

Parental Knowledge of Trauma Protocol for Avulsion of Primary and Permanent Teeth.

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Introduction

- Traumatic dental injuries affecting teeth commonly occur in children, with avulsion being one of the most serious dental injuries.
- Avulsion is when one or several teeth are dislodged from their socket(s), and they make up around 0.5%-16% of all traumatic dental injuries to the permanent dentition.
- These injuries negatively impact the quality of life of the patient, because they can cause difficulty in mastication and inability to maintain a healthy emotional state.
- Trauma to the primary teeth typically occurs at 2 to 3 years of age when motor coordination is still developing.
- The prognosis of teeth that have undergone a traumatic event need to be treated promptly and appropriately.
- Around 41% of dental injuries occur at home.
- The AAPD clinical guidelines stress that injury prevention counseling should start at 6-12 months old and continue throughout adolescence.
- Dental professionals must provide age specific counseling, educate parents and make them aware of first aid measures and the need to seek immediate treatment depending on the injury their child experiences.

Objective

To assess parental knowledge of trauma protocol for avulsion of primary and permanent dentition.

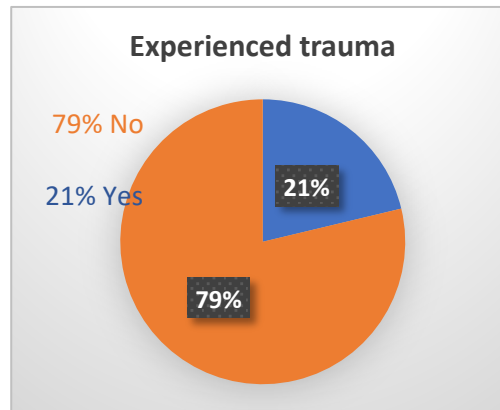
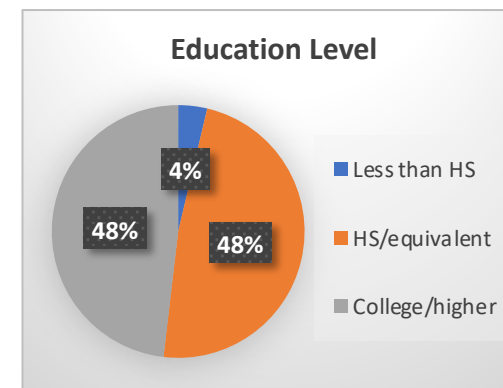
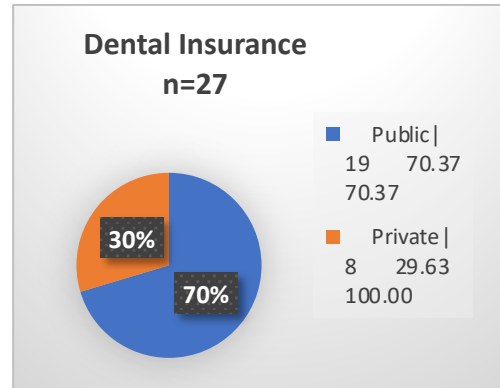
Methods

Parents of patients between the age of 0-18 years old at Tufts University School of Dental Medicine Department of Pediatrics were recruited for this survey study at their child's dental appointment. After development of the survey, content and face validity testing were completed. The validated survey consists of 13 questions and was completed using an online survey tool, Qualtrics Survey.



Survey

Results



Age range = 4-16 years old

Q11- 25% think you should always put a tooth back in a socket.

Q12- 48% Not sure.

Q13- 48.15% knew to bring the patient directly to the dental office after avulsion.

Q14- 69% of parents knew to get professional help within 30 min of the injury.

Q15 – 44% said that milk was the best storage media for an avulsed tooth.

At this time there were no statistically significant correlations found between parent's level of education and response to any of the questions. Further associations will be made as we continue to collect data.

Conclusion

The majority of the parent's that have completed the survey claimed they have never been educated on management of traumatic dental injuries. Only 22% of parents had a child that experienced a dental trauma, while most of them had not. Based on results from this survey it is vital that we provide parents with more traumatic dental injury management education, however a larger sample size is needed for a more accurate assessment.

References

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