

1. Pediatric dentists have to have an extra ____ years of extra education focusing primarily on child _____.
2. An assistant can perform a prophylaxis appointment in a pediatric dental office. True False
Explain: _____
3. Name two common procedures a clinical assistant does in a pediatric office.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
4. Pediatric dental offices focus on:
 - a. A _____ experience
 - b. PREVENTION!
 - c. Basic _____
 - d. Treatment of _____
5. The _____ treatment area includes a large treatment area for multiple children so that they can see each other.
6. Children should have some natural spacing between the teeth called _____. Explain why: _____
7. Explain another benefit of spacing between the primary teeth (think dental hygiene). _____
8. There are ____ teeth in the primary dentition. There are no _____ or _____ molars.
9. The enamel of primary teeth is _____ therefore those teeth are usually _____ than the permanent teeth.
10. When do the primary tooth buds initially form in utero? _____
11. Initial eruption of the primary teeth is usually about _____ and they are usually fully erupted by age _____.
12. Our first permanent molars usually erupt about age ____ and our second permanent molars usually erupt about age _____.

Skip to the end of this worksheet and do the activity there. We will review this in class!

13. Define the following terms:
 - a. Erupted: _____
 - b. Exfoliated: _____

14. Which other permanent teeth besides the first molars erupt approximately at 6 years of age?

15. The universal numbering system uses _____ to identify the primary teeth and starts with _____ in the upper right quadrant and ends with _____ in the lower right quadrant.
16. In the _____ numbering system the teeth in each quadrant are lettered the same in the other three quadrants. So how do we determine exactly which tooth we are talking about? _____

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING **PRIMARY** TEETH IN BOTH THE UNIVERSAL NUMBERING SYSTEM AND THE PALMER NUMBERING SYSTEM.

TOOTH NAME	UNIVERSAL NUMBERING SYSTEM	PALMER NUMBERING SYSTEM
MANDIBULAR RIGHT LATERAL INCISOR		
MAXILLARY RIGHT FIRST MOLAR		
MAXILLARY LEFT CUSPID		
MANDIBULAR LEFT SECOND MOLAR		
MAXILLARY RIGHT CUSPID		
MANDIBULAR RIGHT CENTRAL INCISOR		
MAXILLARY LEFT LATERAL INCISOR		
MANDIBULAR LEFT CENTRAL INCISOR		

17. Children’s first visit in the pediatric dental office is usually called the _____ visit and we typically focus on _____.
18. Explain a “knee to knee” exam. _____

19. Why is it important to do fluoride treatment on children? _____
20. What age range are children usually in when we place sealants? _____
21. Why is amalgam still a good restorative material for fillings in children’s teeth instead of composite?

22. “Caps” on children are actually called _____.
23. Who can place a stainless steel crown in California? _____
24. A **PULPOTOMY** is the _____ removal of the pulp.
25. Reasons for performing a pulpotomy include:
- _____ into the nerve
 - _____ tooth into the nerve
 - An _____ primary tooth

i. An abscess can be caused from _____ or from _____

26. What appliance is required if we extract a primary tooth before the permanent tooth is ready to erupt?

27. Patients may not be able to get numb if the infection of the tooth is very large. True False

28. Define the following terms in your own words:

a. Anodontia: _____

b. Congenital: _____

c. Hereditary: _____

d. Macrodonia: _____

e. Microdonia: _____

f. Pegged laterals: _____

g. Amelogenesis imperfecta: _____

h. Acquired: _____

i. Hypoplasia: _____

j. Mottled enamel: _____

k. Tetracycline stain: _____

l. Ankylosed: _____

29. Behavior management techniques often include:

a. Tell, _____, _____

b. _____ control

c. Distraction

d. Non-_____ communication

e. _____

f. Positive reinforcement

g. Gentle restraints (urgh!)

h. Hand-over-mouth (shock technique when child is really behaving badly)

30. Conscious sedation means that the child is _____.

31. The most common medication added to juice for conscious sedation is _____.

32. Other common medications for conscious sedation include _____ and _____.

33. Define the following additional terms:

a. Avulsed: _____

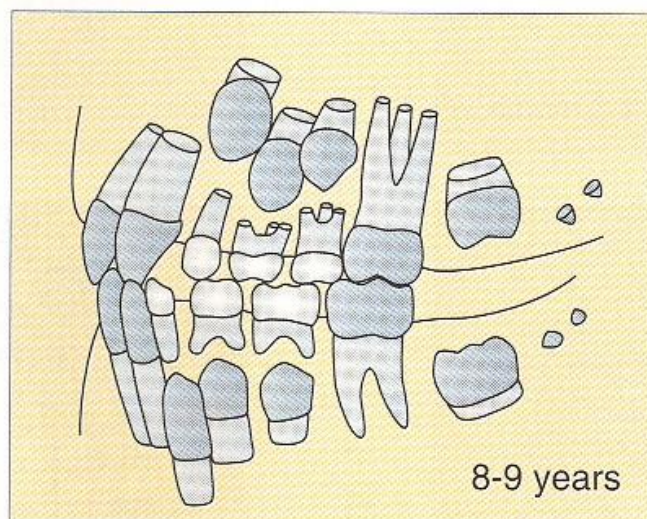
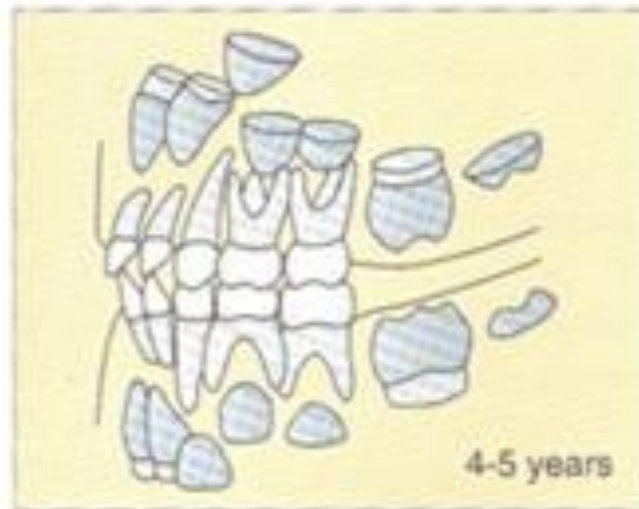
b. Bruxism: _____

c. Frenum: _____

d. Tongue thrusting: _____

ACTIVITY:

Identify the teeth on all three of these diagrams by writing their name or number directly over the top of the tooth. (You can certainly use arrows and write it off to the side as well if that is better for you.)



IF YOU ARE REALLY BRAVE YOU CAN TRY THIS ONE!



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