

Universidad Santo Tomás

Program: Dentistry
Class: Pediatric Dentistry

READING EXERCISE

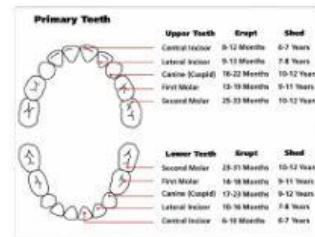
Content aim:

Students will be able to memorize the sequence of eruption of primary dentition with the aid of the chart by making a mental map with the provided information.
 Students will be able to contrast the timing of primary and permanent tooth eruption.

Language aim:

Students will be able to identify the names of the primary and the permanent tooth and the words related to the process of eruption.
 Students will be able to write a comparative summary to show some similarities and differences about oral signs in primary teeth eruption.

1. Look at these pictures and think what the reading exercise will be about:



Taken from Hulland SA, Lucas JO, Wake MA, Hesketh KD. Eruption of the primary dentition in human infants: a prospective descriptive study. *Pediatr Dent* 2000; 22:415-21.

Taken from Tooth eruption. The primary teeth. *J Am Dent Assoc* 2005; 136.

1.1 From the word cloud below, write nine words related to the pictures and chart.

- | | | |
|----|----|----|
| a. | b. | c. |
| d. | e. | f. |
| g. | h. | i. |



1.2 Compare your answers with your partner.

2. Read the following text, answer the questions below and take notes as you read:

We don't usually think of a newborn as having teeth. However, at birth the crowns of the 20 "baby" or primary teeth are almost completely formed, and they are hidden from view in an infant's jawbones. The primary teeth gradually erupt through the gums during the first 2 ½ years of life.

The four front teeth—two upper and two lower—usually erupt first, beginning as early as six months after birth. Most children have a full set of primary teeth by the time they are 3 years old. The child's jaws continue to grow, making room for the permanent (adult) teeth that will begin to erupt at about age 6 years. Primary teeth begin to shed between ages 6 and 7 years. This process continues until about age 12 years.

The chart and photograph identify the names of the primary teeth and provide the approximate ages at which you can expect the teeth to erupt and shed.

Primary teeth may be temporary, but they deserve good care. A child needs strong, healthy primary teeth not only to chew food easily, but to pronounce words properly.

This first set of teeth also holds a place in the jaw for the permanent teeth, which move into place as the primary teeth are shed. Primary teeth should be kept clean and healthy so that a child can remain free of cavities and oral pain. Infection from decayed primary teeth can damage the permanent teeth developing under them.

Parents and other caregivers may not realize that primary teeth are susceptible to decay as soon as they appear in the mouth. Tooth decay in infants and toddlers sometimes is called early childhood caries, baby bottle tooth decay or nursing mouth syndrome. This condition can destroy teeth. It occurs when a child's teeth are exposed frequently to sugary liquids for long periods.

You can help reduce the risk of tooth decay. Never allow your infant or toddler to fall asleep with a bottle containing milk, formula, fruit juices or sweetened liquid. Don't dip a pacifier in sugar or honey. If your infant or toddler needs a comforter between regular feedings or at bedtime, give the child a clean pacifier recommended by your dentist or pediatrician.

Taken from Tooth eruption. The primary teeth. J Am Dent Assoc 2005; 136.

3. Complete each sentence with the correct word or phrase in the box. Note that there are six words and five sentences.

shed	early childhood caries	chew	erupt	dip	reduce
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- 3.1 A child needs strong healthy primary teeth to _____ food easily.
- 3.2 You can _____ the risk of tooth decay by preventing the infant or toddler to fall asleep with a bottle containing milk, formula, fruit juices or sweetened liquid.
- 3.3 Tooth decay in infants and toddlers sometimes is called _____.
- 3.4 Primary teeth begin to _____ between ages 6 and 7 years.
- 3.5 It is not advisable to _____ a pacifier in sugar or honey.

4. Read the sentences and write next to it, T for true and F for false.

- 4.1 A child can use a clean pacifier as a comforter between regular feedings or at bedtime .
- 4.2 The crowns of the 20 primary teeth are almost completely formed when the child is 2 months old .
- 4.3 Shedding of primary teeth will occur until the child is about 12 years old .

5. Complete the notes below.

Primary Dentition - Eruption (months)					
	Central incisor	Lateral incisor	Canine	First molar	Second molar
Upper	6 - 10				
Lower			16 - 20		
Permanent Dentition - Eruption (years)					
	Central incisor	Lateral incisor	Canine	First premolar	Second premolar
Upper				10 - 11	
Lower		7 - 8			

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6. Writing a comparative summary about the oral signs a child could have when primary teeth erupt.

- 6.1 Individually, do some research about the oral signs a child could have when the primary teeth erupt. Write some ideas from this research.
- 6.2 In groups of three students, share and compare the similarities and differences you found.
- 6.3 Write an 80 words comparative summary to show similarities and differences. Use at least three of the following words.

both equally unlike conversely instead (of)
in contrast (to) likewise on the other hand. however

7. With the same group, evaluate the reading by making a mental map with the sequence of eruption of primary dentition.