

Anticipatory Guidance

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“Using Anticipatory Guidance To Provide Early Dental Intervention”

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Classic Preventive Dentistry for Children

- Reduce caries and periodontal disease.
- Driven by the infectious disease model proposed by Keyes.
 - Tri-factorial model
- 1. Agent (bacteria)
- 2. Host (tooth)
- 3. Substrate (carbohydrate)

POINTS OF VIEW

- The Old Paradigm
 - A child's first visit occurs at age 3.
- The New Paradigm
 - The child's first visit will occur no later than her first birthday.

THE 80/20 RULE

- Caries among U. S. children seem to be concentrated in about 20-25 percent of the child population.
- 20 percent of your patients will cause 80 percent of the problems in your practice and in your professional life.

FACTS

- There are limitations in the infectious-disease model in comprehensive preventive oral care for children.
- There is a need for dentists to examine children for oral conditions other than caries and periodontal disease.
- There is an evolving role of the dentist acting as an early interventionist.

Anticipatory Guidance provides a framework for prevention that goes beyond caries to address all aspects of children's oral health!

THE MEDICAL APPROACH

WHAT'S UP DOC??

CHILDREN ARE NOT BORN WITH A SET OF INSTRUCTIONS WRITTEN ON THEIR CHEST

PARENT'S ARE USUALLY CLUELESS

MOM & DAD THIS IS WHAT'S UP

- In pediatric health care anticipatory guidance is the process of providing practical health information to parents in anticipation of significant, physical, emotional and psychological milestone.
- Alerting them to impending change.
- Teaching them their role in maximizing their children's development.

- Child's Developmental Age Range
- Milestones
- Content Area
 - Oral Development
 - Fluoride
 - Oral Hygiene/Health
 - Habits
 - Nutrition and Diet
 - Injury Prevention
- Dentist's Actions

**Child's Developmental Age Range
6-12 months**

**Milestone: The Eruption of the first
primary tooth**

6-12 months

- Oral Development
 - Review pattern of eruption
 - Review teething facts
- Fluoride
 - Assess fluoride status
 - Determine supplements if needed
- Oral Hygiene/Health
 - Review oral hygiene techniques with care giver
 - Plan for next visit based on risk assessment
- Habits
 - Review pacifier use
 - Discuss thumb-sucking's effects on the mouth
 - Discuss breastfeeding's effects on the mouth
- Nutrition and Diet
 - Encourage weaning at the appropriate time
 - Discuss the role of sugar in dental caries initiation
- Injury Prevention
 - Review what to do if patient has traumatic injury
 - Provide emergency number

**Child's Developmental Age Range:
12-24 months**

**Milestones: Completion of primary
dentition, occlusal relationships
established, arch length determined**

12-24 months

- Oral Development
 - Discuss importance of space maintenance
 - Discussing Bruxing
- Fluoride
 - Reassess fluoride status
 - Discuss toxicity and how to manage accidental ingestion
- Oral Hygiene/Health
 - Review home oral care procedures and compliance
 - Plan for next visit based on risk assessment
- Habits
 - Review non-nutritive sucking
- Nutrition and Diet
 - Discuss carbohydrates and their role in plaque development
 - Discuss the frequency of carbohydrate intake as caries factor
- Injury Prevention
 - Discuss electric cord safety, child proofing the house and use of car seats
 - Develop plans for oral trauma management for preschool and child care

**Child's Developmental Age Range:
2-6 years**

**Milestones: Loss of first primary
tooth, eruption of first permanent
molar or incisor**

2-6 years

- Oral Development
 - Review patterns of eruption. Point out permanent molar anatomy
 - Describe healthy periodontal tissue
- Fluoride
 - Reassess fluoride status
- Oral Hygiene/Health
 - Review home oral care procedures and compliance
 - Discuss dental sealants and describe dental radiographs
 - Plan for next visit based on risk assessment
- Habits
 - If child is still sucking the thumb, discuss how to help him D/C habit
- Nutrition and Diet
 - Review diet outside the home and its caries potential
 - Discourage the use of food as a behavioral tool
- Injury Prevention
 - Encourage the use of helmets, mouth guards, and car seats.
 - Develop plans for oral trauma management .

Available Literature

- American Academy of Pediatrics
- American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry
- American Dental Association