



Mouth Care After Trauma

- Oral Hygiene:** Clean the traumatized area by gently brushing today, and once healing begins resume normal brushing. Be certain to brush both in front of and behind the affected area.
- Pain:** If necessary, a non-aspirin pain medication - such as ibuprofen (Advil®) or acetaminophen (Tylenol®) may be taken.
- Diet:** Soft to normal diet as tolerated by your child. If pain is elicited with biting or chewing on the affected teeth, avoid using this area for a few days.
- Prognosis:** Discoloration of the injured tooth within one month of the trauma probably indicates that bleeding occurred within the tooth at the time of the injury. Any injury may result in necrosis (death) of the pulp (nerve) of the tooth. This can occur at any time and is more likely from severe injuries.
Signs of nerve death can include:
PAIN - either spontaneous or upon chewing
DISCOLORATION of the tooth later than one month after the trauma
REDDENING, swelling, or formation of a “pimple” on the gum above the injured tooth.

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