth or at 12 months of age. This helps to identify risk and provide early counseling on behavior that may be detrimental to children's oral health.

What to expect 12-24 months

- Discontinue bottle by 1 year of age
- Nutritious snacking
- Parent should continue to brush child's teeth twice daily, children do not have the manual dexterity to adequately clean own teeth.
- Can start using small smear of fluoridated toothpaste as soon as child is able to spit and is not swallowing toothpaste. If you have any doubt it's better to stick with non-fl- until you are sure.
- Should see dentist for cleanings twice per year. Dentist or Hygienist will check for plaque and go over brushing technique.

What to expect:



The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry recommends that children see the dentist 6 months after the eruption of their first tooth or at 12 months of age. This helps to identify risk and provide early counseling on behavior that may be detrimental to children's oral health.

What to expect 2-3 years

- Toddlers are more active which can result in more injuries
 - Chose healthy snacks like fruits and vegetables
 - Limit juice to 4 ounces per day
- Avoid sweetened beverages such as soda and Kool-Aid
- Continue to avoid using food for behavior modification
 - Parents should continue to assist child with brushing
- Don't forget to "lift the lip"! Many early signs of cavities hide there.
 - Continue to see dentist twice per year.
Dentist or Hygienist will check for signs of disease and plaque, review brushing and polish teeth.
May begin to use radiographs to evaluate teeth.

What to expect:



The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry recommends that children see the dentist 6 months after the eruption of their first tooth or at 12 months of age. This helps to identify risk and provide early counseling on behavior that may be detrimental to children's oral health.

What to expect 4-5 years

- As children approach age 6 they will begin to lose primary teeth and permanent molars may be beginning to erupt.

- Sealants are an important line of defense against cavities.

→ First permanent molars should be sealed when then are fully erupted! ←

- Children of this age have maturing fine motor coordination and can begin being effective brushers, although it is still necessary for parent to monitor and assist.

- Continue to offer healthy snacks and limit juice and soda.

- Continue to see dentist twice per year.

Dentist or Hygienist will check for signs of disease and plaque, review brushing and polish teeth. May use a type of radiography called a pano to identify need for early orthodontic intervention or any congenitally missing teeth.