

How to Prevent Tooth Decay in Your Baby

Baby teeth are important. If baby teeth are lost too early, the teeth that are left may move and not leave any room for adult teeth to come in. Also, if tooth decay is not prevented, it can be costly to treat, cause pain, and lead to life-threatening infections.

Tooth decay (called *early childhood caries*) is the most common chronic infectious disease of childhood. Tooth decay may also be called *nursing caries* or *baby bottle tooth decay*.

Healthy dental habits should begin early because tooth decay can develop as soon as the first tooth comes in. Here is information for parents and caregivers from the American Academy of Pediatrics about causes of tooth decay, signs of tooth decay, and how to prevent tooth decay.

Causes of tooth decay

Tooth decay develops when a baby's mouth is infected by acid-producing bacteria. Parents and caregivers can pass bacteria to babies through saliva. For example, bacteria is spread by sharing saliva on spoons or cups, testing foods before feeding them to babies, and cleaning off a pacifier in the parent's or caregiver's mouth.

Tooth decay also develops when the child's teeth and gums are exposed to any liquid or food other than water for long periods or frequently throughout the day. Natural or added sugars in the liquid or food are changed to acid by bacteria in the mouth. This acid then dissolves the outer part of the teeth, causing them to decay.

The most common way this happens is when parents put their children to bed with a bottle of formula, milk, juice (even when mixed with water), soft drinks (soda, pop), sugar water, or sugared drinks. It can also occur when children are allowed to frequently drink anything other than water from a sippy cup or bottle during the day or night. Milk should be served only with meals and not offered throughout the day, at nap time or at bedtime. Although extended and frequent breastfeeding alone does not cause tooth decay, all breastfeeding mothers should be aware of and follow oral hygiene, fluoride, preventive dental care, and healthy diet recommendations.

Signs of tooth decay

Tooth decay might first appear as white spots at the gum line on the upper front teeth. These spots are hard to see at first—even for a child's doctor or dentist—without proper equipment. A child with tooth decay needs to be examined and treated early to stop the decay from spreading and to prevent further damage.

How to prevent tooth decay

Take the following steps to prevent tooth decay:

- Take good care of your own oral health even before your baby is born. It is important and OK to see a dentist for oral care while you are pregnant.
- Whether you choose to breastfeed or bottle-feed, it is important to take good care of your baby's teeth.
 - **Birth to 12 months.** Keep your baby's mouth clean by gently wiping the gums with a clean baby washcloth. Once you see the first teeth,

gently brush using a soft baby toothbrush and a smear (grain of rice) of fluoride toothpaste.

- **12 to 36 months.** Brush your child's teeth 2 times per day for 2 minutes. Use a smear of fluoride toothpaste until your child's third birthday. The best times to brush are after breakfast and before bed.
- **Never put your child to bed with a bottle or food.** This not only exposes your child's teeth to sugars but can also put your child at risk for ear infections and choking.
- **Do not use a bottle or sippy cup as a pacifier or let your child walk around with or drink from one for long periods.** If your child wants to have the bottle or sippy cup in between meals, fill it with only water.
- **Check to see if your water is fluoridated.** Your child will benefit from drinking water with fluoride in it. If your tap water comes from a well or another non-fluoridated source, your child's doctor or dentist may want to have a water sample tested for natural fluoride content. If your tap water does not have enough fluoride, your child's doctor or dentist may prescribe a fluoride supplement. He or she may also apply fluoride varnish to your child's teeth to protect them from decay.
- **Teach your child to drink from a regular cup as soon as possible, preferably by 12 to 15 months of age.** Drinking from a cup is less likely to cause liquid to collect around the teeth. Also, a cup cannot be taken to bed.
- **If your child must have a bottle or sippy cup for long periods, fill it with water only.** During car rides, offer only water if your child is thirsty.
- **Limit the amount of sweet or sticky foods your child eats, such as candy, gummies, cookies, Fruit Roll-Ups, or cookies.** Sugar is in foods like crackers and chips too. These foods are especially bad if your child snacks on them a lot. They should be eaten only at mealtime. Teach your child to use his tongue to clean food immediately off the teeth.
- **Serve juice only during meals or not at all.** The American Academy of Pediatrics does not recommend juice for babies younger than 6 months. If juice is given to babies between 6 to 12 months, it should be limited to 4 ounces per day and should be diluted with water (half water, half juice). For children 1 to 6 years, any juice served should be limited to 4 to 6 ounces per day.
- **Make an appointment to have your child see the dentist before the age of 1.** If you have concerns, the dentist can see your child sooner. Find a pediatric dentist in your area on the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry Web site at www.aapd.org. If no dentist is available to see your child by age 1, your pediatrician can look inside of your child's mouth, apply fluoride varnish, and talk with you about how to keep her healthy.

Remember

Tooth decay can be prevented. Talk with your child's doctor or dentist if you see any sign of decay in your child's teeth or if you have questions about your

child's teeth. With the right care, your child can grow up to have healthy teeth for a lifetime of smiles.

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that

- All infants receive oral health risk assessments during well-child visits starting at 6 months of age and periodic fluoride varnish application from the time the first tooth erupts through 5 years of age.
- All children should be referred to a dentist as early as 6 months of age to establish a dental home. If a dentist is not available, talk with your pediatrician about how to maintain your child's oral health and find a dental home.
- All children in their early toddler years should have a thorough initial dental examination and regular dental care whenever possible.
- Parents should limit food and drink exposure over the course of the day to 3 meals and 2 snacks (with healthy food choices and limited juice). More frequent exposure to sugars in foods and drinks makes it more likely that children will develop decay.
- Parents should brush their children's teeth with fluoride toothpaste as soon as they can see the first tooth coming in (erupting).

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From your doctor

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of Pediatrics



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